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Der W SCENE

HISTORY OF THE MONTH IN CARICATURE.

SIZING TA (JUNE.) TE BHT ALL

I.—THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Ulk.]



Neue Glühlichter.]
THE "ANGEL OF PEACE" AT WORK.



Der Wahre Jacob.] [Stuttgart. :SCENE AT THE ENTRANCE TO THE PEACE CONFERENCE.



Life.] (New York THE "ANGEL OF PEACE" AT THE HAGUE.



THE CHAIRMAN.

A German View of the Peace Conference.



Lustige Blatter.] [Berlin.
THE NEWEST ILLUSION! IN THE SPECIALISTS' THEATRE

II.—THE TRANSVAAL CRISIS.



Picture-Politica.

A DARK RABBIT IN A LOOSE BRIER-PATCH.

Brer Rabbit (Kruget) wonders what Brer Fox (Chamberlain) gwine ter
do now.



Judy.] [May 31., A SITUATION THAT MAY TURN OUT "BAD FOR THE COO!"



South African Review.]

KRUGER'S STUBBORNNESS BRITANNIA'S DIFFICULTY.



Westminster Budget.]

[June 23.

THE CATERPILLAR THAT WON'T.

The farmers in one of the Eastern States of America have found out that if they blow horns and trumpets under their fruit trees the caterpillar tumble to the ground and can be destroyed with ease. Mr. Chamberlain wishes he could do the same with the Oom Caterpillar, which declines to tumble.



"Have a care, Paulus, or the wind will blow your light out."



Birmingham Weekly Mercury.]

[May 5.

[June 3.

THE OF SOME SAME THE PARTY

III.-FRENCH "AFFAIRES."



Lustige Blätter.]

lars

[Berlin.
AT THE "ÎLE DU DIABLE."

THE MASTER OF THE ISLAND: "They take away one Captain from me; but look here, a whole handful of Generals! Oh, after all the arrangement is not so bad!"



THE REPUBLIC: "You see, my friend, one does not need to be a Hercules in order to clear away all this dirt" (the General Staff).



Birmingham Weekly Mercury.]

FRANCE, INTENT ON A CHANGE OF GOVERNMENT: "WHICH SHALL IT BE?"



Amsterdammer.]

[Amsterdam.

THE LAST PHASE OF THE DREYFUS CASE.

Justice takes Dreyfus into her car.



Nebelspalter.]

[Zürich.

FRANCE: "A stone has been rolled off my heart now that this fellow has been swept out."



Judge.]

THE FILIPINO'S FIRST BATH.

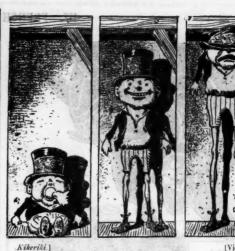
McKinley: "Oh, you dirty boy!"



BOTH: "It may be well to put the muzzle (Anglo-Russian Treaty) on, but you will pardon me if I refuse to shut my eyes."



A scene in the St. Stephen's Military Tournament during the debate on the grant to Lord Kitchener.



AMERICAN "EXPANSION."

(1) BROTHER JONATHAN: "Yes! I wish to grow."

(2) "You see how large I am? Well, I wish to continue growing

(3) — "Hullo!" What's up!"



THE OPEN DOOR IN CHINA.

RUSSIA: "What's the matter, John? Of course the door is open."



KITCHENER'S REWARD.

JOHN BULL: "IT (the Mahdi's head) is very ghastly, I admit,
Mr. Morley, but it shall not stop me from rewarding merit!"

ozig.



Photograph ly]

LADY ABERDEEN,

[Lafayette, Ltd.

President of the International Council of Women.

Held in London, June 26th to July 5th, 1899.

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THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

66604

LONDON, July 4, 1899.

The Date.

The day on which these lines are written is the one hundred and twentythird anniversary of the declaration of American Independence. It is

being celebrated everywhere in the United States as the birthday of the Republic. It is coming to be regarded outside the United States as one of the Red Letter Days of Humanity. The International Peace Conference at the Hague, representing all the Monarchies and all the Empires of the Old World of Europe and the Older World of Asia, to-day suspends its deliberations in order to celebrate the fourth of July by going on pilgrimage to Delft to hear the American Ambassador and first Delegate, Mr. A. D. White, deliver an oration in praise of Grotius as he lays upon the tomb of the great international jurist a silver wreath, the homage of the American Government to the father of international law. It is a pleasant and suggestive incident, significant of much. The people that expelled monarchy from the New World are receiving the acclamations of mankind when in solemn but simple fashion they proclaim the sovereignty of international law before the representatives of all the monarchs of the continents of Europe and of Asia.

To recall the name of Grotius is in itself no mean service to mankind.

Whether or not we agree with Mr.

White in believing that his great

work on the Law of Peace and War has done more for the happiness of mankind than any book not claiming to be inspired—Smith's "Wealth of Nations" not excepted—there is no doubt that the old Dutch jurist is one of those who have rendered signal service

to the human race. To-day's ceremony at Delft is but the formal and public recognition by the representatives of all nations, races, religions and tongues, that the man whose mortal remains rest in the Nieuwe Kerke at Delft was one of the great benefactors of mankind. Two centuries ago he stood like a prophet on the mountain tops and saw the eastern sky crimson with the light of the coming day. He proclaimed the reign of law in the midst of an age when Europe reeked with the smoking havoc of the Thirty Years' War. And what was his reward? His generation gave him leisure to write his immortal work by clapping him into prison. Afterwards it hunted him into exile. It is ever so. Grotius was in the true line of succession of the prophets of all ages. Now as in the seventeenth century-

Far in front the cross stands ready, and the crackling fagots burn.

While the hooting mob of yesterday in silent awe return To glean up the scattered ashes into History's golden urn,

The Perspective of the Man in the Streat.

"We see dimly in the present what is small and what is great." A bluebottle fly at the end of a telescope can conceal from the eye of the

astronomer a galaxy of stars. Nothing is more certain than that the most important epoch-making things are never those which are most en évidence. They are usually invisible, always unnoticed. We marvel at the blindness of our predecessors who busied themselves about pompous trifles which have long been swept into the dust-heap of oblivion, and imagine that we at least have keener eyes and truer appreciation of the comparative importance of things. But at the Hague the other day there arrived a letter from the director of one of the best news agencies,

ordering the curtailing of the reports from the Peace Conference. "No one in London," so ran the missive, "cares for anything at present but the news from the Transvaal and the latest scores of the test matches with the Australians." Yet the Peace Conference was engaged in founding what every one admits to be the most important of all international institutions. It was busy creating at last, at the close of nineteen centuries of nominal Christianity, a Court which would at least give the nations a chance of appealing in their disputes to some other judgment seat than that of the God of War. But what does the man in the street care for such things? Nothing, and less than nothing. He never did, he probably never will. He does not think. He only feels. And he does not understand.

Apart from the intrinsic usefulness of the work which is being done by the work which is being done by the than they knew. Peace Conference, there is one aspect of its proceedings which deserves

special mention. Far more important than anything which men do, is the evidence which their deeds from time to time afford that there is behind them, and over them, and working through them, a Power that is mightier and wiser than they. The extraordinary manner in which the Conference has been led, by a way it knew not of, to evolve a High Court of Justice among the nations is calculated to confirm the faith of the doubting in the reality of the "stream of tendency not ourselves which makes for righteousness," When the delegates met at the Hague on May 18, few of them, possibly none of them, believed that they had come on anything but a fool's errand. They said frankly that they did not believe anything would come of it. But after six weeks they see, even the most sceptical, that great things are coming of it -whereof they are glad. The codification of the laws of war is an achievement of which any Conference might be proud, and it is very satisfactory that at last-after thirty years-the beneficent rules of the Geneva Convention are now to be extended to naval warfare. But these provisions for regulating war, or for rendering its sufferings less acute, are trivial compared with the measures taken to diminish the danger of the outbreak of war, and to provide for the administration of a system of international law. If twelve months ago any one had predicted that the representatives of all the Governments would be employed for two months in elaborating a Court and Code for the universal establishment of a system of arbitration among nations, he would have been derided as the idlest of dreamers. But

this strange thing is coming to pass before our eyes.

The Master Builder and His Tools. And the strangest part of it all is that the very men who have been employed as instruments in the building of this temple of inter-

national justice did not know when they arrived at the Hague what task they were to be engaged The Master Builder, in His wisdom, did not unfold to His artificers the plan on which they were to build. They came imagining that they were to do one thing; they remained to do There was nothing about arbitration in the Tsar's Rescript. Many of the delegates openly scoffed at the idea of an International Court. One of the most powerful of the potentates represented was known to be frankly opposed to the idea of arbitration as involving a curtailment of his Divine Right of Sovereignty. His representative, even down to the end of last month, sneered at the whole thing as a farce. Yet this composite, heterogeneous conglomerate of representatives from all nations near and far, moved as if by some constraining impulse, has done the very thing which the most sanguine optimists amongst us would have declared to be far beyond the reach of this generation. It is such things as this which made Cromwell continually burst out into quotations from the Hebrew seers, and marvel at the blindness of those who do not or will not see the presence and the potency of One who is wiser and mightier than they.

Germany's

"Surely the wrath of man shall praise Him: the remainder of wrath will He restrain." The familiar text was quoted the other day

by a delegate who, least of all, can be accused of sympathy with superstition. He applied it to explain how it was that the opposition of Germany, which for a full fortnight delayed the deliberations of the Conference, had, in an altogether unexpected manner, tended to enhance the importance of the Arbitration Court. The scheme as originally drafted provided that arbitration should be obligatory in the case of disputes arising out of differences in interpreting the clauses in a dozen international conventions. Germany took so strong a stand against making arbitration obligatory in any disputes, that this clause has been dropped. If it had remained it would more or less have associated the functions of the Court with the adjudication of twopenny-halfpenny disputes about the interpretation of conventions. By its removal the true function of the Arbitral Court as a judicial

GENERAL ABDULIAH PASHA. Turkish Military Delegate.



MA OR HESSAPTSCHIEFF Balgarian Military Delegate.



COLONEL COANDA.

Reumanian Military Delegate.



D'MITRI STANC!OFF. Bulgarian Delegate.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE: MORE PORTRAITS OF DELEGATES.

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body, created by international authority for the settlement of international disputes which might endanger international peace, comes into clear pro-And in securing the removal of the obscuring veil, Germany, little as she dreamt of helping the good cause, has perhaps contributed as much as any more willing helper to the triumph of Arbitration.

The Compulsion The cynic and the sceptic declare that a Court of Arbitration, recourse to which is purely optional, and which has no armies at its back to

enforce its decisions, is a mere castle in the air. But as some one said the other day to Count Münster when he was belittling the scheme, "It is your task to create the tribunal; it will be ours to see that it is used." The compulsion which will drive the nations to arbitrate instead of fighting will be not the less potent because it can be embodied in no treaty. The popular pressure upon every Government not to fight until it has at least tried what can be done by arbitration will be irresist-The case of the Transvaal is complicated by the dispute about suzerainty; but does any one doubt for a moment that, if that had not been in the way, public opinion in Britain would have peremptorily insisted upon utilising the new tribunal for purposes of investigation if not of decision? The dispute about the Alaskan boundary, which is still unsettled, is one of those questions which will go almost of themselves before the tribunal that is being established at the Hague. Nor is it only public opinion within the disputing countries which will secure a reference to the tribunal. The opinion of neutrals is annually becoming more potent on questions of peace and war. We may depend upon it that any government that in the future proposes to fight before arbitrating will have to face, first, an immense opposition within its own borders, and then the unanimous condemnation of the whole civilised world.

The Future Armaments.

Disarmament will be reached through arbitration. Mars was tolerated as Chief Justice of Christendom only because hitherto mankind had to

choose between his arbitrament and none. creation of a Tribunal, which the Germans insist must be called a Court, where impartial judges will hear the evidence and decide each case upon its merits, affords the opportunity for which the slowly-evolved moral sense of mankind has been waiting. It is, perhaps, as well that the Conference put its foot down heavily upon all efforts to make war more economical,

more humane and less deadly. War and Arbitration are two competing rivals for the business of settling international disputes. War is every day becoming more heavily handicapped by the intolerable cost of the procedure and the unwieldy size of its instruments. War on a great scale may not be quite as impossible as M. Bloch argues, but there is no doubt that it tends to become more and more ruinous and more and more difficult every year. The shrinkage of the world, the growing inter-communication of States, the immense complexity of human society, all tend irresistibly to make some other system of settling disputes than war a first necessity of the modern State. When that system has proved itself, armies will continue to exist. But they will only be used after the sanction of the tribunal is asked and obtained for the vindication of law, or the maintenance of order, or the destruction of some lawless State that refuses to submit to the universal rule.

Arbitration.

Last month has witnessed not The Venezuelan merely the fashioning of a Court of Arbitration open to all nations; it has witnessed the opening of the

Anglo-American Court of Arbitration at Paris which is to decide the vexed question of the right of title to six hundred and sixty-nine thousand square miles of possibly auriferous territory in dispute between Venezuela and British Guiana. M. Martens spends half his time in presiding over the Court in Paris and half in discussing the details of the proposed general Court at the Hague. Sir Richard Webster is now in the midst of a sixteen days' speech setting forth the British view of the case. Mr. ex-President Harrison will take at least as long to reply on behalf of Venezuela. Then Sir Robert Reid will have his turn, and another American will follow. It is very prosaic no doubt, and very sensible, and no one in the Old World or the New pays a scrap of attention to the Court and its orators. How different it would have been if, instead of arguing it out quietly in a Court of Arbitration, armies and navies had been set in motion and thousands of men had been slaughtered! Then the whole world and all the world's newspapers would have been full of the controversy-for nothing interests the living so much as the taking of life. Bloodshed and slaughter are the greatest advertisers in the world. But probably the ends of justice will be better attained by M. Martens and his colleagues, with the aid of long-winded Websters, Harrisons, etc., than by all the Queen's horses and all the Queen's men arrayed for mutual slaughter.



MEMBERS OF THE ANGLO-VENEZUELAN ARBITRATION COMMITTEE NOW MEETING IN PARIS.

(Photograph by B. Matusewski.)

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M. DECRAIS.



M. MILLERAND. (Commerce.)



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M. DE LANESSAU.
(Marine.)



M. JEAN DUTUY.
(Agriculture.)



M. WALDECK-ROUSSEAU,
(Prime Minister and Interior.)



M. CAILLAUX (Finance.)



M. PIERRE PAUDIN.
(Public Works.)

MEMBERS OF THE NEW FRENCH MINISTRY.

The Vindication of Dreyfus.

It is not only for the progress of arbitration that we have cause to thank God and take courage. The gradual unfolding of the vindication

of Dreyfus is hardly less marvellous and not a whit

less reassuring. A few years ago, when Dreyfus was condemned, his fate seemed utterly hopeless. Everything was against Everything, that is, except the love of his wife, the pen of the Jew Lazarus, and his own innocence. What were they against the accumulated weight of all the authorities - social, military, judicial, and religious-which weighed him down? But the solitary pen pleaded for the innocent condemned. At first the plea was ignored. But when it was taken up in quarters too powerful to be silenced, a hideous clamour began. It was as if the nether regions, making common cause with the authorities, had sent forth all their fiends to swell the tumult. The highest joined hands with the lowest to defeat the ends of justice. The chiefs of the army, six Ministers of War. Cabinet after Cabinet. President after President, the Magistracy, the Press, the Church, all conspired to stifle the cry of outraged justice. Forgery was freely resorted to. So also were

murder and suicide. The Chamber of Deputies and the priesthood, the representatives of the Democracy and of the Theocracy, united in the effort to ecraser l'Infâme,-the infâme this time being not Jesus, but another lew of another name.

The Return from Captivity.

For years the struggle went on. Hell from beneath was moved to support the cause of Injustice. But at last, despite all opposition, the forces arrayed against Dreyfus have been beaten.

The God who is "only to be found on the side of the big battalions" was not conspicuous in the fight over Drevfus. In his place rather do we see Him who hath scattered the proud in the imagination of their hearts. He hath put down the mighty from their seats and exalted them of low degree. There is cause for singing a new Magnificat over the return of Dreyfus from his long exile. The Court of Cassation having decreed Revision, Dreyfus was brought back from the Ile du Diable to be tried by another Court Martial at Rennes. He arrived off the coast in the midst of a storm of the elements which but faintly symbolised the fury of the passions that have raged round the person of the returning officer. What the result of the new Court Martial will be it is as yet impossible to predict. It is enough to note that a thing almost as incredible as that the grave should give up its dead has happened: the Ile du Diable has given up its prisoner, and he is to have a full, a free, and open trial. For that much thanks!

Compared with the inner significance The of these two great salient features of in last month's news, most other events are as insignificant as the buzzing of flies on a window-pane, or let us say the hubbub that



GENERAL LE MARQUIS DE CALLIFFET.

New Minister of War.

New Ministry France.

is made over the latest dole of £87,000 to the distressed clergy. It is true that some of these events have been notable enough in their way. In France President Loubet has emerged from a trying



L'ÎLE DU DIABLE.

Where Captain Drayfus was confined for four and a half years.

crisis stronger and more trusted than before. In M. Loubet it begins to be evident that the French Republic has found a chief as strong as he is loyal, as

brave as he is true. In M. Dupuy, whose government was cast out last month amid general rejoicings, it lost a Minister who inspired no confidence and received none. The composite Ministry of M. Waldeck-Rousseau, in which General de Galliffet. as Minister of War, sits side by side with Socialists like M. Millerand, is a Ministry of Public Safety. It was not formed a day too soon, and it will do much to reassure the fainting hearts of the friends of France if it steers the Republic safely through the whirlpool of the Dreyfus case. Everything depends upon the courage and loyalty of General Galliffet. It will be woe to France if he should be lacking in either.

The Kalser of the Kaiser even in the Reichstag.

Home and Abroad. His pet scheme for keeping strikers within bounds by prescribing penal

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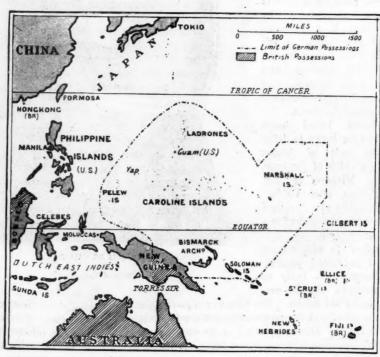
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servitude for their leaders has been incontinently rejected by the representatives of the German people. Mr. Rhodes came back from Berlin convinced that even the Social Democrats were but tame cats of the Kaiser, and that the Reichstag was but a registry for the Imperial will. The fate of the Penal Servitude. Bill shows that Mr. Rhodes's generalisation was too sweeping. There are some things which are too much even for the Reichstag. In foreign affairs the Kaiser has a freer hand. The announcement that he has just bought the Caroline Islands from Spain for £800,000 provoked no opposition, although it must have occurred to many to ask whether there was ever any likelihood of the investment proving remunerative. The Caroline Islands are miserable remnants compared with the richer islands of the West Indies. But as assets in the Imperial stocktaking, how many tropical islands are worth their keep? As Spain appears to be selling off her colonies, it would be as well if Lord Salisbury were to acquire a lien upon all Spanish colonies which serve



GERMANY'S POSSESS ONS IN THE WESTERN PAC FIC.

as stepping-stones to the Cape. The riots occasioned by financial difficulties in Spain serve as a reminder that, unless we are alert, we may find ourselves forestalled.

No War with the Transvaal.

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The situation in the Transvaal is so fully dealt with elsewhere that it is only necessary to say here that the only thing quite clear is that there

must be no war. War with the Transvaal would be loudly repudiated with practical unanimity by everybody in Britain if it were not that Mr. Chamberlain pretends that if we spoil his game of bluff he may have to make war in earnest. It is, of course, extremely disagreeable to have to run the risk of hardening Paul Kruger's heart, and of postponing redress for the grievances of the Uitlanders, by stating the simple fact that the British public has no notion of tolerating another Transvaal war. But it is better to run that risk than to encourage the Jingoes in the belief that they can plunge us into war if they please. They cannot and shall not. We can much better afford to shed Mr. Chamberlain, and even, though it grieves me to say it, Sir Alfred Milner, than to shed the blood of the Boers in an attempt to force them to govern the Transvaal according to our We all want reform, but none of us are prepared to go to war to get it. That is the simple bedrock fact of the situation, and nothing but harm can come from any attempt to make believe that it is otherwise. Nor do we believe that the Cabinet is of any other opinion. Mr. Chamberlain is trying, no doubt, to get them into a corner on this matter. But he will not succeed.

"Not Cricket."

We have got to win the game for the Uitlanders by playing fair. To appeal to rifles and Maxims is "not cricket." We have our own Paul

Kruger in the shape of the House of Lords, a hopelessly obstructive, reactionary, selfish, short-sighted body. It has done us and is doing us much more harm than the Uitlanders have ever suffered at the hands of the Boers. But we do not on that account shoot down the Peers as they troop to the Gilded Chamber to defeat some popular reform. To appeal to shot-guns and dynamite against the Peers is recognised as contrary to the rules of the political game. What we have got to teach our people is that it is equally outside the limits of what is permissible to invoke the aid of a British army to compel the Boers to introduce Reform Bills. If the Queen is their suzerain they are our fellow-subjects. And we do not slaughter our fellow-subjects



Westminster Budget.]

[June 23.

THE WRESTLERS.

In this interesting toy the figures wrestle violently, but they do not get any "forrader,"

when we differ with them on a question of the franchise. In the Transvaal we have tried too long the bullying, teasing tack, and we have failed. Those who have killed Home Rule with kindness might do worse than try and see whether in the Transvaal, as elsewhere, the rule holds good that you can catch more flies with a spoonful of treacle than with a hogshead of vinegar. Hitherto British policy in Pretoria has been very vinegary.

The Struggle in Belgium. In Belgium, an attempt on the part of the extreme Clerical party now in power, to re-adjust the Electoral system, has provoked popular dis-

turbance. The proposal to give representation to minorities in districts where the minority is Clerical, while refusing to redress the grievance of minorities in districts where they are Liberal, naturally irritated the Liberal majority in Brussels. There have been great scenes in the Chamber, and some serious collisions between the people and the gendarmes in the streets. It is probable that the fracas will result in a change of Ministry. It would be well for Belgium if the King were to entrust M. Beernaert with the task of forming an administration, with a free hand on the Electoral question. M. Beernaert is one of the Grand Old Men of Europe. He has rendered invaluable service to the Conference at the Hague, and he is probably the only man who can appease the storm in Brussels. He is a Catholic, but a Catholic whose Catholicism is tempered by commonsense and broad democratic principles. He has experience, prestige, energy, and

no small share of the wisdom of the serpent, combined with the vigour and buoyancy of youth. Indeed, since Mr. Gladstone passed away, M. Beernaert is the most juvenile septuagenarian in Europe.

The Retrogression to Savagery. In the House of Commons the attempt to secure an inquiry into the wholesale massacre of the wounded Dervishes by the black troops at the

Battle of Omdurman failed to secure even the courtesy of a reply. Mr. Scott brought the question forward in the debate on the grant to Lord Kitchener of £30,000, which Mr. Morley opposed chiefly on account of the ghoul-like desecration of the Mahdi's comb. The statements made by Mr. Scott were supported by evidence which at least seemed to afford a prima facie case for inquiry. But no inquiry was promised. Not even an official denial of the accuracy of the allegations was put in. We fear therefore that we may take it that the terrible story is true, and that our black troops, who were disciplined up to fighting point, were not disciplined



Photograph by]

MR. DEWAR, M.P.

[Moffat, Edinburgh.

sufficiently to stop killing when their enemies were helpless and at their mercy. As for the abomination practised on the Mahdi's remains, that was not merely admitted but almost gloried in. The worst thing about the debate was the cynical by-talk of the members. It would seem as if the taint of savagery was contagious. How long will it be before we hear cannibalism openly defended by the Leader of the House of Commons? There is a good deal to be said for cannibalism, especially in the Soudan, where it is a local institution much esteemed by the inhabitants.

The Swing of the Pendulum.

The Liberals continue to win byelections. In Edinburgh Mr. Dewar captured the seat for the South Division, and Mr. McCrae retained

that of the East by a quadrupled majority. There are two seats vacated at Oldham—for one of which young Mr. Churchill is a candidate. There is a fight between the Liberals on the question of Local Veto at Osgoldcross, and there is like to be a still more interesting fight for Stockport, where Sir G. Whiteley resigns as a Unionist in order to stand again as an opponent of the Government of Doles. In all these constituencies the divisions which distract the front Opposition bench have left no trace in the local Liberal ranks. Hence we are winning all along the line, and after next General Election we shall have to face the responsibility of forming an administration out of a company of gentlemen who are hardly on speaking terms with each other.

Our Policy in China. There has been at last a debate on the Chinese question in the House of Commons, in which something was said more practical and truthful

than the usual carping and snarling at Russia. Mr. Brodrick's statement of policy was rational and comprehensive. It was only evasive on one point. He spoke as if the making of a railway by Russia to Pekin involved the establishment of Russia as sovereign of Pekin. But that is not the case. Russia's influence at Pekin does not depend upon the existence of a railway to the capital, and that Mr. Brodrick very well knows. Excepting in that particular, his statement was clear and to the point. We shall not occupy the Yang-tse valley; but our gunboats will patrol the river for the protection of The Russian agreement, he said, was valuable in itself and of happy augury for the future. The following words should be written up in letters of gold in every newspaper office :-

If we are to have a new departure, we must make it

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by dealing with doubtful questions in an amicable spirit, and by endeavouring to consider that a fair compromise is not a bad bargain.

Mr. Yerburgh in the debate used an expression likely to be remembered. He said "he hoped the Government would make up their minds to Egyptianize the Yangtse region." As the Yangtse region contains two hundred and fifty millions of the human race, that is just what ought not to be done or even dreamed of.

a whole being in the proportion of five to three in favour of Federation. This vote is decisive of the whole question. West Australia may still stand aloof, unwilling to abandon the privilege of taxing imports from its sister colonies; a performance on which the public finance of West Australia almost depends for its existence. But Queensland will almost certainly follow the lead of New South Wales. Victoria is enthusiastically Federal. South Australia



Photograph by]

THE AUSTRALIAN CRICKET TEAM.

[Reinhold Thiele and Co.

After a campaign of much angry Australian rhetoric and even angrier newspaper History. literature, the great vote for or against Federation has been taken in New South Wales. The result is a victory which, if not overwhelming, is still decisive and final, and, allowing for the unknown chances of politics, the Australian Dominion is now a In Sydney itself the voting was almost certainty. equally divided. The citizens of Sydney are affronted because, under the Federal Act, that city is expressly forbidden to be the capital of United Australia. But outside Sydney the new Federal Bill is accepted by a quite decisive majority, the voting of the colonies as has already accepted the new policy; and Tasmanian is certain to accept it. Out of the seven Australian colonies, in a word, five will probably federate, forming a Dominion of immense geographical scale, and with great political possibilities. In New Zealand, it is to be noted, a League has been started to advocate the cause of Federation. But there are 1,200 miles of stormy water betwixt New Zealand and the Australian continent; and that wide space of the divorcing sea will probably keep New Zealand in separate political existence. Geography, in this case, is an almost final argument against Federation.

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The Peers

The House of Lords last month distinguished itself by defeating Women Councillors Lord Salisbury, who pleaded in vain for the clause in the London

Local Government Bill which secured for women the same right to sit on the new Councils which they now have to sit on vestries. It was an act worthy the traditions of the Second Chamber. The Peers, who have everything, are the natural enemies of those who have nothing. Women naturally have such a tendency to conservatism and the established social order, that it is perhaps as well that they should have a taste of the quality of our hereditary legislators. The spirit that has just led the Irish Local Government Board to declare that no woman shall be allowed to serve as a rate collector found one hundred and eighty-two noble Lords to throw out the clause allowing women to sit as Only sixty-eight voted with Lord Councillors. Salisbury. The spectacle of two hundred and fifty Peers actually in the House at one time was a portent indeed. These birds of ill-omen only muster in such force when some deed of darkness is to be done. Lord Salisbury's words on the relation of women to the housing of the poor were weighty and wise. He said :-

Whatever may be the feelings of others, for myself I cannot refuse to vote for that course which will help forward in some degree-it may be to a great degree-a high and noble cause, and which is the cause of right, of justice, and of true philanthropy. Many years ago, at the request of this House, a Commission was appointed to examine into the condition of the lodging of the working classes, and the result which that Commission reported

was most unsatisfactory and, I should add, most alarming, and yet things have got worse since. The London County Council itself has undertaken part of the duty, but it will not be only on the London County Council that this duty will fall-the duty of providing-I will not say of providing but of striving to provide-adequate lodgings for the vast multitudes who inhabit this city. It is one of the principal duties which these municipal bodies will have to perform, and you ought to arm them with every weapon and every assistance that may enable them to perform it with success. Now, I maintain that women are as necessary for the purpose of assisting these local bodies to provide decent lodgings for the working classes as they are for the purpose of administering the Poor Law. It is quite as essential and a far more pressing and urgent duty.

Women in Council. One of the most notable events of last month was the meeting of the International Parliament of Women in London, under the presidency of

Lady Aberdeen. The papers read at the various meetings of this council will, if printed, fill 3,000 pages of the official report. The quality of the papers is said to have been exceptionally good. The gathering was a great social and political success. Experience has shown that when women are set to do things all by themselves, they will do them much better than when they are set to do them along with men. They usually refuse even to try to do them when men are with them; the ingrained spirit of subjection having paralysed even the ambition to excel. But when all by themselves they often do better than men. When they have found their feet and gained a little more confidence the justification for this unnatural separation of the sexes will disappear.



DIARY FOR JUNE.

EVENTS OF THE MONTH.

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n f June 1. Sir Alfred Milner and President Kruger meet at Government House, Bloemfontein,

in a conference.

Major Marchand and his companions of the Fashoda expedition arrive in Paris, where they receive an ovation of welcome. In the Court of Cassation, M. Mornard Madame Dreyfus's Counsel delivers as address for

Dreytus 8 Counseil denivers L. Address for a revision of the case. Yardley Hill, near Epping Forest, presented to the public by Mr. E. N. Buxton, is opened by the Duke and Duchess of

Connaught.

A Strike Bill, popularly known as the "Penal Servitude Bill," is laid before the German

Servitude lim,
Reichstag

The Queen-Regent reopens the Spanish Cortes,
and announces that the Government have
signed a Convention to cede to Germany
Library Lebands and that part of the

signed a Convention to cede to Germany the Caroline Islands and that part of the Ladrones still under Spanish dominion. Colonel Du Party de Clam is arrested in Paris. Major Esterhazy confesses that he wrote the borderram at the instigation of Colonel

Sir Gordon Sprigg is defeated in the election for Tembuland, Mr. Soloman (Bond) being elected.

3. The Court of Cassation in Paris pronounces judgment in the Dreyfus case. The Court quashes and annuls the judgment of 1894, and directs the accused to be tried before a Court Martial, at Rennes.

Anti-ravisionists insult President Loubet on the

Auteuil racecours:

Diplomatic relations are resumed between Spain and America.

5. The French Cabinet asks the Chamber to proocute Goneral Mercier and Major Esterhazy. The Chamber decides to postpone the im-peachment of General Mercier till after the verdict of the court martial to be held at Rennes on Captain Dreyfus; the Chamber further decides that the judgment of the Court of Cassation on the Dreyfus case be posted in every Commune of France. The Conference between Sir A. Milner and

President Kruger at Bloemfontein terminates. The Tsar expresses dissatisfaction with the authorities and the students for the recent disorders in the Universities.

disorders in the Universities.

M. Zola publishes an article in the Aurone entitled "Justice," on his return to Paris.

The Centenary of the Royal Institute is celebrated by a banquet in the City.

6. The French Senate by 258 votes to 2) contains the disgraceful acts committed at Autoul paries. People of Loyal have the

Auteuil against President Loubet by "the enemies of the Republic,"

The German Reichstag reassembles after the Whitsun Recess. Herr von Bülow makes a st tement regarding the cession by Spain of the Caroline, Pelew, and Marianne Islands. 7. According to official statements the Conference

at Bloemfontein has proved abortive. Sixteen deaths occur at New York owing to the heat: thermometer stands at 94 degrees in the shade.

The International Congress of Publishers commences in London.

Professor Dewar demonstrates his discovery

of liquid hydrogen at the Royal Institution.

The centenary celebrations of the birth of
Pushk'n, the national poet and novelist, are

to the hald throughout Russia.

8. M. Carrière, ex-major of gendarmerie, is selected as the prosecutor at the coming Rennes Court Martial.

g. The Indictment Chamber in Paris decides on the liberation of Colon.! Picquart, who was

The Dominion Government decides that it is in-up-dient to grant charters to railway companies to build lines in the Yukon

 Captain Dreyfus embarks on board the cruiser
 Sfax, which sails for France.
 A meeting of 5,000 persons at Johannesburg
 supports Sir A. Milner's proposals. The
 President's proposals on the franchis: and
 the West Indies. A meeting of 5,000 persons at Johannesburg supports Sir A. Milner's proposals. The President's proposals on the franchis: and arbitration are approved of by the Rand, at

Pretoria.
resident Loubet is present at the races at Longchamps; order was maintained and the President well received.

President well received.

Great fire at Armstrong's Elswick works:
damage estimated to be over £100,000.

The Plasterers' dispute ends.
The Dupuy Ministry defeated on a vote of confidence in the Chamber—M. Ruou's motion being carried by act to 120-ms with the control of the confidence in the Chamber—M. Ruou's motion being carried by act to 120-ms with the control of the control nuence in the Chamber—M. Kuou's motion being carried by 321 to 173—resigns. Admiral Dewey lands at Singapore, and is received with military honours. Ninety-seven cases of plague reported from Hong Kong.

The Cambridge Mathematical Tripos issued:
R. P. Paranjpye, a native of India, and
G. Birtwhistle bracketed equal for the Senior Wranglership.



Photograph by]

[Moffat, Edinburgh.

MR. MCCRAE.

 Baron F. de Christiani is sentenced by the Correctional Chamber to four years' imprisonment for the assault on President Loubet at Auteuil.

The Indictment Chamber dismisses the charges against Colonel Picquart. A blue-book on the Transvaal is issued. The Anglo-French Convention regarding Africa

is ratified in Paris.

The Shan-tung Railway Company is incorpor ated at Berlin with a share capital o

The centenary celebrations of the birth of Pushk n, the national poet and novelist, are held throughout Russia.

M. Carrière, ex-major of gendarmerie, is selected as the prosecutor at the coming Rennes Court Martial.

The Indictment Chamber in Paris decides on the liberation of Colon.! Picquart, who was accordingly s.t. free from prison.

M. Zola gives the necessary notice of his intention to appear and take his trial.

Sir A. Milner's official report of the Blozm-fontein Conference is published.

The Dominion Government decides that it is President Kruger and his franchise proposals.

Jonannesourg, who express connected in President Kruger and his franchise proposals. There is an animated debate in the Italian Chamber on the 1st clause of the Public Safety Bill.

A frightful explosion occurs at the Caledonian Mines, Canada. One hundred and sixty men are entombed.

17. The Spanish Government presents its Budg t

Bill to the Chamber.
The Bill authorising the German Government to prolong the commercial arrangement with Great Britain and her Colonies is read a

second time in the Reichstag.

The Protection of Labour Contracts Bill is introduced into the Reichstag by the German Chancellor

Herr von Bülowmakes an important statement

regarding German policy in Samoa.

The Prince of Wales visits the Royal Agricultural Society's show at Maidstone.

A large meeting of Pretoria burghers pass a

resolution agreeing to the draft Franchise Bill, but decline to go a step further. the referendum on Federation is taken throughout New South Wales. The returns

show a majority in its favour.

M. Fleury-Raverin, D.puty of the Rhône, ublishes a letter denouncing the organisation f the French coast and colonial defences. Admiral de Cuverville, who endorses this criticism, is superseded by the Minister of

Marine.
At the Colonial Office, Lord Strathcona and Mr. Taite are appointed representatives for Canada on the Pacific cable question. The Arbitration Tribunal on Venezuela sits in Paris, and Sir R. Webster begins the pre-

sentation of the case for Great Britain.

The International Commission on affairs in

Samoa issues its conclusions.

M. Bourgeois is summoned from the Hague by

President Loubet.

The Bill for settling the commercial arrange-

ments between Great Britain and Germany is read a third time in the Reichstag, ord Elgin, Lord Kitchener, and Mr. Cecil Rhodes receive the degree of D.C.L. at

M. Waldeck-Rousseau succeeds in forming a collition Ministry with General de Galliff t as Minister of War and M. Millerand Minister or Commerce.

for Commerce,
The Tasmanian House of Assembly passes a
Federal Enabling Bill.
The Reichstag adjourns after refusing by a
large majority to refer the Bill on Strikes to

mmittee

Lord Tennyson opens the South Australian Parliament.

Farament.

Bishop Tugwell is released at Lagos.

The difficulties regarding the working of the Chines: Northern Railway are removed by an arrangement between Chang Yi and Mr. Kinder.

The Emperor of Germany raises M. Bülow to the rank of a Count.

The Prince of Wales lays the foundation stone of the new buildings of the Royal School of Needlework at South Kensington.

The Prince of Wales lays the foundation stone of the Central Offices for the Post Office Savings Rosk.

Savings Bank.

Savings Bank.
The French Premier issues a Circular to all the
Prefects stating that the Ministry has undertaken the defence of the Republic.
A Committee of the Spanish Chamber of Commerce decide to protest against the Budget.
An International Congress of Women is opened
in the Church House, Westminster under
the presidency of Lady Aberdeen, delegates
from all countries being present.
The Queen reviews the troops at Aldershot.

The Queen reviews the troops at Aldershot.

A Ministerial declaration is read both in the French Senate and the Chamber. In the Senate a vote of confidence in the Govern-In the

ment is passed by a m. jority of 132 votes, in the Chambe. of 26. The Itali in, General Gelitta, is sentenced by a French Court Martid at Nice, as a spy, to five years' penal servi ude.

27. The Art Workers Guild gives a Grand Masque,
"Beauty's Awakening," at the Guildhall.
The International Congress of Women commences sectional work, and holds a meeting in favour of International Arbitration.
In the French Chamber a proposal of M.
Déroulède's, to revise the Constitution, is refused by 27 votes to 20.

27. The Option of Berlin.
28. The revised Geneva rules for naval warfare ratified by the full Conference after discussion.
29. The revised Geneva rules for naval warfare ratified by the full Conference after discussion.
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29. The revised Geneva rules for naval warfare rat

Déroulède's, to ravisa the constitution, is refused by 37) votes to 70.

28. In the Italian Parliament the Public Safety Bill is referred to a Parliamentary Committee. In the Chamber at Madrid there is a discussion on the ant-Budget riots.

2). A Federal Enabling Bill passes the Legislative Assembly of Victoria, Great Demonstration in Brussels against the Electoral Reform Bill favoured by the Government.

Government

The Belgian Chimber is adjourned for the consideration by the Government of its Electoral Bill.

Duke of Albany is to be the heir to the Dukedon, the Duke of Connaught renouncing his claim.

Peace Conference.

June v. At the sitting of Commission No. 2, a small committee is appointed to settle the details of how to extend the Geneva Convention to

maritime warfare.
The United States delegate proposes to app to private property at set the article of the Brussels Convention excluding from capture private property on land. Objection being raised to this that it was not covered by Count Muravieff s circular, it is decided to refur the market to a pleasure extract of the refer the matter to a plenary sitting of the onference.

Sub-Committee No. 3 decides to submit to the Conference a recommendation forbidding the

use of explosive bullets.

The text of Sir Julian Pauncefote's proposal for a permanent international arbitration tribunal is published.

tribunal is published.

The Naval sub-section for the application of the Geneva Convention meets.

Committee No. 2 meets, when the revision of the Brussels Convention is continued.

The Arbitration Commission adopts the scheme for the exercise of good offices and mediation. It consists of eight articles, six of which are taken from the Russian project, one is Italian, and the eighth from the American scheme for special mediation.

The Sub-Committee on the revision of the Brussels Convention meets and discusses proposals regarding the duty of neutrals in military warfars.

The Armanats Sub-Committee meets and dis-

The Armaments Sub-Committee meets and dis-cusses the proposal that for five years the signatory States bind themselves to use in signatory States bind themselves to use in their armies only the rifles with which they are armed at present. At a meeting of the Sub-Committee of the Arbitration Commission it is decided that Sir Julian Pauncefote's scheme for a permanent arbitration tribunal be taken as the basis of discussion along with the Russian and American projects.

projects,

8. The Sub-Committee on the Brussels Rules of
War discusses military authority in the

enemy's country.

The first four articles of Sir J. Pauncefote's project are discussed at the sitting of the Comité d'Examen. The discussion lasted four hours

10. The section of Commission No. the discussion of the articles defining military authority in an enemy's territory. The Coulté d'Examen mests and has under consideration the three projects for a permanent tribunal.

tribunal.

12. The German motion for the complete publication of the protocols of the Conference is brought forward, but not agreed to.

15. The Sub-Committee dealing with the application of the Geneva Convention to naval wa. the agreement of the convenience o mittee.

16. The Naval Committee on Articles 2, 3, and 4 of the Muravieff circultance on the Muravieff circultance on the Muravieff circultance of the Muravieff circultan

The Sub-Committee on Arbitration sits; it consisters, am ands and approves scheme for a permanent tribunal.

Commission No. 1 sits; reports of its Sub-Committees are considered. The United States delegates point out the unreasonablements of forbidding the use of asphyxiating gas while allowing submarine torpedo-boats, but are outvoted, as are also the British and United States delegates on the Dump Dum United States delegates on the Dum Dum bullet.

Commission No. 1 again s.ts, and the Russian proposals for restraining the increase of arma-ments are submitted to it. The question of the suppression of submarine boats and rams is put to the vote but not carried. Russia does

not vote.

24. The Russian delegates submit to the Conference the text of a proposal for the limitation of naval armaments; the United States a statement on the subject of the exemption from capture of private property at sea.

26. Commission No. r sits and discusses the Russian proposals for the restriction of naval and military armaments. The German military delegate, Colonel von Schwarzboff, strongly conposes the Russian military prostrongly opposes the Russian military pro-psals. The Committee on Arbitration meets under the Presid-ncy of M. Bourgeois. The proposals for a permanent arbitration tribunal

are approved.

28. The United States delegates, in a letter to M.
de Staal, demand that the exemption of
private property at sea, in time of war, be
discussed at the Conference.

Commission No. r sits; a motion is adopted, without being put to the vote, declaring that restriction of armaments, even for five years, difficult, the Russian scheme impracticable, but affirming that a limitation of armaments desirable for the moral and material welfare of humanity.

By-Election.

4,989 Radical majority

831

This represents a gain to the Opposition of a 23. Owing to the death of Dr. Robert Wallace (R), a vacancy occurred in the East Division of Edinburgh. An election took place with the following result:

Mr. McCrae (R) 4,831
Mr. Vonger (II)

... 4,831 Mr. Younger (U) ...

Radical majority ... 1,730 SPEECHES.

r. The Spanish Premier, Señor Silvela, at Madrid, on the present needs of Spain after her disasters.

2. The Queen-Regent, in the Spanish Cortes, on

the reorganisation of the country.

Baron Troil, in the Finnish Diet, on the bonds between Russia and Finland.

Major Marchand, in Paris, on the mission of

France in Africa.

Mr. Bryce, at Westminster, on the importance of literature in education.

Lord Lansdowne, in London, on the Army.

o. Lord Lansdowns, in London, on the Army.
Mr. Morley, in London, on Militarism and the
Liberal Party.
7. Mr. Balfour, in London, on Home Rule and
other points of Lord Rosebery's speach.
He is of opinion that the controversies
between the South African Republic and
Great Britain are capable of a satisfactory
settlement. settlemant.

The Bishop of Rochester, at Richmond, on the crisis in the Church.

Lord Rossbery, at Epsom, on the essentials to the true work of the Church.
 The Duke of Devonshire, in London, on Technical Education.

Sir A. Milner, at Cape Town, on the franchise question in the Transvaal.

14. President Kruger, at Pretoria, on the franchise difficulties with the Uitlanders. Sir John Gorst, at Oxford, on children's work the home.

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5. M

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16. Mr. Balfour, at Cambridge, on English public

schools.

Signor Grippo, in the Italian Parliament, on the sacredness of Italian unity.

General Joubert, at Paardekraal, on the Franchise question in the Transvaal.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, at Ilford, on the Transva

Transvaal crisis. The Chinese Minister, at the Crystal Palace, on

British industries.
The German Emperor, at Hamburg, on the

Major-General Emperor, at Hamburg, of the sport of sating.

Major-General Sir W. Stirling, at Chelsea, on the advantages the Corps of Commissionaires offers to soldiers leaving the Army.

General Marchand, at Thoissey, on the brother-

General Marchand, at I noisesy, on the ordina-hood of all Frenchmen.

Herr Bebel, in the Reichstag, on the effect of the Labour Contracts Bill in Germany.

Herr Von Bülow, in Berlin, on Samoa.

W. T. Stead, at the Hague, on "The Confer-ence and after."

ence and after."

M. Ribot, at Versailles, on the present crisis in
France: the need of having calm confidence
in the Republic and in the Army.

Mr. Chamberlain, at Birmingham, on the

Transvaal question.
Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, in London, on the Transvaal crisis.

PARLIAMENTARY. House of Lords.

June 1. Bills advanced a stage.
2. Third reading Parish Councillors (Tenure of Office) Bill.

The second reading of the Prevention of Cor-ruption Bill is moved by Lord Russell of Killowen, and carried.

Lord Selborne reads a long statement regarding the recent negotiations between Sir A. Milner and President Kruger.

and resident renger.

Lord Salisbury moves the Queen's Message
with reference to Lord Kitchener, which is
agreed to, along with the thanks of the
House to the officers and troops employed in

Third reading Lincolnshire Coroners Bill.

The Education of Children Bill, the London Government Bill and the Finance Bill are brought up from the Commons and read a first time

first time.

6. Finance Bill is passed through all its stages.

Lord Selborne explains the indenturing system in Western Australia.

79. Second reading of Youthful Off-nd-rs Bill.

Speech by Lord James of Hersford.

20. Second reading London Local Government Bill; speeches by the Duke of Devonshire,

Lord Tweedmouth, Lord Kimberley and others.

others.

others.

22. Third reading of the Trawlers' Ce-tificate Suspension Bill. Second reading of Commons and Open Spaces Bill.

23. Land Tenure in Wales; speeches by Lord Carrington, the Duke of Argyll, Lord Carrington, the Duke of Argyll, Lord Salisbury, and Lord Kimberly. Second reading Elementary Education (Defective and Epileptic Children) Bill.

25. London Government Bill. Eligibility of Women to seats on the new borough Councils is opposed by Lord Dunraven and the Duke of Devonshire, is supported by Lord Salisbury. On a division the majority of votes against women is 114—182 votes against 68.

against women is 114—182 votes against 68.
27. London Government Bill passes through Committee. Second reading Summary Jurisdiction Act Amendment Bill, and Poor Law Acts

Amendment Bill. Second reading Education of Children Bill.

House of Commons.

Trouse of Comminons.

It is the London Water (Purchase) Bill is withdrawn on the motion of Mr. Stuart. Mr. Dillon calls the attention of Mr. Gerald Balfour to the insulting language to Roman Catholic num by a Mr. Balloutine at Belfast. The House goss into Committee of Supply. Vote for the Post Office agreed to; the resolutions passed in Committee of Supply on May 19th are confirmed.

speech by Mr. Chaplin.

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- 5. Mr. Balfour moves the vote of £30,000 to Lord Kitchener for his services in conducting the Soudan expeditin: debate follows; speech by Sir H. Campbil-Bannerman. Mr. Morley moves and Mr. C. P. Scott seconds amendment condemning treatment of Mahdi's tomb and wounded Dervishes: The grant is voted by 393 against 51.
- 6. Finance Bill as amended is considered. The report stage of the London Government Bill is entered upon. The eligibility of women to to serve on the new councils is carried by 196 votes to 161.
- Service Franchise Bill considered and passed through Committee; Mr. McKenna's amend-ment carried by §8 votes to 40. Education of Children Bill also passes through Com-mittee. Sunday Closing Bill and Wine and Beerhouse Acts Amendment Bill considered.
- 8. Mr. Chamberlain replies to questions with reference to the Bloemfontein conference, and makes a statement on the situation. Mr. Balfour submits a series of resolutions of thanks to the officers and men engaged in the Soudan Expedition, which are adopted, and the vote for the grant to Lord Kitchener. is confirmed on report.
- 9. Foreign Office vote is considered; speeches by Sir C. Dilke, Lord Charles Research Sir C. Dilke, Lord Charles Beresford, Mr. Broderick, and Sir E. Grey. Third reading Seats for Shop Amistan's (England and Ireland) Bill.
- Committee and discussion on Private Legisla-tion Procedure (Scotland) Bill.
- 13. Dublin Corporation Bill introduced and no tived by 211 votes to 12). Speeches by Mr.

 J. Redmond and Colonel Saunderson. Third
 reading of the London Government Bill and the Finance Bill.
- Discussion on the Education of Children Bill; speeches by Sir John Gorst and Sir W. Harcourt. Bill read a third time.
- 15. Discussion on the Indian Tariff Act; speeches by Sir H. Fowler, Mr. Maclean, Lord G. Hamilton, Mr. Courtney, Mr. Chambrian, and Sir H. Campball-Bannerman. On a division the Indian Tariff Act, 1899, is carried by 232 votes to 152.

- 2. In Committee of Supply the Civil Service 16. Scotch estimates in Committee of Supply considered on the vote for Public Education. The Lord Advocate makes his loans to Boards of Guardians considered; Scotland.
 - 19. Mr. Balfour explains how business will be taken for the remainder of the Session,
 - 20. Mr. Chamberlain announces amid cheers the news that New South Wales has voted in favour of Australian federation. Private navour of Australian federation. Private Legislation Procedure (Scotland) Bill is reported to the House. Second reading of Telephonic Communication Bill.
 - Wyndham moves in Committee Mr. Wyndham moves in Committee of Ways and Means a resolution on which to found the Military Works Loans Bill. Estimate, £4,000,000. Resolution carrisd by 24r votes against 66. The debate on the Telephons Bill is resumed, the Bill read a second time and referred to a Grand Committee. Speeches by Mr. Balfour, Mr. Stuart, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, and Mr. Labouchere.
 - 22. Rating of Tithes Bill introduced by Mr.
 Long; speech by Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, who moves the adjournment of
 the debate; this is defeated by 243 votes to
 162. In Committee of Supply Irish Estimates are considered.
 - 23. Mr. Lloyd-George moves a resolution on the provisions for the Provisional Order (Rhyl Bill. Afterwards the House goes into Committee of Supply on Irish Estimates. Proposed Irish Catholic University; speeches by Mr. Dillon and Mr. Balfour.
 - Second reading Board of Education Bill, which is then referred to a Grand Committee on Law. Telephone Bill; statement by Mr. Hanbury.
 - Rejection of the Tithe Rent-charge (Rates Bill moved b/ Mr Asquith; speeches by Mr. Long, Mr. Birrell and Mr. G. Whiteley.
 - The Telephone Bill is referred to a Grand Committee on Trada. Small Houses (Acquisition of Ownership) Bill discussed as amended by the Standing Committee.
 - The adjourned debate is resumed on the Tithe Rent-charge (Rates) Bill; speeches by Mr. Courtney, Sir W. Harcourt, Sir E. Clarks, Sir H. Fowler and Mr. Balfour. On division the second reading is carried b/ a majority of 138 votes.
 - 30. Supply; Irish Estimates.

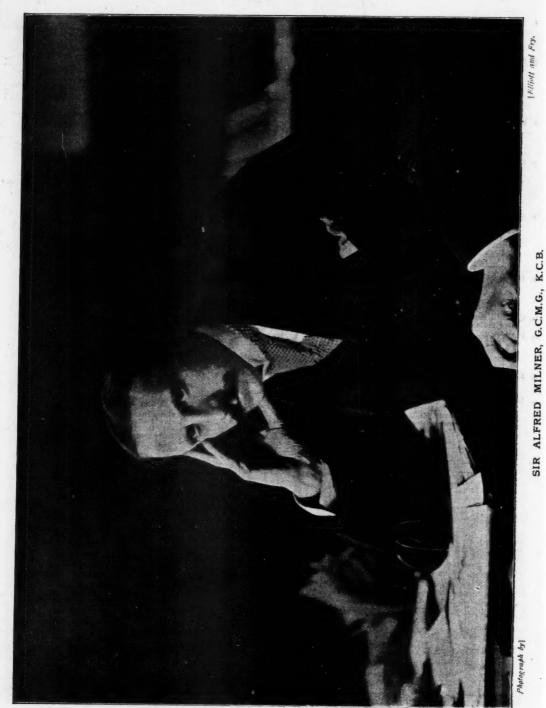
OBITUARY.

- June 1. Countess Alice Kearney.
 2. Mr. Robert Cox, M.P. (South Edinburgh), 54.
 Sir Melmeth Osborn, K.C.M.G., 66.
 Professor Klaus Groth, 80.
- Herr Johann Strauss (in Vienna), 74. Mr. John Nixon (mining engineer), 85. Mr. W. Hogarth (comic opera), 54.
- Professor H. H. Siegel, 68. Señor Carvajal (at Madrid). Mr. Cockburn Stewart (Administrator of the Seychelles), 54.
- Dr. Wallace, M.P. (Edinburgh), 67.
 Sir Henry Binns, K.C.M.G. (Premier of Natal).
 Mr. Frank Tomson (President Pennsylvania Railway).
 Hon. Sir Célicoart A. Anteline, K.C.M.G.
- (Mauricius), 77. Mr. Augustin B. Kelly (of the *Times*). M. Laviron, 84.
- 7. Mrs. W. Crawford (née Miss Annette Bear).
- 8. Mr. Augustin Daly (theatrical manager), 60.
- 11. Rev. W. Garden Blaikie, D.D., LL.D., 79. The Very Rev. T. Graham, D.D. (Roman Catholi: Canon of Westminster). Rev. J. Turland Brown, 80.
- 13. Lawson Tait (the eminent surgeon), 54.
- 14. Professor Konrad von Knoll, 69.
- Richard Parks Bland (author of the Bland Act), 64.
- Mr. Robert Ascroft, M.P. (Oldham), 52.
 Dr. George Ferdinand Shaw (Senior Fellow of Trinity, Dublin), 78.
 Mr. F. W. Culmer (twenty-two years publisher of the Daily Chronicle), 56.
- 21. General Charles Stockwell, C.B.
- 22. Sir Archibald Michie, K.C.M.G., Q.C., 86. Bishop Tozer, 71.
- Cardinal Count Franc's Schoenborn, Arch-bishop of Prague, 55.
- Dr. Albert Socin (Leipzig). Mr. Henry W. Blake, F.R.S., C.E., 84.
- 28. Mr. John Thackray Bunce (late editor Bir-mingham Daily Post), 71. Mrs. Ellen Johnson, 63.
- 2). Chevalier L. von Blumencorn, editor Fremdenblatt, 95.

Other Deaths Announced.

Mr. Henry Horn; Sir Edward Hulse; Sir Georg: Irwin; Professor Nourisson; Mr. Arnold R. Hay; Dr. Israel Hildesheimer; M. Louis Tribert; Cardinal Sourrieu.





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Covernor of Cape Colony and High Commissioner of South

CHARACTER SKETCH.

SIR ALFRED MILNER.

Looking around to-day along the somewhat overclouded horizon of South African life one figure strikes the eye, new to the circle of our existence here; and we eye it with something of that hope and sympathy with which a man is bound to view the new and unknown, which may be of vast possible good and beauty. What have we in this man, who represents English honeur and English wisdom in South Africa? To a certain extent we know. We have a man honourable in the relations of personal life, loyal to friend, and above all charm of gold; wise with the knowledge of books and men; a man who could not viclate a promise or strike in the dark. This we know we have, and it is much to know this; but what have we more?—OLIVER SCHREINER, May 24, 1899.

"THE man of whom South Africa has need to-day to sustain England's honour and her Empire of the future," says Olive Schreiner, "is a man who must possess more than the knowledge and wisdom of the intellect. He must have the large and rare qualities springing more from the heart than from the head, which enable him to realise that sympathy and comprehension are more potent than coercion in the government of men."

Is Sir Alfred Milner, "this new Englishman of ours," such a man? I, who know him well, am fain to answer, Yea. But since his despatch of May 4th, I have my

"I give you my word of honour," said Mr. Garrett, of the Cape Times—the fidus Achates of our pius Æneas— "that I am not playing for war." The assurance was as welcome as it was necessary. When an editor begins to talk of the duty of proving that a gun is loaded, he may not be playing for war: he certainly seems to be invoking it.

When Milner was working with me at Northumberland Street, one of the things he did every day was to go through the proofs of my leading articles before they were printed and "tone them down." He would squirm at an adjective here, reduce a superlative there, and generally strike out anything that seemed calculated needlessly to irritate or offend. He was always putting water in my wine. He was always combing out the knots in the tangled mane of the P.M.G., and when the lion opened his mouth Milner was always at hand to be consulted as to the advisability of modulating the ferocity of its roar. That is my abiding memory of Milner on the Pall Mall. He stood as guardian armed with ruthless pen ever on guard against any expression that seemed strained or any utterance that rang false by excess of vehemence. His task was most useful, but when he pruned he sometimes cut to the quick, and the victim smarted while his offspring bled.

And now I am sadly avenged. For by some strange Nemesis Milner seems to have been doomed to use up as material for his own despatch all the strongest overstrained adjectives and expletives which in the whole three years he was with me he had combed out of the proofs of the Pall Mail Gazette. They now experience a strange resurrection in the despatch of May 4th, which I publish in another page under "The Topic of the Month." It is a leader of the kind which we used to describe as "a regular snorter," and I cannot but smile at thinking how the Milner of other days, the Milner of the "University tip," would have dealt with the telegram of May 4th had it come before him as the proof of a Pall Mall Gazette leader. But, alas! there was no Milner to revise Milner, and the result is before us.

I.—PERSONAL REMINISCENCES.

It is nearly twenty years since first I had the privilege of meeting Alfred Milner. I had come up from Darlington to assist Mr. Morley in editing the Pall Mall Gazette in the autumn of the year 1880. At that time Milner was one of the outside contributors, who usually wrote two or three Occasional Notes a day. At first I saw little of him, as he used to receive his instructions from Mr. Morley. My first impression of him as a journalist was not altogether favourable. His handwriting, which to this day retains much of its original characteristics, was almost sprawly enough to recall reminiscences of W. E. Forster, one of those men whose upstrokes and downstrokes were almost of the same thickness. Milner used at least twice and often three times as much copypaper as he need have done, for he seemed to write best when he was allowed to spread himself over the whole of a quarto sheet of paper. In person he was singularly neat; his manuscript was exactly the reverse. He used to write chiefly upon foreign subjects, and his notes were by no means remarkable for snap or point. He would say what he had to say in a clear, colourless way; but there was a singular absence of devil in it. It was "a good grey style." In those days Milner was still in the chrysalis stage, and it needed a great deal to rouse him.

MILNER AT NORTHUMBERLAND STREET.

After I had been at the Pall Mall for a year or so, Milner used to come into the little room at the top of the stairs and write his Occasional Notes there, instead of writing them at his chambers, and sending them in by hand. This change, if I remember rightly, was introduced because the messenger did not always arrive in time. Milner was not an early riser, and he never found himself altogether at home in the drive and rush of journalism as it was practised at Northumberland Street. In those days he was a weaker man physically than he is to-day. He suffered much from indigestion, had to be careful about his food, and if he ever had a long morning's work he wilted considerably under the strain. thoroughly capable, and when he was well and interested in his subject, he would work like steam. Hence it is not surprising that when Mr. Morley entered Parliament, and I was installed in his chair, Alfred Milner was promptly established as my right-hand man in the adjoining room. We were, alas, both much younger than we are now. I was thirty-four, instead of fifty; he was a couple of years or so my junior.

"LARKS" AT THE P. M. G.

We both flung ourselves into the task of remodelling the *Pall Mall* with great glee. Milner, although more sedate, entered thoroughly into the fun of the thing. "What larks!" he would frequently exclaim, when we were planning or executing some of the numerous escapades which, within three months of the time of

Mr. Morley's departure, completely revolutionised the *Pall Mall Gazette*. Milner used to come down to the office usually late, invariably accompanied by an umbrella with an extraordinary eagle's head as its handle, with very conspicuous eyes. I remember this umbrella well. After the last proof of the leader was revised

and sent to press, I used to go into his little room and discourse on things in general, flourishing his um-brella by way of emphasising my argument. He used to declare that I would certainly either destroy his head or the umbrella's, and when the strain was exceptionally tense. he used carefully to stow the umbrella away out of sight. But when the time came that we separated, he to prosecute his Parliamentary ambitions and I to go to gaol, the umbrella intact. I wonder sometimes whether he has still preserved that eagleheaded staff as a kind of fetish. It certainly figures very conspicuously in my reminiscences of these early days.

HIS NEED FOR STIMULUS.

Milner was a universal favourite. No one ever heard him say a harsh word, and he was always saying kind ones.

On one occasion, the precise nature of which I forget, the tradition runs that he swore a good round oath; but it must have been something very extraordinary, for Milner's great weakness, from the journalistic point of view, was that he was slow to rouse. Nor was it only in journalism that this characteristic appeared. In those days he used to go down to Toynbee Hall to address meetings of East-Enders on various subjects. He was a

personal friend of Arnold Toynbee's, and a veritable enthusiast in praise of him. Arnold Toynbee was the only man whom I know for whom Milner seemed to cherish an intense personal affection. Milner was very kind to everybody, and exceptionally kind to me, but he loved Arnold Toynbee in a way in which I have never

known him care for any mortal man. He came in one morning after his meeting in the East End, quite radiant. wh

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"I had a good time last night," he said, "which was quite unusual for me."

"But what was the matter?" I asked.

asked. "Ah," he said. "I had immense good luck. •I got up feeling, as I always do, very uncom-fertable, and was beginning to say what I had to say, in what you call 'my usual lackadaisical style, when a rude fellow in the audience blurted out some insulting remark which hit me right between the eyes. It gave me just the stimulus I wanted. My great difficulty, as you know, he added, "is that I never can get sufficiently keen to take off my coat; but that insult gave me just the fillip I wanted. waked me up all over, and I have seldom ever had such a good time."



MR. ALFRED MILNER.

(From a photograph taken in 1885, when he was on the staff of the Pall Mall Gazette.)

"Milner," I said, "I wish to goodness I could insult you every morning before you start work." And then we both laughed, as indeed we were in the habit of doing, to an extent not very usual in newspaper offices before or since. Looking back on those old days, we were almost as schoolboys together, having, to use again his old phrase, "great larks" nearly every day.

"THE UNIVERSITY TIP."

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Milner was the restraining element in the partnership, which, indeed, was inevitable, owing to the difference of our temperaments, but his contribution to the combination was invaluable. Milner-to quote again a saying which I have often quoted before concerning him-was, in Dean Church's phrase, "the finest flower of human culture" which the University of Oxford produced in our time. He possessed not only classical culture, but that undefinable element which Horace Voules, who was then the Manager of the Pall Mall Gazette as well as of Truth, used to describe as "the University tip." Being partly German, for his boyhood was passed in Stuttgart, where his father, if I remember right, had been a physician, he possessed a continental side to his mind which was, at that time, as impossible to me as the "University tip" itself.

HIS JINGOISM.

I was Russian; he was German; but we were both fervid Imperialists. He was a bit of a Jingo, whereas I then, as always, regarded Jingoism with a whole-hearted abhorrence. I was a very enthusiastic Gladstonian; he was Gladstonian with limitations and reserves. remember in one of our innumerable discussions that we used to have upon the great anti-Jingo agitation which hurled Beaconsfield from power, he defined the different points of view rather closely. He said: "To you that agitation was one whole, and you ran it for all it was worth; but to me that agitation had two sides, with one of which I sympathise heartily, while the other I detested with my whole soul. That which I supported was that which Mr. Gladstone represented when he appealed to our sense of duty to make whatever sacrifices might be necessary in order to liberate the Bulgarians; but Mr. Gladstone, I very much fear, would never have been able to have made more than a mere demonstration if behind him he had not had legions of a very different order of mind - the men who halloed with him, not because of any high sentiment of British duty, but merely because of a sluggish repugnance to any great national effort, and cowardly shrinking from anything that might lead to war. There was the knightly side of it, and the cowardly side, and Mr. Gladstone led the combined host to victory; but as for me, I had much more sympathy with Beaconsfield and the Jingoes than I had with your peace-at-any-price crowd that helped to give victory to Mr. Gladstone, when he was advocating principles which they detested almost as much as Lord Beaconsfield's." "You are all right," he would say to me often; "it is your followers I dislike, and it is a constant source of entertainment to me to see how you contrive to keep them in line, and make them quite enthusiastic when so many of them have an absolutely opposite conception of national life to that which you entertain."

THE GOSPEL ACCORDING TO THE "P. M. G."

He was speaking of the "Little England" contingent in the Liberal ranks. At the time when Mr. Morley left the Pall Mall Gazette it was almost regarded as heresy in the Liberal Party to speak enthusiastically about empire. We set ourselves to preach with passionate enthusiasm what we considered to be the sane and righteous Imperialism. At first we were very largely as voices crying in the wilderness; but before long such rapid progress was made with the propaganda, that many "Little Englanders" discovered not only that they were stout Imperialists, but that they had always been devoted to the Empire since they were born. We founded in those days, Milner and I, a veritable school of political thought. The

Gospel according to the *Pall Mall Gazette* may have been a true gospel or a false one, but there was not the least doubt as to the energy, the enthusiasm and confidence with which we preached it on all occasions. It was a composite gospel, to which Milner and I contributed in unequal proportions. Milner, despite his Liberal Jingoism, was more concerned at that time with social questions.

A SOCIALIST OF THE CHAIR.

It was he who first introduced and popularised in England what the Germans call "socialism of the chair," that kind of academic socialism which confines itself to the realising of the socialistic ideals wherever opportunity offers. Our own municipal socialists, who find vigorous supporters in the Liberal Press, had Milner as their forerunner. He was not a fiery-eyed apostle, he was always somewhat of a kid-gloved gentleman; but his heart was in the right place, and he always rejoiced when he could call public attention to the necessity for remedying some social wrong. The first great coup of the Pall Mall Gazette, after Mr. Morley left it, was the booming of the "Bitter Cry of Outcast London," an exploit which led Lord Salisbury to take action and caused the appointment of the Royal Commission on the Housing of the Poor, from which modern social legislation may almost be said to date. Milner had charge of the Housing Question after the boom was launched, but, as often happens in such a movement, a bold initiative causes a multitude to spring into the field, whose exertions speedily cause those who started the thing to become lost to the public eye. Stirring times followed, and Milner became more than ever indispensable.

MILNER, 1883-5.

It was not that he wrote much, for he wrote little. As I look back, I regret that his duties were so often reduced to the mere reading of proofs and toning down of excrescences, and generally seeing that "the University tip" was duly in evidence. He was very good-natured. He never pushed himself; and as I was always at the office long before he arrived, I had the driving business almost entirely in my own hands. But his sympathy and support, his generous recognition of whatever had been accomplished, helped me more than innumerable leaders. I well remember the day after the announcement was made that Gordon was ordered to the Soudan. He came into the office, and, as he began unbuttoning his coat, he remarked: "I think that is the biggest thing you have done yet."

Alas! neither of us foresaw that the bloody welter in the Soudan which we hoped Gordon would stay would be still weltering on, down even to the present time.

REMINISCENCES OF BYGONE DAYS.

I do not remember having any serious difference of opinion with Milner upon any question that was handled in the Pall Mall. He was never an obstreperous person. He never "slopped over." He kept on the even tenour of his way, quietly and suavely, looking at his chief with a humorous twinkle in his eye, and modulating his zeal by half cynical, half humorous comments, which left no sting, and often averted mischief. "Do not be Orlando Furioso," said Cardinal Manning to me once, and what Cardinal Manning said on that occasion Milner was always saying, but in a most charming way and in a fashion which no one could ever resent. He was as great a favourite at Wimbledon as he was at Northumberland Street. He used to come down very often in those days, and sit about the garden smoking a cigar. "There is nothing," he would say, "so healthy as a fat cigar"; or he would be driving about Richmond Park

in our low phaeton in the days when what he used to call "our good socialistic pony" was still in the land of the living. He had long legs, had Milner, and he used to have considerable difficulty in disposing of them in the little trap. They usually would hang outside, and as he never wore his hat when he could possibly go bare-headed, and all the spare places in the phaeton were filled up with children, we made a somewhat amusing picture. We were photographed one Derby Day, I remember, when we were out driving near Hampton Court, by an itinerant photographer, who took the group for a shilling. I have hunted for that photograph in order to illustrate this article, but alas! it is put away safely in one of those places where it may be found after many days, but where it cannot assuredly be found to-day.

MILNER AS A JOURNALIST.

Milner wrote a sketch of me once, at the time of "The Maiden Tribute," in some magazine. I have often wished I could lay my hands upon it, and more especially to-day, in order that I might quote it here. Having said so much of what I thought of him, what he thought of me would complete the picture. I would quote it the more readily, for it was by no means altogether complimentary. I think the unkindest thing he said about me in that article, if I remember, was that I was a kind of compound of Don Quixote and Phineas T. Barnum, which is a pictures ue way of saying that while I pursued high ideals, I never forgot the absolute necessity of keeping the machine going by which alone I could hope to gain an audience. "The Maiden Tribute" tried Milner severely, but he was very good about it. At that time his connection with the paper was wearing thin. Mr. Cook was coming more to the front, and it was no surprise to me, although a great regret, when he decided to abandon journalism for another career. That he chose wisely the result has abundantly shown, for as journalist he lacked an all-round interest in things. He had too much of the "University tip" about him, was too much absorbed in a few questions, and utterly unable to throw himself heart and soul into the management of the news department. His physical energy was deficient. He often suffered from sleeplessness, and he needed to take care of himself. The true iournalist never thinks of taking care of anything but his newspaper. Some of us are fortunate enough to have wives to take all other duties off our shoulders. Milner, unfortunately, never married. We often used to chaff him about this, that and the other lady who ought to have been the complement of his existence; but he has persevered in his bachelorhood even to this day. Arthur Balfour, Cecil Rhodes, and Alfred Milner are the three most distinguished bachelors of our time. Considering their eminence in their various departments, the human race may be forgiven if it cherishes a grudge against their persistent refusal to found a family.

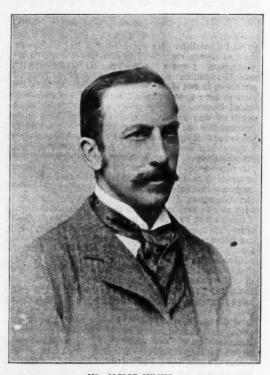
HIS CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE PRESS.

Milner wrote Occasional Notes every day, leaders about once a week, and "middles" and reviews occasionally. The only article he wrote in a lighter vein which I can remember at this moment was an imaginary diary of some savages who visited London. I suggested the subject, and he took to it with zest. It was a long article, which was published in two parts, and described with considerable humour the impressions made upon the ingenuous savage on visiting such trophies of civilisation as the underground railway, etc. It was very well done, and I remember that it completely took in at least one reader, who in his innocence imagined that the untutored African

had actually written the diary which Milner had concocted in his name. When I was away, Milner assumed the editorial chair. He was heart and soul with me in all the Gordon business, and was especially enthusiastic when I was writing "The Truth about the Navy." It does one good to look back to the old days when Russell Lowell said the Pall Mall Gazette edited England, and when a much smaller man, Harold Frederic, declared that if ever a newspaper came near running an Empire, it was the Pall Mall Gazette when Milner and I were at the helm.

II.-FROM THE P.M.G. TO SOUTH AFRICA.

When I went to gaol over "The Maiden Tribute," Milner appealed to the Harrow division as a Liberal candidate.



MR. ALFRED MILNER.
(From a photograph taken when he was in Egypt, 1890.)

He failed—as any Liberal would fail in the Harrow division. It was just immediately before the great Home Rule split. Milner then was devoted to Mr. Goschen, whose secretary he afterwards became, and so gained that initiation into the everyday routine of administering the Empire which stood him in such good stead.

HIS APPRENTICESHIP WITH MR. GOSCHEN.

Mr. Goschen was then Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Milner applied himself with a will to master the whole business of the department. He had never displayed any particular fondness for figures when at Northumberland Street, and sometimes when he had to deal with statistics the way in which he sprawled

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his figures about the sheet was a caution for gods and I suppose at the Treasury he restrained the exuberance of his arithmetic within more sedate proportions, but certain it is that Mr. Goschen regarded him as an ideal secretary. He found in the collar-work of the office that stimulus to sustained exertion which he sometimes lacked at Northumberland Street. Milner, when talking to a friend one time, paid me a very handsome compliment, when he advised him to obtain a situation on the Pall Mall Gazette, "for," he said, "believe me, to work day by day in the newspaper office with Stead is a liberal education in itself." His friend was sufficiently impressed by his advice to come and offer me his services free, gratis and for nothing, for the sake of the education aforesaid, an offer I did not see my way to accept. But Milner's education as an administrator was not gained in the Pall Mall Gazette office so much as at the Treasury, given a vigour and verve to his English which it used to lack at Northumberland Street. There was also visible in every page a stalwart faith in his country, which, although he had always possessed it, had seldom been expressed with such sustained vigour and unhesitating confidence. Milner, it was evident, had improved his health as well as his style in Egypt. I remember saying to him one day, "Milner, if you only had my health and my faith, there is nothing in the Empire which you could not attain." For he had so many advantages which I lacked. He replied, laughing, "I do not know about your faith, but I would give anything for your digestion."

AT SOMERSET HOUSE.

He seemed to have picked up some digestion in the land of the Pharaohs, and when he returned to England to take charge of Somerset House, he was in a much



ON THE NILE: NEAR CAIRO.

under Mr. Goschen. It is Mr. Goschen's influence which gave him his official backbone. There is a good deal of the old *Pall Maller* about Milner still, as any one can see who reads his despatches; but the official Milner, Milner the Administrator, must be regarded as more the product of Mr. Goschen than of any other man.

MILNER IN EGYPT.

From the Treasury he went to Cairo, to be financial secretary under Lord Cromer, who may be said to have completed his education. Of his official work there only those can speak who worked with him. To the public at large his sojourn in Egypt is chiefly remarkable because it enabled him to write that admirable survey of England's work on the Nile which, from the moment of its appearance, was accepted everywhere as the standard work on the subject. I was surprised, on reading it, to find how much Milner's style had improved since he was on the Pall Mall. The close contact with men and affairs, and the responsible duties of administrative government, had

better physical condition than he was before he went away. At Somerset House, at the head of the Inland Revenue Department, he remained for some years. According to his official chiefs and to those who had to look up to him as official superior, he was a faultless civil servant. Whether servant or master, Milner was always civil; and he had a faculty of getting on with people which stood him in good stead when he had to work with such widely contrasted Chancellors of the Exchequer as Sir William Harcourt and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach.

HIGH COMMISSIONER.

He never regarded his stay at Somerset House as the culmination of his career. Milner was a man of deep rather than of loud ambitions, and we who believed in him were always delighted to seize any and every opportunity to help him to positions in which he could realise his ideals. The position which he coveted in the rare moments in which he would speak of his future was

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Photograph by]
SIR ALFRED MILNER LEAVING THE CONFERENCE.

the position of Finance Minister of India, a position to which he thought he might not unreasonably aspire. When Sir Henry Loch retired from the Governorship of the Cape, I had a long discussion with Mr. Rhodes as to who would be the best man to send out as High Commissioner of South Africa. Rhodes was bent upon having Sir Hercules Robinson back again. I was quite as strong in favour of Milner. Milner laughed in his good-humoured way when I told him of the discussion, and said that I might as well spare myself the

trouble, because there was no more chance of his being appointed to South Africa than there was of his being Viceroy of India. Mr. Rhodes unfortunately had his way, and Sir Hercules Robinson went back to South Africa to close a long career in the gloom of the Raid. I have often wondered since then what would have happened if Milner had been sent out to South Africa when first I proposed it. Events would have been different, that at least is certain. After Lord Rosmead's return, when another High Commissioner was wanted, I again pressed urgently for Milner's appointment. This time Rhodes agreed with me. Milner, however, wrote me a long letter saying that there were five reasons which rendered it absolutely impossible that he could be sent out. He wrote out two of these reasons, and then said that as they were quite conclusive, he would spare me three, four, and five. Nevertheless, to his great astonishment, Mr. Chamberlain, who was certainly free from any imputation of acting under my influence, or of approaching the choice from my standpoint, selected Milner. And so

it came to pass that my old assistanteditor at the *Pall Mall* became Governor of the Cape and High Commissioner for South Africa.

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THE DOCTRINE OF THE FREE HAND AND BLIND EYE.

I have deemed it best in writing this Character Sketch to indulge in personal reminiscences of my old and dearly loved colleague. To appreciate the man, to understand his character, possibly those reminiscences are more useful than a far more laboured attempt to describe the incidents of his career or to subject him to the analysis of a formal essay. Since he went out to South Africa I have heard from him but seldom. He seemed to me the right man in the right place, and in the old Pall Mall days he and I had laid it down as one of the fundamental articles of the Gospel according to the Pall Mall Gazette that in governing an empire like ours, the only way of safety is first to choose your best man, then to give him a free hand, and turn a blind eye to anything he may do that does not exactly square with your ideas as to

what should be done. Nothing can be more foolish than to be perpetually pulling the leg of your proconsul by telegrams from Downing Street. Given that he is the best man whom the Empire can produce, you cannot as a rule do better than give him his head, so long as he does not manifestly lose his sense of the comparative importance of things. There is always a danger that strong, capable natures may mistake their province or their colony for the hub of the universe, and persist in subordinating the Empire and all the appurtenances thereof to the



Photograph by]
FRESIDENT KRUGER LEAVES THE CONFERENCE.

[Clark.

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welfare of their own particular province. Milner is a man who from training and temperament was singularly free from the danger of yielding to such temptation. He had studied the infinite complexity of the influences which affected the foreign policy of the Empire at Cairo, and often in conversation he had expressed his conviction that the great danger of our South Africa policy lay in forgetting its dependence upon, and relation to, the general politics of the Empire. No African-born politician could possibly be expected to have that breadth of survey and balance of judgment which Milner possessed.

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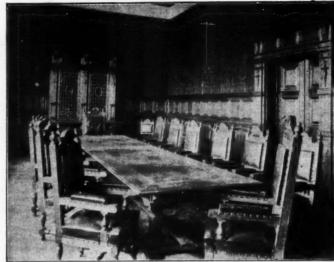
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"GO IT BLIND ON MILNER."

Hence, as soon as he was appointed to South Africa, knowing that he went there with a determination to seek peace and ensure it, knowing also that he appreciated to the full the importance of harmonising the two great factors which find their leading incarnations in the two great personalities of Paul Kruger and Cecil Rhodes, I felt quite easy as to the future in that portion of the Queen's

dominions. No doubt Mr. Chamberlain was at Downing Street, and so long as "Blastus" reigned in the Colonial Office we could never be sure of what might happen. I knew Milner well enough to feel sure that it would be more than Mr. Chamberlain could do to deflect him from the course which he considered safest and best for



Photograph by

[Clark.

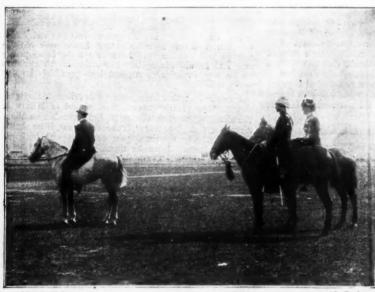
THE ROOM IN WHICH THE CONFERENCE WAS HELD.

the Empire. When he first went out, there was a danger that Mr. Chamberlain's influence and authority might have weighed too much in the counsels of the High Commissioner, but after the first six months I felt secure. Milner set himself to learn Dutch, and wherever he went up and down the Colony, he devoted himself with

all his unequalled charm of address and suavity of manner to conciliating enemies and welding the various races into one. The situation was difficult, but he seemed to be overcoming the obstacles one by one. The trouble in Basutoland subjected him to a very severe strain, which he triumphantly surmounted, not, however, without risk of losing his position. But Milner was never a man to count his future or his reputation dear unto him, if by sacrificing either or both he could serve his country.

HIS LATEST DEVELOPMENT.

It was therefore with very profound astonishment that I heard just before leaving for the Conference at the Hague, that Milner had decided to adopt a policy in the Transvaal from which almost every Rhodesian in London, with the exception of Dr. Jameson, seemed disposed to recoil. Dr. Jim, indeed, was full of fight and would hear of nothing but putting things through by



Photograph by]

[S. Taylor.

THE GOVERNOR OF CAPE COLONY AT THE SALUTING POINT.

(Queen's Birthday Review at Cape Town.)

the summary process of embarking an army corps on the water and preparing to fight for South Africa as we fought for India when the Mutiny was raging in Hindostan. But the very demands which Dr. Jameson insisted upon as indispensable seemed to many of us the most conclusive arguments against the adoption of the policy which he advocated. Moreover, owing to the unfortunate issue of the Raid, Dr. Jameson's judgment as to the possibility of overcoming the resistance of the Boers was necessarily discounted. It was much the same with Mr. Chamberlain. He was distinctly a minus influence, for the fact that he advocated any course told against it rather than in its favour. Milner was a horse of another colour. So strongly did I feel this that in every question relating to South Africa I was prepared and am prepared to follow him blindfold, so long as he stops short of ultimatum point. We could not have a better man if we searched the Empire through. He is a man of calm judicial judgment, entirely free from all party prejudice or from petty personal ambitions. Nothing could be further from his calm and well-balanced temperament than the vulgar longing to wipe out Majuba Hill, nor could any one be less likely to overlook the frightful dangers of aggravating a race feud between Dutch and English which would be a fatal bane of our South African Empire. He is a just man, and a good man, chivalrous and loyal; but while all this leads me to follow him unhesitatingly in any policy that does not depend for its success upon war, I cannot bring myself to admit that even Milner should be permitted to lead us into a war with the Transvaal.

III.-HIS PRESENT POSITION.

On looking over the preceding pages, I feel it just to my dear friend and old colleague to ask whether we have not done him grave injustice in thinking that he has ever contemplated war as the result of his recent action. I have already quoted the message which Mr. Garrett sent me, and I am quite certain that Milner would recoil as much as any man from the terrible responsibility of endeavouring to cut the Gordian knot of South African politics by the sword. What I should like to believe is that Milner thought he saw his way clear to induce Kruger to make reasonable concessions by å policy of vigorous pressure which without repudiating all appeal to arms in advance nevertheless did not contemplate the making of war.

THE EXCUSE FOR HIS TELEGRAM.

Milner's telegram of May 4th, which I quote elsewhere, may never have been intended to be published until after the crisis had passed. Published as it was after the breakdown of the Bloemfontein Conference, it had a most unfortunate effect in stimulating our Jingoes into a wild and brutal display of their worst characteristics. There are amongst us, as we all know too well to our cost, many lewd fellows of the baser sort, who are utterly incapable of realising any policy of magnanimity, and who cherish the meanest and most vindictive feelings towards those who they consider worsted them in no matter how fair a fight. It might seem incredible that men who are never weary of boasting of the greatness and might of our world-encircling Empire should be guilty of the infinite pettiness of cherishing a rankling grudge against the little State of herdsmen which inflicted upon us a series of petty defeats, defeats which we well deserved, if only from cur stupidity and rashness; but incredible though it may seem there are such men.

Nor are they regarded with the contempt which is their due.

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MISCHIEF DONE BY ITS PUBLICATION.

Milner's despatch, which might be perfectly justifiable if it is regarded solely as an appeal to the Cabinet to allow him a free hand in dealing with the reactionary party in the Transvaal, assumed altogether a different light when it was supplied as a dram of raw brandy to the Jingo maniacs of our people. Instantly a hid ous clamour arose, in the midst of which Milner's real policy was confounded with the mere passionate lust for war and vengeance of those to whom his phrases most appeal. Even now I prefer to think that the difficulty will be got through without war, for against war on such grounds, against such a puny adversary, there is an insuperable repugnance on the part of the British people. At the same time undoubtedly those persons who support Milner most strongly are people who parade their readiness to go to war, and regard war as a less evil than a policy of patient steady pressure which Milner himself seemed to advocate after returning from the Bloemfontein Conference.

AN APPEAL FROM THE CAPE.

Here, for instance, is a letter addressed to me by a friend at the Cape. It runs thus:—

"Pin yourself to Milner publicly and also privately, and do what you can to keep the Liberals in line, for if they bust Milner up, they will be making British hold on South Africa rock a bit too, and you know I don't talk like that often. Keep Rhodes of the scene as to Transvaal affairs. This is John Bull's turn to have a try. I genuinely as a Liberal prefer a settlement to war, though war and annexation seem shorter cuts; but settlement we must have. Drift or retirement now or vacillation would be more dangerous than war, though that is no child's play. I am as firm for acting now as I was against acting in 1896 and 1897. There is a tide, etc., and it is now or never. We must be friends with the Dutch, but first, and as a condition precedent, we will be equals. Milner's willingness to risk his career first in Basutoland crisis little known, but stricus scene after he came cut with generals warning and Home Government funking showed what stuff he was made of. He won on that occasion, and I am sure if he is adequately supported he will win again. His action in this crisis has been a new revelation to me, and it is proud of him that we ought to be.

I received another letter from a subscriber in England, which shows clearly enough that support of Milner in the minds of many entails as its indispensable corollary a readiness to go to war with the Transvaal, if he should so advise. But therein I part company with both my correspondents. I am as much against vacillation or drift as any one; but I absolutely dissent from the theory that war and annexation is a shorter cut than patience and pressure.

PRESSURE, NOT WAR.

Pressure, steady and resolute—with that I agree with all my heart. From pressure carried to the point of throat-cutting in the Transvaal, I recoil. It ought not to be. It may be very harassing, and it is no doubt extremely worriting to have to deal with a small boy who throws stones at you, and makes himself an unmitigated nuisance on the other side of your garden wall; but although you may send the police after him, and may birch him if you can catch him, no amount of worry will justify you in blowing out his brains as a relief for your angry feelings. To make war upon the Transvaal on no better grounds than that the internal condition of the country is a worry and a danger to Africa, seems

to me very much like such a method of ridding yourself of your small tormentor.

MILNER'S SPEECH.

Milner's speech after his return from Bloemfontein seemed a sane, sensible, Milner-like utterance. That was made for the public, whereas the other despatch may only have been made for the Cabinet. It is certainly very much unlike Milner to fling abroad firebrands such as the effective phrases which bristle in his despatch to Mr. Chamberlain; and until it is proved to the contrary, I prefer to believe what a South African correspondent calls the legend of the "safe and cautious Milner," all appearances to the contrary notwithstanding.

THE SHADOW OF THE COLOSSUS.

There is little doubt that the absence of Mr. Rhodes from South Africa tended to hurry Sir Alfred Milner's action. "What is the Latin for Rhodes?" asked an undergraduate when Mr. Rhodes received his doctor's degree at Oxford the other day. The obvious answer was "Colossus," and Mr. Rhodes is such a Colossus that the High Commissioner could take no step whatever of a serious nature in South Africa if Mr. Rhodes was on the spot, without its being believed both in Africa and at home that he was acting at the instigation or under the inspiration of the founder of Rhodesia. Even here in Holland the Dutch persist that Mr. Rhodes is at the back of it all, and when I say that he is in London, they ask sarcastically whether the cables have been cut since Cecil Rhodes arrived in London.

A DIFFICULT POSITION.

Sir Alfred Milner is no doubt in an extremely difficult position. He stands between the devil and the deep sea. On the one hand, he has to bluff the Boers into establishing something like a decent Government in the Transvaal; on the other, he has to keep the Jingo pack well in hand, and this he can only do by posing as their leader. If only the whole of South Africa could be suddenly cut off from the rest of the Empire for the next six months and Sir Alfred Milner was left to settle the question with the local forces existing on that continent, there would be no war, and there would be some settlement which, although not all that might be wished for, would nevertheless be infinitely better than the best settlement that can be obtained by overrunning the Transvaal with a British force.

A WORKING HYPOTHESIS.

It is a difficult and invidious thing to criticise a governor who is placed in such a delicate and difficult position; but if I were to endeavour to construct from the materials supplied by telegram in the last month a working hypothesis of a High Commissioner whose policy I could support, I should say that Milner at the Bloemfontein Conference succeeded in extracting from Paul Kruger a series of concessions which, although inadequate in themselves, nevertheless afforded a good basis for a durable settlement. The difference between five years and seven years as the term for naturalisation was trivial, and it no doubt did not count for much in the final rupture : but the other conditions with which President Kruger clogged his concession in the matter of the Franchise robbed his first concession of much of its virtue. But certainly, looked at from this distance, there seemed to be no reason whatever for regarding the effort of President Kruger as so hopelessly inadequate as to justify breathing out threatenings and slaughters immediately he refused to accept our proposals.

ALL MERE HIGGLING OF THE MARKET.

But if I were to judge Milner by what I knew of him in the past, I should say that he recognised this as keenly as any one, and that all the subsequent agitation and demonstration was merely intended to strengthen his own hand in the further negotiations which are certain to take place. It is a dangerous game, no doubt, appealing to the passions of one race in order to play a bold game of bluff with the representatives of another race; but so long as it is only bluff no one would interfere with Milner's liberty of action. Such methods of bargaining may be indispensable in the position in which he finds himself. Certainly if as the net result he should secure some adequate concessions for the Uitlanders, some reasonable prospect of real redress for the bitter grievances of which they complain, he will have reason to consider that, however dangerous the road by which he has journeyed, he has deserved well of his country and of the Empire. If, however, as the outcome of his negotiations, he should find it necessary to appeal to the sword, no military success however brilliant, no conquest however complete, will prevent us from regarding his governorship of the Cape as a disastrous failure.



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PRESIDENT PAUL KRUGER

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THE TOPIC OF THE MONTH.

WAR OR PEACE WITH THE TRANSVAAL.

I.-POINT OF VIEW.

"IF Ireland were to be overrun by French workmen, who insisted upon being governed by French laws, refused to have their children taught English, refused to pay income tax, no matter how rich they were, and then appealed to the French Government to secure their rights, what would you think of it? Further, if the French Government were always to adopt the complaints of these French immigrants, were to keep a French fleet stationed off the Irish coast, and make menacing representations whenever any Frenchman was maltreated by English policemen, how would you like it? Do you think that under such circumstances you would regard a French complaint that the English Government did not show a friendly and trustful dis-position in its dealings with France as other than a very bad joke? Further, if, after all this, some French buccaneers made a raid upon Dublin, and came within an ace of seizing the castle, what would you think when these men were hailed as heroes and patriots in France, as you may remember Jameson and his men were treated in England? What would you do under such circumstances? Would you or would you not arm in selfdefence? Would you or would you not regard any pro-posal to enfranchise the whole French immigrant population as equivalent to a demand for the surrender of your sovereignty in Ireland? To make the parallel complete, you ought to imagine that after such circumstances had happened, France justified the surrounding of Ireland by a naval cordon on the plea that it was necessary to prevent the Irish invading France!"

"PUT YOURSELF IN HIS PLACE."

So writes to me a Dutch lady, whom I had the pleasure of meeting the other day in a charming country house in the neighbourhood of Amsterdam. The parallel may or may not be inexact; but it will help us to put ourselves in the place of the Boers. Of course the answer to my correspondent's argument is that while there is no doubt that, although we should not like the presence of the French immigrants in such numbers in Ireland, if we had invited them to come in, had promised them equal rights with our own people, and then had refused to keep our word, if we had refused to reform a government admittedly corrupt and detrimental to the best interests both of the Irish and the French, and if, further, we were drawing almost the whole revenue of the State from the wealth and industry of the immigrants, we might feel very vexed with the French, but we could hardly deny that they had a good deal to say for them-

THE UITLANDERS.

I have no very great admiration for the Uitlander population. As Mr. Garrett reported, after his first visit to Johannesburg, the heterogeneous population of the gold-reefed city is not exactly an ideal community. A population that is given to wine, women and gambling is not the stuff out of which successful revolutions can be made. Nevertheless the Johannesburgers, although much inferior to the God-fearing old Boers, are human beings after all, and they have a claim to be treated as such. Taxation without representation is tyranny.

Resistance to tyrants we are always told is one of the first duties which the free man owes to his Maker. No doubt it is hard upon the Boers that a territory which they had marked out as their own, should have contained such vast deposits of gold as to have attracted to that country a swarm of foreigners, alien in blood, in language, and in religion. But they admitted these men within their borders under the express engagement that they would let them share the rights of their own people. These men have built up a great industry; they have filled the exchequer of the Transvaal Government, and all that they ask in exchange is that they should be governed decently, that they should not be fleeced unmercifully, and that they should have some security for the elementary rights of human beings. Instead of this they are subjected to arbitrary legislation, passed by an assembly in which they have no voice, and they are maltreated by a corrupt police. Hence agitation, unrest and continually recurring crises threatening to culminate in war.

THE OBJECTION TO THEIR CLAIMS.

"But," reply r y Dutch friends, "Se foreigners have no need to come into the country at all. It is not their country, and if they don't like the conditions which prevail there, they can stay away. They have no right to enter another people's country, and then insist upon revolutionising the Government merely to suit themselves."

THE BOERS UITLANDERS THEMSELVES.

Underlying this contention are several principles, none of which can be taken for granted. The first of these is that the Transvaal is the Boers' own country. How did it become their own country? Their title-deeds are quite recent. The Boer simply went into the black man's country and revolutionised it in order to suit his own needs. If the black man objected, he killed him if he could, or reduced him to a position not very easily distinguished from that of slavery. The Boer, in short, fifty years ago, was the Uitlander in the Transvaal. He dispossessed the original inhabitants, and if the Uitlanders were to dispossess him to-day they would but be meting out to him the same measure which he meted out to his predecessors.

HAS THE DOG IN THE MANGER A DIVINE RIGHT?

Another principle assumed is that because a handful of men establish themselves as the owners of a great tract of territory, therefore they have a Divine right to exclude others at their own will from the use and enjoyment of that territory. This right, it is further assumed, is not impaired in the least by their utter inability themselves to utilise the mineral resources which lie under their feet. This principle may be sound, but it is not the principle upon which England has ever acted in relation to her own colonies or dependencies. The colonies which we occupy have always been thrown open to all the world, and those who take part in the developing of the resources of the colony are admitted as citizens freely with men of our own breed.

THE RIGHT TO THE FRANCHISE.

The claim of the Dutch runs counter to the funda-

mental principle upon which the English-speaking race proceeds wherever it finds itself in a local majority. Everywhere and always English-speaking communities resent being compelled to obey laws and pay taxes which they have had no share in enacting or levying. George III. forgot that principle more than one hundred years ago, and we lost our American colonies in consequence. Since then we have never ventured to tax or control a local majority of English-speaking men, in whatever land they may have settled, without allowing them full and equal representation in the governing assembly. This rule is acted upon so invariably by English-speaking men that it has come to be regarded as an axiom in politics. The contention of the Boers is absolutely at variance with this doctrine. They hold that although they are outnumbered by two to one, the minority has a perpetual right to govern the majority. This conflict of rights can only have one result. Sooner or later the majority will overturn the minority, and until the pyramid is placed upon its base instead of standing upon its apex, things will be in a condition of unstable equilibrium in the Transvaal.

CAUSE FOR REVOLUTION, NOT FOR WAR.

At the same time, whilst holding this general principle, from which probably no English-speaking man will dissent either in Britain or the United States, that is a very different thing from approving of outside interference in order to secure the majority its rights. If the majority is worth its salt, it will organise to secure its rights for itself. We shall be very glad to give them our moral support to the uttermost, but armed intervention in order to subvert the rule of the minority is not at all to our taste. There is good reason to believe that the constant dread of this outside interference has aggravated the local conditions of distrust and disorder. If the Uitlanders and the Boers had been left face to face with each other in an island in mid-ocean, without any fear of outside interference, they would probably have arranged a modus vivendi long ago. Unfortunately the Transvaal is not in the midst of the ocean, but is surrounded with communities which are inhabited by people of the same blood, the same passions, and the same languages as those which inhabit the Transvaal. The unrest of the Transvaal creates unrest throughout the whole of Africa. Hence the action taken by Sir Alfred Milner in order to induce President Kruger, if possible, to make some solid concession on the question of the Franchise which would enable the Uitlanders to do something to protect themselves.

II.-SIR ALFRED MILNER'S CASE.

These general considerations indicate the standpoint from which I approach the question. I do not expect that it will be regarded as satisfactory either by my Dutch friends or by the thorough-going Imperialists; but unless both sides of the question are taken into account it is impossible to arrive at anything but a very partial and distorted judgment. 'Instead of discussing at length the various points raised in controversy between the Boers and the British, I shall perhaps serve the public interest best by reproducing here the most important utterances on the subject, namely, a summary of the proposals made on either side at the Bloemfontein Conference, and Sir Alfred Milner's speech on returning to Cape Town. As a corrective of this exclusively British statement of the case, I quote at length from Olive Schreiner's "Words in Season," in which she sets forth the arguments in favour of patience.

THE PETITION TO THE QUEEN.

The present ferment in the Transvaal arose out of the killing of an English working man of the name of Edgar by a policeman who was afterwards acquitted. The victims of police violence abound in many countries beside the Transvaal, and if the incident had happened in Chicago, where the administration of justice is by no means altogether free from the influence of political pulls, nothing would have been said about the matter. As it was in Johannesburg, the Edgar incident, taken together with the unpunished murder of the wife of a Wesleyan minister of the name of Applebee, gave point and edge to the general discontent. The Uitlanders got up a great petition to the Queen setting forth their grievances in a document to which some twenty thousand names were appended. Other Uitlanders—according to President Kruger, equaling in number those who sent the petition to the Queen—got up a counter memorial; but with that we need not at present concern ourselves.

OUR RIGHT OF INTERFERENCE.

The Uitlanders' petition to the Queen, calling upon her to redress their wrongs, could be justified on three grounds. The first and weakest was that which invoked her interference as suzerain of the Transvaal; but as her suzerainty was abolished in terms by the Convention, and only exists in shadow in the stipulation forbidding the conclusion of treaties with foreign Powers without our consent, no further stress need be laid upon that. Much more substantial is the ground of appeal which is b zed upon the fact that President Kruger, at the time of the restoration of the independence of the Transvaal, entered into explicit engagement with the representatives of Her Majesty, promising equal rights to British subjects, which promises have not been fulfilled. It is therefore legitimate and right that those persons who entered the Transvaal relying upon his assurances should appeal to the Power to which they were given to see them righted. The third plea upon which we can rely is the general right which British subjects in every part of the world have to appeal to their sovereign to secure them justice and to protect them against wrong.

SIR ALFRED MILNER'S DESPATCH.

This petition having been forwarded to the Home Government, Sir Alfred Milner, on May 4th, sent the following telegram to Downing Street:—

High Commissioner Sir Alfred Milner to Mr. Chamberlain.

(Received I a.m., May 5th, 1899.)

May 4th.—Having regard to critical character of South African situation and likelihood of early reply by her Maj sty's Government to petition, I am telegraphing remarks which under ordinary circumstances I should have made by despatch. Events of importance have followed so fast on each other since my return to South Africa, and my time has been so occupied in dealing with each incident severally, that I have had no opper cunity for reviewing the whole position.

The present crisis undeubtedly arises cut of the Edgar incident. But that incident mr.ly precipitated a struggle which was certain to come. It is possible to make too much of the killing of Edgar. It was a shocking, and, in my judgment, a criminal blunder, such as would have excited a popular cutery anywhere. It was made much worse by the light way in which it was first dealt with by the Public Prosecutor, and by the attitude of the Judge at the trial. By itself, however, it would not have justified, nor, in fact, prevoked the present storm. But it happened to touch a particularly sore place. There is no grievance which rankles more in the breasts of the mass of the Uillander population than the conduct of the police, who, while they have proved singularly incompet nt to deal with gross scandals

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like the illicit liquot trade, are harsh and arbitrary in their treatment of individuals whom they happen to dislike, as must have become evident to you from the recurrent ill-treatment of coloured people. There are absolutely no grounds for supposing that the excitement which the death of Edgar caused was factitious. It has been laid to the door of the South African League, but the officials of the League were forced into action by Edgar's fellow-workmen. And, the consideration of grievances once started by the police grievance, it was inevitable that the smouldering but profound discontent of the population who constantly find their affairs mismanaged, their protests disregarded, and their attitude misunderstood by a Government of which they have absolutely no means of exercising any influence, should once more break into flame.

We have, therefore, simply to deal with a popular movement of a similar kind to that of 1894 and 1895 before it was perverted and ruined by a conspiracy of which the great body of the Uitlanders were totally innocent. None of the grievances then complained of, and which then excited universal sympathy, have been remedied, and others have been added. The case is much stronger. It is impossible to overlook the trem:ndcus change for the worse which has been effected by the lowering of the status of the High Court of Judicature and by the establishment of the principle embodied in the new draft Grondwet that any resolution of the Volksraad is equivalent to a law. The instability of the laws has always been one of the most serious grievances. The new Constitution provides for their permanent instability, the Judges being bound by their oath to accept every Volksraad resolution as equally binding with a law passed in the regular form and with the provisions of the Constitution itself. The law prescribing this oath is one of which the present Chief Justice said that no self-respecting man could sit on the Bench while it was on the Statute-book. Formerly the foreign population, however bitterly they might resent the action of the Legislature and of the Administration, had yet confidence in the High Court of Judicature. It cannot be expected that they should feel the same confidence to-day. Seeing no hope in any other quarter, a number of Uitlanders who happened to be British subjects have addressed a petition to her Majesty the Queen. I have already expressed my opinion of its substantial genuineness and the absolute bona fides of its premoters. But the petition is only one proof among many of the profound discontent of the unenfranchised population, who are a great majority of the white inhabitants of the State.

The public meeting of January 14th was indeed broken up by workmen, many of them poor burghers, in the employm and of the Government and instigated by Government officials, and it is impossible at present to hold another meeting of a great size. Open-air meetings are prohibited by law, and by one means or another all large public buildings have been rendered unavailable. But smiller meetings are being held almost nightly along the Rand, and are unanimous in their demand for enfranchisement. The movement is steadily growing in force

and extent. With regard to the attempts to represent that movement as artificial, the work of scheming capitalists or professional agitators, I regard it as a wilful perversion of the truth. The defenceless people who are clamouring for a redress of grievances are doing so at great personal risk. It is notorious that many capitalists regard political agitation with disfavour because of its effect on markets. It is equally notorious that the lowest class of Uitlanders, and especially the illicit liquor dealers, have no sympathy whatever with the cause of reform. Moreover, there are in all classes a considerable number who only want to make maney and clear out, and who, while possibly sympathising with reform, feel no great interest in a matter which may only concern them temporarily. large and constantly increasing proportion of the Uitlanders are not birds of passage; they contemplate a long residence in the country or to make it their permanent home. These people are the mainstay of the reform movem nt as they are of the pr sperity of the country. They would make excellent citizens if they had the chance.

A busy industrial community is no naturally prone to political unrest. But they bear the chief burden of taxation; they

constantly feel in their business and daily lives the effects of chaotic local legislation and of incompetent and unsympathetic administration; they have many grievances, but they believe all this could be gradutly removed if they had only a fair share of political power. This is the meaning of their vehement domand or enfranchisement. Moreover, they are mostly British subjects, accustomed to a free system and equal rights; they feel deeply the personal indignity involved in a position of permanent subjection to the ruling caste, which owns its wealth and power to their exertion. The political turnoil in the Transvaal Republic will never end till the permanent Uitlander population is admitted to a share in the government, and while that turnoil lasts there will be no tranquillity or adequate progress in her Majesty's South African dominions.

The relations between the British colonies and the two Republics are intimate to a degree which one must live in South Africa in order fully to realise. Socially, economically, ethnologically, they are all one country, the two principal white races are everywhere inextricably mixed up; it is absurd for either to dream of subjugating the other. The only condition on which they can live in harmony and the country progress is equality all round. South Africa can prosper under two, three, or six Governments, but not under two absolutely conflicting social and political systems, perfect equality for Dutch and British in the British colonies side by side with permanent subjection of British to Dutch in one of the Republics. It is idle to talk of peace and unity under such a state of affairs.

It is this which makes the internal condition of the Transvaal Republic a matter of vital interest to her Majesty's Government. No merely local question affects so deeply the welfare and peace of her own South African possessions. And the right of Great Britain to intervene to secure fair treatment of the Uitlanders is fully equal to her supreme interest in securing it. The majority of them are her subjects, whom she is bound to protect. But the enormous number of British subjects, the endless stries of their grievances, and the nature of those grievances, which are not less serious because they are not individually sensational, makes protection by the ordinary diplomatic means impossible. We are, as you know, for ever r monstrating about this, that, and the other injury to British subjects. Only in rare cases and only when we are very emphatic do we obtain any redress. The sare between us and the Transvaal Republic is thus inevitably kept up while the result in the way of protection to cur subjects is lamentably small. For these reasons, it has been, as you know, my constant endeavour to reduce the number of our complaints. I may sometimes have abstained when I ought to have protested from my great dislike of ineffectual nagging. But I feel that the attempt to remedy the hundred and one wrongs springing from a hopeless system by taking up isolated cases is perfectly vain. It may easily lead t) war, but will never lead to real improvement.

The true remedy is to strike at the root of all these injuries—the political impotence of the injured. What diplomatic protests will never accomplish, a fair measure of Ui.lander representation would gradually but surely bring about. It seems a paradox, but it is true, that the only effective way of protecting our subjects is to help them to cease to be our subjects. The admission of Uitlanders to a fair share of political power would no doubt give stability to the Republic. But it would at the same time remove most of our causes of difference with it, and modify and in the long run entirely remove that intense suspicion and bitter hostility to Great Britain which at present deminates

its internal and external policy.

The case for intervention is overwhelming. The only attempted answer is that things will right themselves if left alone. But, in fact, the policy of leaving things alone has been tried for years, and it has led to their going from bad to worse. It is not true that this is owing to the raid. They were going from bad to worse before the raid. We, were on the verge of war before the raid, and the Transvaal was on the verge of revolution. The effect of the raid has been to give the policy of leaving things alone a new lease of life, and with the old consequences.

The spectacle of thousands of British subjects kept permanently in the position of helois, constantly chafing under undcubted

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grievances, and calling vainly to her Majesty's Government for redress, does steadily undermine the influence and reputation of Great Bri ain and the respect for the British Government within the Queen's dominions. A certain section of the Press, not in the Transvaal only, praches openly and constantly the doctrine of a Republic embracing all South Africa, and supports it by menacing references to the armaments of the Transvaal, its alliance with the Orange Free State, and the active sympathy which in case of war it would receive from a section of her Majesty's subjects. I regret to say that this doctrine, supported as it is by a ceaseless stream of malignar! lies about the intentions of her Majesty's Government, is producing a great effect upon a large number of our Dutch fellow-colonists. Language is frequently used which seems to imply that the Dutch have some superior right even in this colony to their fellow-citizens of British birth. Thousands of men peaceably disposed, and, if left alone, perfectly satisfied with their position as British subjects, are being drawn into disaffection, and there is a corresponding exasperation on the side of the British.

I can see nothing which will put a stop to this mischievous propaganda but some striking proof of the intention of her Majesty's Government not to be ousted from its position in South Africa. And the best proof alike of its power and its justice would be to obtain for the Uitlanders in the Transvaal a fair share in the government of the country which owes everything to their exertions. It could be made perfectly clear that our action was not directed against the existence of the Republic. We should only be demanding the re-establishment of rights which now exist in the Orange Free State, and which existed in the Transyaal itself at the time of and long after the withdrawal of E. itish severeignty. It would be no selfish demand, as other Uitlanders besides those of British birth would benefit by it. It is asking for nothing from others which we do not give ourselves. And it would certainly go to the root of the political unrest in South Africa, and, though temporarily it might aggravate, it would ultimately extinguish the race feud which is the great bane

of the country.

In response to this emphatic despatch, Mr. Chamberlain wrote a long letter echoing more or less Sir Alfred Milner's remarks, but which need not otherwise concern us. So far as Mr. Chamberlain's personal contribution to South African policy is concerned, it counts for evil, not for good. What we have to do with is Sir Alfred Milner and not Mr. Chamberlain.

THE CONFERENCE WITH MR. KRUGER.

Within three weeks after the despatch of this telegram, Sir Alfred Milner, at the urgent advice of the Ministers at the Cape, consented to confer with President Kruger at Bloemfontein. The Conference began on May 3rd. Sir Alfred Milner, who spoke Dutch, seems to have impressed President Kruger as favourably as he impressed every one who used to see him in the old days at Northumberland Street. He was suavity itself, and his discourse with the old President was pitched in a very different key to that of the telegram of May 4th, which at that time fortunately had not seen the light: After various conversations the two parties failed to come to an agreement. I print in parallel columns the demands made by Sir Alfred Milner and the concessions offered by President Kruger:-

The High Commissioner

proposed:"(1) That the number of years for the acquisition of the franchise should be fixed at five, with retroactive effect.

"(2) That the naturalisation oath shou'd be modified.

"(3) That a fair representati n should be granted to the new population.

President Kruger's counter- : proposal contained in the Memorandum which he handed in on June 2 provided first for naturalisation as follows :-

" (A) New-comers registering themselves within fourteen days after arrival to obtain naturalisation after two years on complying with following conditions :-

"(4) That naturalisation should immediately carry with it the full right to vote.

Sir Alfred Milner said :—
"He had to bear in mind on the one hand prejudices of old burghers and necessity of convincing them that they would not be swamped by new-comers, and on the other hand uselessness of proposing anything which would be re-jected by Uitlanders as totally insufficient, and would not bring them on to the side of the State, throwing in their lot with it and working in future with the old burghers as one people; bearing both these points in mind he proposed that the full franchise should be given to every foreigner who (a) had been resident for five years in the Republic; (b) declared his intention to reside permanently; (c) took an oath to obey the laws, undertake all obligations of citizenship, and defend independence of country; franchase to be confined to persons of good character possessing a certain amount of property or income; finally, some increase of seats in districts where the Uitlanders principally reside; the number of these was a matter for discussion, but it was essential that they should not be so few as to leave the representatives of the new constituencies in a contemptible minority."

" (I) Six months' notice of intention to apply for naturalisation.

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" (2) Two years' continuous registration.

" (3) Residence in the South African Republic during that period.

" (4) No dishonouring sentence.

" (5) Proof of obedience to the laws, no act against government or independence.
"(6) Proof of full State

citizenship and franchise or title to it in former country.

" (7) Possession of fixed property to value of £150, occupation of house to annual rental of £50, or yearly income of at least £ 200, Government to have the power of granting naturalisation persons not satisfying this condition.

" (8) Oat!. similar to Orange Free State.

"(B) Residents in the Republic before 1890, getting naturalised within six months of the promulgation of this proposed law, and giving six months' notice of their intention to apply for naturalisation, to obtain the full franchise two years after naturalisation on complying with the conditions for the full franchise mentioned above, substituting two for five years; those not getting naturalised within six months to fall under the already mentioned conditions for new-

"(C) Those already resident two years or more to be allowed immediate naturalisation on the above-mentioned naturalisation conditions for new-comers, and to obtain the full franchise five years after naturalisation on compliance with the above-mentioned full

franchise conditions.
"(D) Those already naturalised to obtain the full franchise five years after naturalisation on the last mentioned conditions."

E SIR ALFRED MILNER'S SPEECH.

-0: 1 *

After the failure of the Conference, Sir Alfred Milner returned to Cape Town, where he was received with great enthusiasm. A deputation of his supporters waited upon him, presenting him with a congratulatory address, to which he replied in a speech the tone of which was entirely free from all the objections taken to his

On June 10th, after the conference, Sir A. Milner,

after thanking a deputation which had waited upon him on his return to Cape Town, said :--

As you are all aware, the recent conference led to no result. It led to no result because the whole discussion turned on the question of the franchise, and on that no agreement was possible. It may be asked, why was so much weight attached to this one question? Well, I fully admit the franchise is only a means to an end, and the end is to obtain fair play for the Uitlander population in the South African Republic. (Lcud cheers.) That is the main concern which her Majesty's Government has in the matter—the protection of the Uitlander population, of which so large a proportion are British subjects. My view was, and is, that the best way to help those people—the best for them, the best for the Republic, and the best for the good relations between the Republic and her Majesty's Government—is to put them in a position to help themselves. (Cheers.) It may be that I conceded too much. It may be that I went too far in giving other questions the go-by for the moment and directing all my efforts to secure for the Uitlanders a position within the State ("No, no"); but my view was this. It was a unique opportunity. To have pressed for the redress of the Uitlanders' grievances one by one, to say nothing of the other subjects of difference, would have been to engage in an irritating controversy, and to spoil the chance of an amicable compromise on broad lines going to the root of the differences.

That controversy which I was so anxious to avoid may have to come yet, but my object at the conference was to avert it. It seemed best to strike straight at the root of the evil by giving the people whose interests her Majesty's Government is bound to defend (cheers) such a share of political power as would enable them gradually to redress their grievances themselves, and to strengthen, not to weaken, the country of their adoption in the process. But just because I was relying on a single remedy it was absolutely essential that that remedy should be a radical one. It was useless, indeed, worse than useless, and would only have led to worse trouble later on, to have accepted a scheme so framed-I do not say so designed-as not to bring people in but to keep them out (laughter), a scheme hedged in with restrictions of the most elaborate kind and hampered with conditions which I knew that numbers of the people would never accept, and which one could not reasonably urge them to accept. If this Reform Bill was not going to bring a considerable number of Uitlanders into the State, if an enormous majority, including all the leaders, were still to remain cutside, how was it possible to feel any confidence in such a solution or to accept it as a comprehensive settlement?

As against this it is urged that my simpler plan would have deluged the State with new citizens. I am convinced that this is not so. (Hear.) Having regard to the obligations of burghership and to other reasons which will in any case deter many Uitlanders from applying for it, and to the conditions as to length of residence and property qualification which I was prepared to make, I feel sure that the number of new citizens would not have been anything like so great as was supposed, and, however numerous they might have been, the old citizens would have controlled for a long time the bulk of the consti-(Cheers.) They, too, are increasing rapidly in number, and long before they could have been outnumbered, if they ever were outnumbered, the process of fusion would have begun to set in. (Cheers.) Moreover, it is not as if the Uitlanders were all of one kind or one mind. They are of various nationalities and represent different interests and opinions. The President tells me—he was very strong on the point—that he had a petition from Uitlanders in favour of the Government signed by an even greater number of people than signed the petition to Her Majesty. Well, then, what was there to fear? Half the new-comers, on his own showing, would have been on his side, and many, I am sure, who are now opposed to him-opposed, you may say, to the State, because they are excluded from it-would be loyal citizens if once they were let in.

No doubt it is a bit of a business to get different races to pull together inside one body politic. That is the problem over all South Africa, but it is solved in other parts of South Africa, more or less. It would be solved altogether and for ever if the

principle of equality could be established all round. (Loudcheers.) It is the one State where inequality is the rule which keeps the rest in a fever; and that is found to be universally recognised in time.

Meanwhile, for the moment, the attempt to get things put on their true basis has not succeeded, and we have to face the resulting situation. Some remedy has still to be found to remove, at least in some measure, the grievances of the Uitlanders and to allay their discontent. I am absolutely convinced that those grievances, though sometimes stated in exaggerated language, are very real. It has over and over again been my duty to call attention to them. And there is another aspect of the case which has been forced upon me as High Commissioner having to bear in mind the interests of Scuth Africa as a whole. Is it consistent with the position of Great Britain in regard to this country, nay, is it consistent with the dignity of the white race, that a large, wealthy, industrious, and intelligent community of white men should continue in that state of subjection which is the lot of the immigrant white population of the Transvaal? (Loud cheers.)

That is the position by which we have by some means or other, however gradual, however pacific, to get them cut of. (Cheers.) I see it is suggested in some quarters that the policy of her Majesty's Government is one of aggression. ("No, no.") I know better than any man that their policy, so far from being one of aggression, has been one of singular patience, and such, I doubt not, it will continue. (Cheers.) But it cannot relapse into indifference. (Renewed cheers.) Can any one desire that it should? It would be disastrous that the present period of stress and strain should not result in seme settlement to prevent the recurrence of a similar crisis in the future.

Of that I am still hopeful. It may be that the Government of the Scuth African Republic will yet see its way to adopt a measure of reform more liberal than that proposed at Bloemfentein. If not, there may be other means of achieving the desired result. In any case, it is a source of strength to those who are fighting the battle of reform, and will, I believe, contribute more than anything else to a peaceful victory, to feel that they have behind them, as they perhaps never had before, the manimous sympathy of the British people throughout the world.

SUBSEQUENT NEGOTIATIONS.

Since the delivery of this speech Mr. Chamberlain has thrown more oil upon the fire, in the shape of a speech which it has been charitably assumed was not intended to provoke war, because it was made with a certain knowledge that negotiations were going on for a settlement which he believed would terminate satisfactorily. There has been much warlike talk in some of the newspapers, and the Daily Mail ventured to announce that the garrison in South Africa was to be raised to forty thousand men, a statement which, although it received immediate contradiction in Parliament, has nevertheless done a good deal to inflame feeling in South Mr. Fischer has been busily engaged in endeavouring to secure some improvement in the concessions offered by Mr. Kruger, and there seems at present to be good hope that the franchise will be conceded after six years' residence. Six years is the term of naturalisation insisted upon in Holland; and the concession of the franchise after six years, and the disappearance of most of the conditions with which Paul Kruger clogged his original offer, will probably be accepted on all hands as a very reasonable solution. Meanwhile a great deal of mischief has been done and a good deal of the unregenerate old Adam has been displayed on the part of many of our newspaper writers.

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III .-- A PLEA FOR PATIENCE BY OLIVE SCHREINER.

As a corrective of the criminal folly which has been spoken and printed the last few weeks, I am glad to have an opportunity of quoting at some length from the letter which Olive Schreiner contributed to the Standard and Diggers' News of Johannesburg, which I am glad to see has subsequently been reprinted by Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton in a shilling pamphlet under the title of "Words in Season." I do not by any means always agree with Olive Schreiner. It is possible to love her very sincerely without accepting her conclusions; but

what she says is well considered and is based upon a very keen appreciation of the human element in the affairs of mortals, which bachelors unattached like Sir Alfred Milner and Mr. Garrett are sometimes in danger of underestimating. She is besides a woman of genius, who wields a pen instinct with life and light.

"Words in Season: an English South African's View of the Situation"-Olive Schreiner's contribution to the discussion of the topic of the day—begins with a comparison between the sentiments of the English and Dutch South Africans, and incidentally tells the history of South Africa from the Dutch point of view. Olive Schreiner thinks that love—the love of man for woman and woman for man-is rapidly amalgamating the English and Dutch into one South African people. She says :-

THE SOUTH AFRICAN DUTCH.

In the Cape Colony, and increasingly in the two Republics, are found enormous numbers of cultured and polished Dutch - descended South Africans using English as their daily form of speech, and in no way distinguishable from the rest of the nineteenth century Europeans.

Our most noted judges, our most eloquent lawyers, our most skilful physicians, are frequently men of this blood; the lists of the yearly examinations of our Cape University are largely filled with Dutch nam.s, and women as well as men rank high in the order of merit. It would sometimes almost seem as if the long repose the people have had from the heated life of cities, with the large tax upon the nervous system, had sent them back to the world of intellectual occupations with more than the ordinary grasp of power. In many cases they go home to Europe to study, and doubtless their college life and English friendships bind Britain close to their hearts as to ours who are English born. The present State Attorney of the Transvaal is a man who has taken some of the highest honours Cambridge can bestow. Besides, there exist still our old simple farmers or Boers, found in the

greatest perfection in the midland districts of the Colony, in the Transvaal and Free State, who constitute a large part of the virile backbone of South Africa. Clinging to their old seventeenth century faiths and manners, and speaking their African taal, they are yet tending to pass rapidly away, displaced by their own cultured modern children; but they sill form a large and powerful body. Year by year the lines dividing the South Africans from their more lately arrived English-descent brothers are passing away.

LOVE AS A FACTOR IN POLITICS.

Love, not figuratively but literally, is obliterating the line of distinction; month by month, week by week, one might say hour by hour, men and women of the two races are meeting.

In the Colony there are few families which have not their Dutch or English connections by marriage; in another generation the fusion will be complete. There will be no Dutchmen then and no Englishmen in South Africa, but only the great blended South African people of the future, but speaking the English tongue, and holding in reverend memory its founders of the past, whether Dutch or English. Already, but for the sorrowful mistakes of the last years, the line of demarcation would have faded out of sight; external impediments may tend to delay it, but they can never prevent this fusion: we are one people. In thirty years' time, the daughter of the man who landed yesterday in South Africa will carry at her heart the child of a de Villiers, and the son of the Cornish miner who lands this week will have given the name of her English grandmother to his daughter, whose mother was a le Roux. There will be nothing in forty years but the great blended race of Africans.



Photograph by]

MRS. CRONWRIGHT-SCHREINER. (OLIVE SCHREINER.)

to its shores a large popula-tion which is not and cannot, at least at once, be South African. This body is known under the name of Uitlanders (literally "Foreigners").

To those who know the great mining camps of Klondyke and Western America, it is perhaps not necessary to describe Johannesburg. Here are found that diverse and many-shaded body of humans, who appear wherever in the world gold is discovered. The Chinaman with his pigtail, the Indian Coolie, the manly Kafir and the Half-caste, all forms of dark and coloured folk are here, and outnumber considerably the white. Nor is the white population less multifarious and complex. On first walking the streets, one has a strange sense of having left South Africa, and being merely in some cosmopolitan centre, which might be anywhere where all nations and colours gather round the yellow king. Russian Jews and Poles are here by

THE UITLANDERS. But during the last few years a new phenomenon has started up in South African life. The discovery of vast stores of mineral wealth in South Africa, more especially gold, has attracted suddenly tha

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thousands, seeking in South Africa the freedom from oppression that was denied that much wronged race of men in their own birthland; Cornish and Northumberland miners; working men from all parts of the earth; French, German and English tradesmen; while on the Stock Exchange men of every European nationality are found, though the Jew predominates. The American strangers are not larger in number, but are represented by perhaps the most cultured and enlightened class in the camp, the mining engineer and large importers of mining machinery being often of that race; our lawyers and doctors are of all nationalities, while in addition to all foreigners, there is a certain admixture of English and Dutch South Africans. In the course of a day one is brought into contact with men of every species. Your household servant may be a Kafir, your washerwoman is a Half-caste, your butcher is a Hungarian, your baker English, the man who soles your boots a German; you buy your vegetables and fruit from an Indian Coolie, your coals from the Chinaman round the corner, your grocer is a Russian Jew, your dearest friend an American. This is an actual, and not an imaginary, description. Here are found the most noted prostitutes of Chicago, and that sad sisterhood created by the dislocation of our yet unco-ordinated civilisation, and known in Johannesburg under the name of continental women, have thronged here in hundreds from Paris and the rest of Europe. Gambling, as in all mining camps, is rife; not merely men, but even women put their money into the totalisator, and a low fever of anxiety for chance wealth feeds on us.

A HELPFUL ANALOGY.

Rightly to understand the problem before the little Transvaal Republic to-day, it is necessary for Englishmen to imagine not merely that within the space of ten or twelve years, forty millions of Russians, Frenchmen and Germans should enter England, not in driblets and in time extending over half a century, so that they might in a measure be absorbed and digested into the original population, but instantaneously and at once; not m rely, that the large bulk of them did not intend to remain in England, and were there merely to extract wealth; not merely, that the bulk of this wealth was exported at once to other countries, enriching Russia, France and Germany out of the products of English soil; that would be comparatively a small matter-but, that the bulk of the wealth extracted was in the hands of a few persons, and that these persons were opposed to the continued freedom and independence of England, and were attempting by the use of the wealth they extracted from England to stir up Russia and France against her, that through the loss of her freedom they might the better obtain the command of her wealth and lands. When the Englishman has vividly drawn this future for himself, he will hold, as nearly as is possible in a nutshell, an image of the problem which the people and Government of the Transvaal Republic are called on to face to-day.

THE THREAT OF WAR.

If it be asked, why at this especial moment we feel it incumbent on us not to maintain silence, and what that is which compels our action and speech, the answer may be given in one word—WAR! The air of South Africa is heavy with rumours; inconceivable, improbable, we refuse to believe them; yzt, again and again they return. There are some things the mind refuses seriously to entertain, as the man who has long loved and revered his mother would refuse to accept the assertion of the first passer-by that there was any possibility of her raising up her hand to strike his wife or destroy his child. But much repetition may at last awaken doubt, and the man may begin to look out anxiously for further evidence.

We English South Africans are stunned; we are amazed; we say there can be no truth in it. Yet we begin to ask ourselves, "What means this unwonted tread of armed and hired soldiers on South African soil? Why are they here?" And the only answer that comes back to us, however remote and seemingly impossible, is—WAR! To-night we laugh at it; and to-morrow when we rise up it stands before us again, the ghastly doubt—war! War—and in South Africa! War—between white men and white! War!—Why?—Whence is the cause?—For whom? For what? And the question gains no answer. We fall to considering, Who gains by war? Has our race in Africa and

our race in England interests so diverse that any calamity so cataclysmic can fall upon us, as war? Is any position possible that could make necessary that mother and daughter must rise up in one horrible embrace, and rend, if it be possible, each other's vitals? . . Believing it impossible, we fall to considering, who is it gains by war?"

THERE IS PEACE TO-DAY.

There is peace to-day in the land; the two great white races, day by day, hour by hour, are blending their blood, and both are mixing with the stranger. No day passes but from the veins of some Dutch South African woman the English South African man's child is being fed; not a week passes but the birthery of the English South African woman's child gives voice to the Dutchman's offspring; not an hour passes but on farm, and in town and village, Dutch hearts are winding about English and English about Dutch. If the Angel of Death should spread his wings across the land and strike dead in one night every man and woman and child of either the Dutch or the English blood, leaving the other alive, the land would be a land of mourning. There would be not one household nor the heart of an African born man or woman that would not be weary with grief. should weep the friends of our childhood, the companions of our early life, our grandchildren, our kindred, the souls who have loved us and whom we have loved. In destroying the one race he would have isolated the other. Time, the great healer of all differences, is blending us into a great mutual people, and love is moving faster than time. It is no growing hatred between Dutch and English South African born men and women that calls for war. On the lips of our babes we salute both races

Then we look round through the political world, and we ask ourselves what great and terrible and sudden crime has been committed, what reckless slaughter and torture of the innocents, that blood can alone wash out blood? And we find the blood.

And still we look, asking what great and terrible difference has suddenly arisen, so mighty that the human intellect cannot solve it by means of peace, that the highest and most noblest diplomacy falls powerless before it, and the wisdom and justice of humanity cannot reach it, save by the mother's drawing a sword and planting it in the heart of the daughter? We can find none.

THE MUUR KAT OF THE TRANSVAAL.

It may be said, "But what has England to fear in a campaign with a country like Africa? Can she not send out a hundred thousand or a hundred and fifty thousand men and walk over the land? She can sweep it by mere numbers." We answer yes she might do it. Might generally conquers; not always. have seen a little muur kat attacked by a mastiff, the first joint of whose leg it did not reach. I have seen it taken in the dog's mouth, so that hardly any part of it was visible, and thought the creature was dead. But it fastened its tiny teeth inside the dog's throat, and the mastiff dropped it, and, mauled and wounded and covered with gore and saliva, I saw it creep back into its hole, in the red African earth. But might generally conquers, and there is no doubt that England might send out sixty or a hundred thousand hired soldiers to South Africa, and they could bombard our towns and destroy our villages; they could shoot down men in the prime of life, and old men and boys, till there was hardly a kopje in the country without its stain of blood, and the Karoo bushes grew up greener on the spot where men from the midlands had come to help their fellows fell, never to go home. I suppose it would be quite possible for the soldiers to shoot all male South Africans who appeared in arms against them. It might not be easy, a great many might fall, but a great Empire could always import more to take their places; we could not import more, because it would be our husbands and sons and fathers who were falling, and when they were done we could not produce more.;

VICTORY THE WORST DEFEAT.

Then the war would be over. There would not be a house in Africa, where African-born men and women lived, without its mourners from Sea Point to the Limpopo; but South Africa would be pacified—as Cromwell pacified Ireland three centuries

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ago, and she has been pacified ever since! As Virginia was pacified in 1677; its handful of men and women, in defence of their freedom, were soon silenced by hired soldiers. . A hundred or a hundred and fifty thousand imported soldiers might walk over South Africa; it would not be an easy walk, but it could be done. Then from east and west and north and south would come men of pure English blood to stand beside the boys they had played with at school and the friends they had loved; and a great despairing cry would rise from the heart of Africa. But we are still few. When the war was over the imported soldiers might leave the land-not all. Some must be left to keep the remaining people down. There would be quiet in the land. South Africa would rise up silently and count her dead and bury them. She would know the place where she found them. South Africa would be peaceful. There would be silence, the silence of a long exhaustion—but not peace! Have the dead no voices? In a thousand farmhouses black-robed women would hold memory of the count, and outside under African stones would lie the African men to whom South African women gave birth under our blue sky. There would be silence, but no peace.

OLIVE SCHREINER'S 5000.

You say that all the fighting men in arms might have been shot. Yes, but what of the women? If there were left but five thousand pregnant South African born women, and all the rest of their people destroyed, those women would breed up again a race like to the first. Oh! Lion-Heart of the North, do you not recognise your own lineage in these whelps of the South? who cannot live if they are not free!

The grandchildren and great-grandchildren of the men who lay under the stones (who will not be English then nor Dutch, but only Africans), will say, as they pass those heaps, "There lie our fathers, or great-grandfathers, who died in the first great war of independence," and the descendants of the men who lay there will be the aristocracy of Africa. Men will count back to them, and say: My father or my great-grandfather lay in one of those graves. We shall know no more of Dutch or English then, we shall know only the great African people. And we? We, the South Africans of to-day, who are still English, who have been proud to do the smallest good so it might bring honour to England, who have vowed our vows on the honour of Englishmen and by the faith of Englishmen. What of us?

EMPIRE: BANYAN OR UPAS?

Do not think that when imported soldiers walk across South African plains to take the lives of South African men and women that it is only African sand and African bushes that are cracking beneath their tread: at each step they are breaking the fibres, invisible as air, but strong as steel, which bind the hearts of South Africans to England. Once broken they can never be made whole again: they are living things: broken they will be dead. Each bullet which a soldier sends to the heart of a South African to take his life, wakes up another who did not know he was an African. You will not kill us with your Lee-Metfords: you will make us. There are men who do not know they love a Dutchman, but the first three hundred that fall, they will know it.

Do not say, "But you are English, you have nothing to fear: we have no war with you!" There are hundreds of us, men and women who have loved England; we would have given our lives for her; but rather than strike down one South African man fighting for freedom, we would take this right hand and hold it in the fire, till nothing was left of it but a charred and

blackened bone.

OLIVE AS AN AFRICAN FRANKLIN.

I know of no more graphic image in the history of the world than the figure of Franklin when he stood before the Lords of Council in England, giving evidence, striving, fighting, to save America for England. Browbeaten, flouted, jeered at by the courtiers, his words hurled back at him as lies, he stood there fighting for England. England recognises now that it was he who tried to save an empire for her; and that the men who flouted and browbeat him, lost it. There is nothing more pathetic than the way in which Americans who loved England, Washington and Franklin, strove to keep the maiden vessell moored close to the mother's side, bound by the bonds of love and sympathy, that alone could bind them. Their hands were beaten down, bruised and bleeding, wounded by the very men-they came to save, till they let go the mother ship and drifted away on their own great imperial course across the seas of time.

England knows now what those men strove to do for her, and the names of Washington and Franklin will ever stand high in honour where the English tongue is spoken; the names of Hutchinson, and North, and Grafton are not forgotten also; it

might be well for them if they were!

Do not say to us: "You Englishmen, when the war is-over, you can wrap the mantle of our imperial glory round you and walk about boasting that the victory is yours.

We could never wrap that mantle round us again. We have worn it with pride. We could never wear it then. There would be blood upon it, and the blood would be our brothers'.

We put it to the men of England. In that day where should

we be found; we who have to maintain English honour in the South? Judge for us, and by your judgment we will abide... Remember, we are Englishmen!

WHAT SIR ALFRED MILNER NEEDS.

After referring to Sir Alfred Milner's task, Olive Schreiner concludes as follows:

When a woman rules the household with none but the children of her own body in it her task is easy; let her obey, nature and she will not fail. But the woman who finds herself in a large strange household, where children and step-children are blended, and where all have passed the stage of childhood and have entered on that stage of adolescence where coercion can no more avail, but where sympathy and comprehension are the more needed—that woman has need of large and rare qualities springing more from the heart than from the head. She who can win the love of her strange household in itsadolescence will keep its loyalty and sympathy when adult yearsare reached, and will be rich indeed.

There have been Englishmen in Africa who had those qualities. Will this new Englishman of ours evince them, and save an empire for England and heal South Africa's wounds? Are we asking too much when we turn our eyes with hope to-

him?

Further off also, across the sea, we look with hope. The last of the race of great statesmen was not put into the ground' with the old man of Hawarden; the great breed of Chatham and Burke is not extinct; the hour must surely bring forth the man.

We look further yet, with confidence, from the individual tothe great heart of England—the people. The great, fierce, freedom-loving heart of England is not dead yet. Under a thirveneer of gold we still hear it beat. Behind the shrivelled and puny English Hyde, who cries only "Gold!" rises the great-English Jekyll, who cries louder yet, "Justice and honour!" We appeal to him; history shall not repeat itself.

Nearer home we turn to one whom all South Africans are proud of, and we would say to Paul Kruger, "Great old man, first but not last of South Africa's great line of rulers, you have shown us you could fight for freedom; show us you can win peace. On the foot of that great statue which in the future the-men and women of South Africa will raise to you let this stand-written, "This man loved freedom and fought for it; but his-

heart was large; he could forget injuries and deal generously."

And to our fellow Dutch South Africans, whom we have learnt to love so much during the time of stress and danger, we know how to fight, show it you know how to govern; forget the past; in that Great Book which you have taken for your, guide in life, turn to Leviticus, and read there in the 19th chapter, 34th verse: 'Be strong, be fearless, be patient.' We would say to you in the words of the wise dead President of the Free Sette which have become the symbol of South Africa. Free State which have become the symbol of South Africa, . 'Wacht een beetje, alles zal recht kom.'" (Wait a little, all . will come right.)

On our great African flag let us emblazon these words, never to take them down, "FREEDOM, JUSTICE, LOVE"; great are: the two first; but without the last they are not complete.

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AT THE HAGUE: A MONTH'S DOINGS AND SAYINGS.

MORE PACES FROM A BUSY LIFE.

SINCE last I addressed my readers I have been continuously resident at the Hague—a fact which will, I hope, be accepted as some excuse for any delay that may occasionally have arisen in answering my correspondence. I have been very busy; I have not yet spared the time to enter a museum or a picture gallery. I do not propose to attempt any diary of my life at the Hague, but merely mention that I have been there, and that I have put in my time as follows.

I.- "WHO'S WHO" FOR THE CONFERENCE.

I have compiled and published a kind of "Who's Who" to the Conference, under the title of "The Parliament of Peace and its Members." This publication contains personal details of all the members of the Conference and character sketches and portraits of the leading representatives. Its motive is thus described in the opening chapter:—

THE HAGUE, June, 1899.

Ultimus ante omnes de parta pace triumphus.

"The greatest victory is that by which peace is won" is the motto inscribed on the scroll in the Orange Hall, beneath which the Angel of Peace confers her benediction upon the warrior prince whose victories secured the Peace of Munster. Pallas Athene - personified Wisdom - with Hercules - personified Strength-open the doors of the Conference to the same beneficent Genius of Peace. Strength is represented in its members, no doubt. Hercules is there in force. All the cannon in all the world, with a miserable remnant of exceptions, can only speak by leave of the Governments represented in the House in the Wood. The embattled might of all the Children of Men alike on land and sea is wielded by the Delegators of the Delegates. But Wisdom? Is Pallas Athene equally in evidence? Time will show, and very brief time. But if the wise daughter of Zeus is present, she must be sought in the collective wisdom of a composite group of men, of each one of whom something is known, by each one of whom something has been done, and from each one of whom something is expected. To furnish some clue to the identity and personality of the Delegates in whom collectively it is to be hoped resides the fulness of the wisdom of the divine Minerva, this sheaf of personal notes has been put together in the hope that it may at least help the Peace Makers of the Huis ten Bosch to become better acquainted with each other, and so to contribute, however slightly, in promoting the object of the Conference.

For Pallas Athene, with her stately mien and sedate brow, we look in vain for visible embodiment among the throng of But in the young Sovereign who acts as host to the assembled Delegates, who provides them with a palace for their deliberations, and places all the resources of her kingdom at their disposal, there is that fair embodiment of Youth and Grace and Beauty in female form which, more than all the wisdom of all the Minervas, has inspired the imagination and thrilled the heart of mankind. The Conference, which meets under the courageous initiative of the youngest man who sits on one of the greatest of European thrones, is welcomed with gracious hospitality by the girl-queen of one of the smallest of European kingdoms. The suggestion that the Conference should meet on the birthday of the Tsar came from Queen Wilhelmina, a happy thought which incidentally brought with it in its train the opening of the opening day by a solemn religious service of praise and thanksgiving in the Russian Church. Otherwise the Conference would have met unblessed by prayer or psalm. It was the first, but by no means the last kindly service which the

Queen has rendered to her guests.

The Conference is composed exclusively of men—perhaps it may be the last Conference whose members are drawn solely from one-half of the human race. But although no lady sits in the Orange Hall, not even the greatest misogynist can deny the importance of the part which women are playing in Europe to-day in the maintenance of peace. Over the foaming Northern Sea the aged and beloved Sovereign who gave her people lasting peace, celebrates her eightieth birthday amid the enthusiasm of her loyal subjects. In St. Petersburg the Empress stands, radiant as a guardian angel, beside the Tsar who summoned the Parliament of Peace. And here in Holland that Parliament assembles in the Palace in the leafy glades of the Wood as the guests of the Girl-Queen of the Netherlands.

"The Parliament of Peace" contains portraits of the members of the Conference, a portrait of the Queen of Holland, a diagram of the Orange Hall, showing how members sit, and a plan of the Hague. Most of the personal details have been read in proof by the delegates concerned. The publication is therefore an authentic record of the personality of the notables of a famous assembly.

MORE MEMS. ABOUT MEMBERS OF THE CONFERENCE.

Owing to an unfortunate accident, the notices of some of the members of the Conference failed to find a place in "The Parliament of Peace," while the portraits of others were also unfortunately omitted. One of the worst of these omissions was that of M. Pompilj, one of the Italian plenipotentiaries, whose portrait I intended to reproduce.

M. Guido Pompilj is another of the interesting figures at the Conference. M. Pompilj, who comes of a noble Italian family, distinguished for its patriotic part in the liberation of Italy, was educated at the Universities of Bologna and Rome, where he finished his studies before reaching his twentieth year. His first essay in public life was made under peculiar circum-Some speculators had formed a scheme to dry up the famous Lake Thrasymene, and M. Pompilj, to prevent such an act of vandalism, threw his whole energy into forming a society for the preservation of the lake, the Consorgio del Trasimeno, of which he has now been president for twenty-two years, and which has preserved and regulated the lake. M. Pompilj entered the Italian Parliament at an early age, and soon acquired a reputation for oratory and ability, which has resulted in his being selected five times successively, and has been offered on more than one occasion the Under-Secretaryship of Public Works, Treasury, and Finance. In one of the recent ministerial crises in Italy it was proposed to call him to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, but M. Pompilj preferred to represent his country at the Hague. In Parliament M. Pompilj is member of the two great Giunti Permanenti, that of the Budget and that of the Electors. He is President of the Council General of the Province of Umbria, Rapporteur du budget des Affaires Etrangères, and holds various other positions. He is also a Colonel in the Landwehr; and has been decorated with the orders of St. Maurice and Lazare, the Crown of Italy, and

M. Pompilj's reputation has not been gained in politics and diplomacy alone. He has engaged with equal success

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in literature and science, and writes much in Italian reviews, translates from German; and every year reads a Discourse before the Queen at the Collegio Romano. He has published a collection of his Dis-M. Pompilj is a good classical scholar, and speaks several modern languages perfectly. He is

I was unable to obtain the portrait of M. Stancioff, the first Bulgarian delegate, in time for publication last month. I am glad to be able to present it on the same page, together with the portrait of his military delegate, Captain

Hessaptchieff.

During the last month some newspapers have amused themselves by printing abourd stories about a fracas among the Turkish delegates. There is not a word of truth in the whole statement. The Turks have acted like gentlemen throughout. In "The Parliament of Peace" I published most of their portraits. The accompanying portrait of Abdullah Pasha completes the delegation.

11.—THE CHRONIQUE OF THE CONFERENCE IN THE "DAGBLAD."

Besides this, I have edited a daily Chronique of the Conference in the Dagblad, a paper published at the Hague in Dutch. At the opening of the Conference, the Dagblad had begun, on the initiative of Baron Sunta von Altonstadt, the publication of a column or two in French dealing with the Peace question. This paved the way to an arrangement with the Dagblad by which I undertook to edit a daily Chronique of the Conference in its

I did this for several reasons:—(1) It was necessary to break down the absurd system of secrecy by which, to its own detriment, the Conference had persisted in shrouding its own proceedings. By editing a paper on the spot I was able effectively to baffle the conspiracy of oldfashioned diplomacy to keep the public in the dark as to what was going on. (2) It seemed desirable to create an organ in which the issues debated in committees by a few could be discussed in the hearing of all the delegates of the Conference; and (3) it was useful and expedient to have a daily opportunity of reminding all and sundry of the members of the Conference of the existence of the great public outside which was watching their proceedings with impatient interest, and whose earnestness and determination were the best means of keeping them up to their work. The publication of the Chronique in the Dagblad began on June 4th, and continues every day since then, excepting on Sundays, when the Dagblad is not published. The Chronique, which never has fallen below two columns, and occasionally fills twelve, is in French. I write my leaders and notes in English, which are translated into French by Madame Lera, a French lady who has afforded me invaluable assistance in this way. The official papers of the Conference which were officially issued as "confidential" and "absolutely confidential" a day or two before I published them in the Dagolad were, of course, in French, and needed no translation. The task of the Dutch compositors, who had to struggle by turns with French, English, and Dutch MSS., was no easy one; and although there were often misprints, they acquitted themselves on the whole marvellously well. At the beginning an attempt was made to burke the publication of these official secrets on the part of some members of the Dutch Government. This led me to address the following letter to Dr. Kuypers, the editor of the Standard of Amsterdam :-

June 7, 1899 Sir,—The whole world, whose representatives are assembled at the Conference of Peace, owes a debt of gratitude to the Dutch in whose capital assembles for the first time the Parliament of the world.

But even the members of the Conference themselves appear not to realise the immense significance of their mission, the

sublime grandeur of their mandate.

They have endeavoured to shroud their deliberations in secrecy, as if they were conspiring in the dark against the liberties of nations, instead of endeavouring to confer upon humanity the inestimable blessings of a settled peace.

To tear away this absurd veil, the inheritance of an anti-

quated diplomacy, I have undertaken to write a daily Chroniqueof the Conference, not in order to frustrate, but solely in order

to support its beneficent labours.

Baron J. P. von Schmidt auf Altenstadt has chivalrously undertaken to publish this Chronique in the *Dagblad*, three numbers of which have already appeared.

But already those who love darkness rather than light have taken alarm to fill the air with their outcries.

Nay, more, I am assured that strenuous efforts are being:

made by some misguided men, who for the moment are "drest in a little brief authority," to stifle this brave effort of von Schmidt auf Altenstadt, and to gag the Dagblad. I hope that the entire Dutch press, regardless of party, will

rebuke this outrage upon the liberty of the press, and show to the civilised world that the Dutch of to-day are faithful to the great traditions of their heroic ancestors who conquered liberty, not only for themselves, but also for all the free nations of the world. WILLIAM T. STEAD.

I should add that the greater part of the Chronique of the Conference was regularly translated next day into Dutch, for the Dutch readers of the paper. But this Dutch translation lay outside my responsibility. I used over again some of the cliches which were prepared for War against War, and was glad to find them so much appreciated in their Dutch dress.

III.-LECTURE ON "THE CONFERENCE-AND AFTER."

At the request of Madame Wasklewicz and other friends I addressed a public meeting at the Salle Diligentia at the Hague, on Thursday, June 22nd. The Conference began at nine and ended about a quarter to eleven. The hall was well filled and the interest was kept up till the

Mr. Stead after some introductory remarks concerning the absence of a chairman, said that he hoped at the close of the meeting his hearers would take part in the

discussion. He then spoke as follows:

First of all dismiss from your minds any idea that I am going to make an oration. I never have made an oration in my life; I only talk to people who are good enough to listen to me, just as if I were talking to a friend or two or three friends in my own room. My first duty is to apologise for having to speak at all, but I was asked to speak by my friend Madame Wasklewicz, who has taken an honourable and leading part in the Peace movement in Holland from the first, and as I have always-endeavoured to speak when I am asked to speak, and hold my tongue when I am not wanted, I am here to-night.

AT ANTWERP IN 1883.

The first time I ever spoke on the Continent was not in your country, and yet I cannot help but regard it as part of your country historically, namely the City of Antwerp. That was fifteen years ago, I think, just before I went to gaol. I am somewhat like the prophet Mahomet, who always dated his calendar from the day of the Hegira. I always date every event in my life from whether it happened before I went to gaol or after I came out of gaol. As I happened to go to gaol in 1885, this fixes that year as that in which I was in Antwerp. I then spoke upon the subject which led me to gaol—what is usually

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known as the "trade in white slaves," or the traffic in young women for purposes of vice. For many years it was only in connection with that question that I was known at all on the Continent. Now I am here not in connection with that question, but in connection with another which to my mind is very closely connected with it, for of the two great curses from which-humanity suffers at present, one falls upon woman, the other upon man. The first is Prostitution, the second is War. Here in Holland I have to speak more particularly on the subject of Peace. I think it would probably conduce to a better understanding of my standpoint if I were to explain, before speaking of the Conference itself, a little of the point of view with which I approach this question of peace.

MY STANDPOINT.

I do not approach it from the ordinary conventional point of view of a believer in peace as Count Tolstoi believes in peace. I have endeavoured in all things to look facts in the face, and to form my estimate of what things are to be in the future by looking at what things have been in the past. Neither do I approach this question solely from the standard of the Christian. If you have to form a correct philosophical conception of the world, and where mankind is going to in this planet, you need to start far further back than the Christian era. Christ came at what we may call the eleventh hour in the history of the world. Even if we go back to the time of Moses, that is still comparatively recent.

SEX THE SINAI OF ALL RELIGIONS.

If you wish to find a working hypothesis that will explain the progress of humanity and enable us to understand the trend of events, you need to go far further back than all the revealed religions. Only in the remotest past can we discover the mainspring which in every age has impelled the human race along the infinite ascending spiral which leads from matter up to God. It may startle some of you if I say that as the result of much brooding over these questions, I have come to the definite, clear conviction that sex and the attraction of sex is the original Sinai of the human race. From that all our religions have sprung. All altruism begins in the love of man for woman, and develops by love of mother for child. But the corruption of the best is the worst, so the fundamental revelation of God to man has in no way so foul, so hidecus a distortion as in the vice which flaunis itself in all our cities. Conjugality, maternity—these are the great words by which God has taught man something of Himself.

FRATERNITY BY THE SWORD.

But there is another word, and that word is Fraternity. yet fraternity in itself, as cur earliest records show, did not prevent the murder of one brother by another. But as it was said in Milton of one whose honour rooted in dishonour stood, so our hopes of the triumph of peace in the world are based not upon any idealistic or Utopian idea in the triumph of the sublime ideas of fraternity as laid down by the founders of all religions, but in the conviction that in the course of events, the force of circumstance, the will, if you like, of the Destinies are driving us towards a greater and greater realisation of fraternity, not by peace, but by war. Selfishness—the selfishness of the individual who cares only for himself, and for nothing in the world excepting himself-is first combated by the love of wife and the love of child; but the consciousness of human fraternity, of love between individual men, has been attained, strange though it may seem, by the operation of the law of war. It was said of old time that the law was a schoolmaster to lead us to Christ. I say to you that the sword has been the effective instrument by which mankind has learned something of human brotherhood. At the time of the French Revolution it was said that the great message of the French Revolution was, "Be my brother or I will slay you." What the French Revolution did was but to formulate in that sentence the law by which we have learned the truth of human brotherhood.

FROM THE FAMILY TO THE EMPIRE.

When the original family was formed it defended itself against all comers. The families who gathered themselves together in a clan defended that clan and all the members of it against all comers. The conception of brotherhood was limited to the

clan, and those who did not belong to the clan were enemi s who might be slain as wolves. Within the limits of the clan the idea of brotherhood grew, and it was fostered by the very cogent and potent argument that if you did not stand by the clan and help the clan in its struggles with its enemies, you got your throat cut, and there was an end of you, and so much the better. For believe me it is no use looking at those questions from a purely theoretical or fanciful point of view. Force has ruled the world, does rule it, will rule it; and it has been by the use of force in continually extending limits that the sentiment of human brotherhood has widened more and more. From the clan it passed, when civilisation gained some hold on man, to the city. Then you had your walled towns, and within the walled town each man felt brotherly to his brother burghers. After a time the conception of brotherhood widened until it extended to the province, or to all the retainers of a prince or feudal lord. After that it extended until people began to feel that within the boundaries of that nation all men were brothers. From that again there has been a further departure in the growth of these empires which, whether we like them or whether we dislike them, are nevertheless great factors and forces in the life of the world to-day.

THE EMPIRE OF BRITAIN.

I am a subject of the British Empire. I daresay there are many in this hall who do not love the British Empire very much—(laughter)—and therefore I am glad to be in sympathy with a portion of my audience, for I also do not love the British Empire very much in many of its details. But if ever you knew any friend of yours, whom you love altogether, from the top of his head to the sole of his foot, you are very fortunate in your friends, and you are still more fortunate if you know any national entity or imperial entity which in all its totality you can love. I have spent most of my life in opposing the Governments of my own country, and I expect I shall do so until I die. There is nothing does a Government so much good as to be well opposed. (Laughter.) Governments do not always appreciate that; but very few of us know what is But on the whole, take it as a whole, I think that the British Empire with all its faults, and they are many, is at this present moment one of the greatest, possibly the greatest, agencies which make for peace and civilisation throughout the greatest part of the world. course I can speak to you friendly-wise, because after all we are all children of Dutchmen. You gave us your help to win our liberties 200 years ago, and it is always a scurce of great regret to me that you ever lost hold of us. (Laughter.) I think that, great as the British Empire is to-day, it would have been still greater if it had continued in close union with Holland, and we had been able to pool cur Colonial pessessions. (Laughter.) However, whether that is your fault or ours, I will not discuss; but there is no question to my mind that all of yeu, Hollanders though you may be, and opposed though you may often be to cur policy, share equally in our Empire with every man that was born under the deminion of the Queen. It is true that we do not tax you to maintain the Empire, but I never knew any one grumble because he was not visited by the British taxpayer; but all the dominions of our Queen are as free and open to every man of Dutch birth and Dutch nationality as if they had belonged part and parcel to the Dutch I cannot help saying when I contemplate the British Empire, and I feel, looking at it dispassionately, and making liberal allowances for all that is ill in it and all that is bad in it, that it does maintain the Reman peace among a quarter of the human race; and what is more, there is no portion, there is no rood of salt sea where the keel of a sea-going ship may float where the freedom of the seas for the ships of all nations is not secured by the British Fleet. It is well for one who spends his time for the most part in doing penance for the sins of his countrymen to say just once in a way how proud he is of that Empire.

SUBSTITUTE THE POLICEMAN FOR THE SOLDIER!

But that Empire maintains peace within its own frontiers not on Quaker principles, by the disuse of force, but by the use of force, as a police force. If I wished to sum up in one phrase what seems

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to me a truth that we all have got to take to heart, it is this: As you vaccinate for smallpox, as you endeavour to cure diseases of a virulent character by inoculations that are of a third or fourth dilution, so I will say that if you have ever to free this world from the plague of war and militarism, you must inoculate it with the police. Replace the soldier by the policeman—that is what we are aiming at, not at the disuse of all the force which, as m:n now are, is a vain fantasy.

EXAGGERATED EXPECTATIONS.

This brings me to consider more immediately the Conference of Peace. I hope that no one here is so foolish and so misguided as to imagine that the Conference of Peace has any hope or idea that it is going to establish the universal reign of peace throughout the world, because if you do, you will be disappointed very much. I have taken a good deal of trouble and paid a great deal of attention to the investigation of occult phenomena of all kinds. One of the difficulties of that study is this, that when you begin to talk to an ordinary man concerning the possibility of any one returning from beyond the grave to communicate with those who are alive, he first of all tells you it is impossible. Then if, by patient accumulation of well-authenticated facts you prove to, him that it is at least exceedingly probable, he at once jumps to the other extreme, and the moment he finds he can communicate with the other world, he insists that the communicating spirit shall tell him everything that ever has been, everything that is, and everything that is going to happen. It is just so with the Conference. People declared that the Peace Conference could not meet, and that if it did meet it would break up in confusion, and that it could do nothing at all. But when the Peace Conference met, and it began to do something, they immediately turned round and expected it to do everything. This is absurd. Nevertheless, the Peace Conference constitutes a great fact in the evolution of the human race, the full significance of which very few of the delegates of the Peace Conference adequately

DELEGATES AND EARTHWORMS.

When I look at some of these men, good men in their way, and intelligent men, who are spending hours of labour in a work in which some of them have but little interest, I remember that famous monograph of our great scientist Darwin upon the earthworm. He tells us how the earthworm-poor blind creature is it-spends all its little life in eating and in voiding, and that is all that the earthworm thinks that it is doing. But in reality, if it were not for the earthworm, there would be no soil fit to cultivate upon the surface of this planet. The earthworm is the universal agriculturist which renders it possible for us all to live. So I look at these poor men, working, dimly perceiving what they are after. They think that they are only come here, some of them, in order to save the face of the Tsar-in order to make some kind of semblance of pretending to do something, and in reality they are helping to fulfil the prophecies of the seers of all ages, and they are working, little though they know it, to bring in a new and better era fer our war-worn humanity.

THE AUTHOR OF THE CONFERENCE.

First of all, I would like to speak concerning the Sovereign to whose courageous initiative we owe the meeting of the Conference at the Hague. I do not know how many there are in this audience who have had the privilege of meeting the Emperor Nicholas II. face to face. Some there are; but as I have seen him and met him on three different occasions and had an opportunity of talking to him as man talks to man, without any obstacles of rank or station, I think it possible that you might like to hear from me my own impression of the man. I hope that no one will do me the injustice of thinking that I, Radical and Democrat, born a Republican, and taught from my earliest youth to look to the United States of America as the Mecca of true English Liberalism, a land in which there is neither Crown nor House of Lords, nor Established Church, nor landed aristocracy, was influenced by the mere fact that the man to whom I talked was an Emperor. I do not think of him as an Emperor. I know him as a man. For twenty-five years and more it has been my lot to go to and fro among my fellow-men, interviewing people. I have met a very great number of the

foremost men in this world. Since I came to the Hague I have had the opportunity of meeting a considerable number of very eminent diplomatists and notable statesmen; and this I say, that to have an hour's talk with any of them, and to have an hour's talk with the Emperor of Russia, I think it is more interesting to talk to the Emperor of Russia. (A Voice: "Why?") I will tell you why: Because, first of all, he is far keener-witted than most of them. He is much more keen'y interested in the movement of the world than most of them, and he has a far wider grip and a deeper sense of responsibility than most of them. (Applause.) I do not say that he is a Nestor in statesmanship. On the contrary, he is a young man who is profoundly convinced of his own deficiencies, and who possesses that first great desideratum for all who have to do much in the world, of knowing that he knows very little. There is no such fool as the man who thinks he knows everything. The Emperor of Russia, when he came to the throne, and upon his young shoulders was cast the frightful burden of having to act as terrestrial Providence for 130,000,000 of the human race, felt as any man with heart and soul within him would feel. "Who is sufficient for such things?" He did not, as some young sovereigns have done, signalise his accession to the throne by ordering all the drums to beat and making speeches at the top of his voice to all persons who would listen to him. He was not a shouting Emperor. On the contrary, he was that rare thing—a modest Emperor. And he set himself to learn his work. He had the advantage in the early years of his reign of having as his guide and mentor the ablest Russian statesman of our time in the person of Prince Lobanoff. He walked humbly and soberly and quietly among men, learning his business and mastering the elementary facts which every sovereign ought to know. Not until last year did he make his début on the European stage by framing that Rescript in viriue of which the Conference is assembled to-day.

THE TSAR ON THE RESCRIPT.

I had the opportunity of talking with him about that Rescript peatedly. No person could be more free from all the illusion of a fanatical Utopian. What he felt was that Europe, and not Europe alone, is drifting at continually accelerating ratio towards the abyss. He wrote that out; he sent it to every Government, and as he said to me, "Have I received one letter or one remonstrance saying that I have exaggerated the danger? Not one. They all admit it." But until he spoke, they all stood paralysed before their doom. So without any intention or wish to dictate to Europe or to the world, but solely with the feeling that we are all-all nations, all Governments, all Empires—speeding ever faster and faster down an inclined plane at the end of which there is nothing but Bankruptcy, War, and Revolution, he asked Representatives of all the Powers to meet together, to see whether in concert together they could devise some method of arresting this terrible progress to ruin. So far from wishing to dictate to the rest of the Governments, I found in him an almost impatient resentment at the fact that so many people, while they admitted the danger and the ruin which was before them, said, "Yes, it is all true, and what do you propose in order to prevent it?" "As if," he said, "it was my business and only my business to prescribe a remedy for this malady which afflicts all nations." So they have come together, the members of the Conference, in order to see whether the collective wit and wisdom of the world can devise any remedy for that state of things.

THE TASK OF THE CONFERENCE.

And woe be to those Powers or the representatives of those Powers who in face of what they admit is an impending cataclysm of destruction, deal with a question solely as if it was a question of whether Russia wanted this or Russia wanted that, whether they will please Russia, whether they will give in to Russia! Russia is a great entity, but greater than Russia is the human race; and what the delegates of this Conference have got to consider is the human race, not the amour propre of an Emperor. They have committed to their hands the task of devising some method by which this ever-increasing competition in armamen's may be checked. Do not think for one moment

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that the Emperor ever proposed disarmament. "Disarmament" was put into his circular by the editors and sub-editors of newspapers, who having to find some taking title to put on the top of the Rescript, could hit upon nothing excepting the word "disarmament." But the word "dis-armament" is not in the Rescript, neither is it in Count Muravieff's circular. The Emperor said to me, "I have never proposed disarmament. I well know that if any one were to propose disarmament at this moment, it would bring about the very evil which we all dread. Neither have I proposed any reductions in armaments, at present. What is the use of talking about reducing armaments, while we are all increasing them all the time? Surely it would be more sensible and more reasonable to endeavour to see whether we can arrange to stop increasing them for four or five years; and if at the end of that time we have proved that we can keep our word to each other, then the time will come for proposing a reduction of armaments." It s.ems to me that these words are words of wisdom, even although an Emperor spoke them. I think that these words represent what commonsense would dictate. What is more, I know all those who have any experience of popular feeling, either in this or in any other country, will admit that those words of the Emperor have roused an echo in the universal human heart; and it will go ill with any Government or any Power that baulks that philanthropic desire.

THE CHARACTER OF THE CONFERENCE.

I do not think that we have any reason to complain of what the Conference has done so far. I spoke to-day to an eminent citizen of your country, who told me that he was quite certain the Conference had done nothing and could do nothing. I had a letter from a representative of a leading American periodical only this morning, who said: "I wish you would write an article, and tell us whether or not the Conference is anything better than an international junketing picnic party." (Laughter.) I do not know by what you measure the importance of a conference, but I think after a fairly long experience of conferences that have been held of late years, that, with the solitary exception of the Berlin Congress of 1878, when all the rulers of Europe met in order to decide what should be the future of the Balkan Peninsula, there has not been any conference which, from the character and weight and reputation of its personnel, can for a moment be compared with this Conference. We have here in our midst the Nestors of the diplomacy of the world. We have here the representatives of governments charged with instructions from the sovereign peoples of republics and from the sovereigns of great Empires. Do you think that these men have all been sent here on a fool's errand?

AN ECUMENICAL COUNCIL OF HUMANITY.

The Conference, little although its own members think, is the nearest approach we have yet seen to an Ecumenical Council of Humanity. It is not puffed up with any conception of its own infallibility. It would perhaps be a little better if it had a little more faith in itself. But what it lacks in faith in itself we supply from the outside. The people of the world look to this body to do whatever human wisdom, human courage, human resolution can achieve, in order to save the human race from the evils which are only too apparent to us all.

WHAT THE CONFERENCE HAS DONE.

And the Conference has not begun badly. In the first case, although the delegates, to my regret, are not so chummy as they might be with one another, preferring for the most part to dine and lunch with members of their own nationality rather than embrace the opportunity of this international junketing party in order to make the personal acquaintance of their fellow delegates, still they have come together, they have worked together, and the Conference to-day, after a month of work and deliberation, is a very different body from the Conference that assembled one month ago. It is a body which has shown that it can not only deliberate, but that it can act. It has resolutely put its foot down upon a whole series of propositions emanating from the Russian Emperor, which were all, aimed at the interdiction of improvements in rifles and cannons and all manner of

weapons of war. You may say that is a very curious thing for the Peace Conference to have done as the first step in its work. I do not think that it is a bad thing to have done.

A VIA DOLOROSA LEADING TO PEACE.

Rudyard Kipling wrote to me at the beginning of the Peace Crusade, and he said, "War will go on until some inventive genius discovers some machine which will kill 50 per cent. of the combatants as soon as ever they come within range, and then," he said, "war will cease of itself." Bulwer Lytton, in his history of "The Coming Race," describes how war ceased from the world by the discovery of a new explosive which he called "vril," a kind of compound of dynamite and electricity, so potent that any child pointing a tube in the direction of an army could, by touching a spring, destroy 100,000 men. Do not let us be under any delusion of thinking that wars are going to cease by rosewater. They are not going to cease by rosewater, and they are not going to cease because we are all going to learn to love one another. That would have been the shortest road, no doubt; but because we have chosen to go the long and roundabout way of our own will, we have to go along a Via Dolorosa marked by the Gethsemane of the barracks and the Calvary of the battlefield; hence I think that the action of the Conference in refusing to interdict improvements in weapons has ministered, not towards war, but towards peace; but whether for war or for peace, it at least shows that the Conference is an entity with an opinion of its own, resolute to act upon its own convictions, even although those convictions be directly hostile to the wishes of the Emperor. But the destructive part of its work is but a small thing.

THE RULES OF WAR.

For twenty-five years the Brussels Rules of War, drawn up in 1874, have never been carried into effect. These rules, amended and medified, have now been accepted by this Conference, and although they may not be embodied in any formal act or convention, they will remain on record before the world as the declaration of the collective wisdom of the human race as to the conditions under which war ought to be waged. We may depend upon it that every Power that does wage war will, of its own motion, adopt those rules. There is another question which for even longer, for thirty years, has remained without anything being done till now. In 1868 there was a recommendation made that the protection of the Red Cross which had been secured by the Geneva Convention for soldiers in land war should be extended to sailors in naval battles. I think it was Great Britain which ought to have taken the lead-being foremost among naval Powers-in securing the acceptance and adoption of those rules, but we did not do so. Let us give honour to whom honour is due. It is the Conference summoned by Russia, the greatest of land Powers, to which we owe the agreement as to the method in which those Geneva rules shall be applied to naval warfare. But those things, Brussels rules and Geneva rules, are bagatelles. They only relate to the conduct of war, which the object of this Conference is not to facilitate but to prevent.

ARBITRATION.

Hence much the most important part of the work of this Conference has been that which has been begun already, and which will be carried through to an end, all obstacles notwith-standing, namely, that of providing a Permanent Tribunal for the adjudication of international disputes. There are those who say it is nothing; it is nothing, because, as one said to me tonight: "Until we establish a High Court of Justice among the nations, with absolute power to compel all disputants to submit all disputes to its decision, and with absolute force to compel them to abide by that decision when it is delivered, you have done nothing." There is nobody such a great enemy to progress as those who insist upon jumping up to the top of the ladder before they put their foot upon the first rung.

THE PERMANENT TRIBUNAL.

This Conference, I think I may predict, without any fear of my prediction being falsified, will establish, whether or not one or more Powers dissent from its decision—will establish here in your City of the Hague, a Permanent Bureau of Arbitration composed of skilled officials whose duty it will be to keep in composed of skilled officials whose duty it will be to keep in perfect readiness all the machinery for calling into existence, whenever disputes arise, Arbitration Tribunals which will adjudicate upon any question that is submitted to them by the freewill of both parties. Unless you have both parties willing to submit, it is no use drawing up a project that they shall submit. In this Permanent Bureau there will be kept a roster or panel or list of the wisest and most judicially-minded men whom each Government in the whole world can select as their representatives for settling disputes that may arise between nations. Whenever two Powers differ, the Permanent Bureau will lay before both the list of these persons fit to be arbitrators and ask them each to select their own arbitrators from that list. The four so selected arbitrators will then choose, also from that list, a supreme arbitrator or umpire or chairman; and before the tribunal so established the case will be pleaded. The code of arbitration which is now under the discussion or will come before the Committee of Examination next Friday, provides the method of procedure, sets out how the whole case shall be tried, who shall pay the expenses, and everything else. I ask you whether any man or woman in this audience twelve months ago would have dared to hope that such a tribunal would have been within the reach of the human race to-day. I am a pretty sanguine person, but I have never ventured to hope for such a thing, nevertheless it is coming into existence. It is objected that the obligatory questions for arbitration are all twopenny-halfpenny questions about which no one will ever go to war. That is true; it is quite true that the obligatory clauses deal with questions relating to the interpretation of conventions which are not those on which peace and war usually hang. But they are questions upon which a great deal of international friction depends, out of which questions of peace and war are very apt to arise. But I look at it far more broadly than that.

THE SHRINKAGE OF THE WORLD.

Have you ever thought how it is that war is ceasing to exist amongst us? It is because of the shrinkage of the world. The great means by which mankind is being brought together in one family have been supplied us by the mechanical and the electrical engineers. The uttermost ends of the world are now next door. It is no longer possible for nations to go apart and fight as duellists do in an out-of-the way corner, where no one can see them and it interferes with nobody's business. No two Powers can come to blows when their influence is being felt in every part of the world. It has always been so to a certain degree, Gibbon tells us how the victories of Timour the Tartar in Central Asia raised the price of herrings in the London market; but that was a long time ago, and it took a long time before the influence was felt. Now a banking firm cannot fail in Amsterdam without its spelling blue ruin in Java, and every failure in London acts and re-acts through the whole of our great Empire. The world has become too small for man to have room to fight in it. At the same time that it is shrinking, men have made a whole body of treaties,-they call them conventions,-conventions dealing with post-offices, telephones, submarine cables, collisions at sea, with everything in which the nations have a common purpose, These conventions represent the filaments of a great network of international law which is covering the whole planet. But although these conventions are growing, hitherto they have had no court, no supreme court to interpret them when differences of opinion arise. It will be the glory of this Conference at the Hague that it has supplied the missing court necessary for the adjudication of these cases.

HOW THE TRIBUNAL WILL AVERT WAR.

Further, and this is the last point that I wish to make, here there will exist a tribunal with picked and chosen men, fit to be arbitrators, in the centre of the world. No questions relating to honour or vital national interests are supposed to be sent before that tribunal; but I tell you what will huppen. I can see it as plainly as I can see you here to-night. As soon as any question arises upon which honour and vital national interests depend,

and when there is a clamour arising in one ccuntry or in another country to settle that question by the arbitrament of war, the whole of the forces of peace in each country will make an appeal to that existing tribunal their rallying cry and their battle-flag. At present when a dispute arises, whatever it may be, between two nations, the question for those who wish for peace with honour, what shall they do? they are usually presented with this alternative—fight or surrender. But if there exists a tribunal of arbitration, which has won the respect of the world for its impartiality and its authority, all those parties in every country, and I believe they are almost always in a majority, will rally round that tribunal, and insist that before that tribunal, rather than before the Tribunal of Mars, the question shall be sent for decision.

At the close of the Conference in the Salle Diligentia Mr. Stead invited any members of the audience to ask any questions or to make any observations they pleased on the subject of the Conference.

FINLAND: AN IMPEACHMENT.

Dr. T. KERN, of the New Rotterdam Courant, then rose and read the following paper:—

In my opinion the realisation of the idea of peace cannot and will not be brought on otherwise than by the victory of right and law; so everybody who sincerely wishes for the realisation of the idea of peace has to start from the conviction that the legal and constitutional rights of nations, most of all those of small ones, must be sacred. Putting the matter thus, as I think we ought to put it, I do not understand, and I hope and presume the majority of this assembly do not understand how any one could ask Mr. William Stead to lecture on this subject in this country, and at this mement, and also how that gentleman could comply with the invitation. Why? Because Mr. Stead's attitude towards a valiant, loyal little nation has been, and is still, utterly hostile to the principle that peace first of all depends on the acknowledgment and the maintenance of right, the victory of which is indispensable for the ultimate triumph of the cause of peace. I am speaking of Finland. (Applause.) Is there any civilised and enlightened man or woman in the Netherlands or elsewhere who has his doubts about the meaning of what is going on in Finland? Is there any one who does not know that in Finland right and law are being trampled upon? Surely there is not such a man-perhaps Mr. Stead excepted—who is doubting still about the purport of the measures which for almost a year the Russian Government has been taking against those poor Finns, who are not even its subjects? Who does not see that those measures bear witness to an excessive contempt of all laws and sworn constitutional rights, and the Russian Government are offending against those laws and rights for military and Jingo purposes, thus sinning doubly against the sacred cause of peace. (Applause.) The nation against whom those iniquitcus measures are directed forms an infinitesimal State when compared with the immense State of Russia, its superior by culture and civilisation, and in many other respects. Mr. Stead, who has come to us in the shape of an angel of peace, should have been the very last to approve of measures which are of a nature to endanger the existing peaceful relations. Has he therefore disapproved of them? He repeatedly, for reasons of his own, has tried by all means to palliate and to whitewash the doingsof the Russian Government, and that is why I, confident of the approval of my countrymen, want to clear my conscience, and will not go hence without having uttered a strong protest against Mr. Stead's appearing as a lecturer on peace in this place, because he least of all is qualified for the position, as he showed several times his unqualified and unjustifiable attitude towards

MR. STEAD'S REPLY.

Mr. STEAD rose with alacrity and made the following reply:-

I owe personally my warm thanks to the gentleman who has just sat down for having given me an opportunity of explaining how entirely I concur with him except upon those questions in

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which he is entirely wrong in his facts. First of all, as I am personally attacked, let me say a word in my own vindication. am told that I am a very improper person to speak here. Well, I daresay you could have got a better one, but you never could have got one who has spoken out more plainly and strongly on the subject of Finland than I have done. I do not think that you do the cause of freedom and liberty any good by standing up before prejudiced audiences to denounce the conduct of a Government against whom you may excite passion, but whose policy you cannot possibly influence by that means. I think that the first condition necessary in order to have any influence whatever with any Government is to show that you wish to be just, that you wish to know the facts; and if you should come to a distinct conclusion, hostile to the policy of that Government, that you should express that judgment calmly, strongly, in quarters where it is most likely to be listened to.

Now in relation to this question of Finland, I can say that, judged and tried by the standard which I have just laid down, I have done what I ought to have done, and what I hope if you had been in my place you would have done. I found in our country, in England, a great desire to speak about Finland on the part of many people who have spent their lives in exciting hatred, animosity and distrust towards Russia. Most of them never even knew that Finland enjoyed a free constitution and free laws under the ægis of the autocrat of Russia, until they saw a chance of using an interference with those liberties as a stick with which to belabour the Russian bear. I found these people using this question at every meeting that I addressed in order to thwart the effort which the Emperor was making to secure peace; and what did I do? I said to my countrym:n, "Those who live in glass houses should not throw stones. When you have taken the beam out of your own eye in relation to your dealings with Ireland, it will be about time to begin to throw stones at Russia about Finland." said that again and again to our people, and I am free to repeat it here.

One hundred years ago Ireland had a legislature of her own. England by the foulest-to use Mr. Gladstone's own wordsthe most blackguardly means possible, destroyed that legislature. Since that time the Irish people has in vain appealed to us to restore that legislature. We have refused always. I say that those persons who refuse to restore to Ireland her right of local self-government are the last people in the world who should get up in public and denounce the Russians for doing something of the same kind in Finland. Secondly, some years ago we had a great statesman in our country whose name was

Mr. Gladstone. (Applause.)

Mr. Gladstone proposed to give Home Rule to Ireland. Did Mr. Gladstone propose to give Home Rule to Ireland upon the principles on which Finland has been governed hitherto? What is the difference between the way in which Finland has been governed and the way in which, according to the decree of the Russian Government, Finland is to be governed in future? This, and this only. That in all matters which concern equally the interest of the Russia Empire as a whole and of Finland, the predominant partner shall have the predominant voice. all local affairs Finland is to continue to enjoy complete Home Rule. Yet this is shrieked at and denounced as if it was the height of all villainy. When Mr. Gladstone brought in his Home Rule Bill, what did he do? Did he propose to give to Ireland an equal voice with England in the deciding of questions relating to the Empire? On the contrary! the first fundamental thesis of the Home Rule Bill was that in all questions in which Ireland and the Empire were interested, the Empire had to have the deciding voice. Those questions were defined as being naval questions, military questions, questions of coinage, questions of post-office and others. Mr. Gladstone therefore proposed for Ireland exactly what the Russian Emperor has now offered or declared shall be the rule in Finland. Yet we English found Mr. Gladstone's bill much too liberal. We cast him out and put in a Unionist Government, the first foundation of whose policy is that Ireland shall not have a local legislature to decide her local questions by herself as Finland, as this very Russian Ukase declares, has full right to decide all local Finnish questions without any interference from without. Therefore I

say that if we are to be just before we abuse our neighbours, if we are to endeavour at least to make our own conduct square with the principles which we propound for other people'sacceptance, I have done exactly as my friend would have done

if he had been in my place.

But do not let us make any mistake about the subject. I regret this Finnish business as much as any one here. I have publicly stated my regret on numberless platforms and in every publication which I have anything to do with. What is more, in the headquarters of power in Russia itself I have expressed my grave regret that anything should have been done to interfere in any way with the Finns.

THE QUESTION OF THE TRANSVAAL.

Mr. Stead then asked if there were any more questions.

Mr. SPIJKMAN asked, what were Mr. Stead's views about the Transvaal. He said it was useless talking of stopping increase of armaments when the House of Commons last night had just voted four millions sterling for making war.

Mr. STEAD replied: Let me say in the first place that I donot know anything about those four millions for war; I am very

sorry to hear about it.

Mr. SPIJKMAN: They were passed by a large majority last

night, in the House of Commons.

Mr. STEAD: Well, this is very bad news, I am very sorry tohear it, but you cannot expect me to give any information upon that subject. I think that any one speaking upon a question of which issues of peace or war may hang, should speak with very great reserve and very great caution; but at the same time I have no hesitation whatever in telling you exactly how the question seems to me. There is one broad aspect of the question which I think will appeal to all of you. We English have been in many respects very highly favoured. We have covered the world with our colonies, and when we so far forgot ourselves as to endeavour to govern those colonies on un-English, Hanoverian principles, those colonists were good enough Englishmen to send us packing. The American revolution established the principle that wherever English-speaking men go beyond the seas, they should be allowed to govern themselves. Our American kinsmentaught us that lesson in a way that we have never forgotten, and we are very grateful to them for having taught us. They whipped us and they whipped us badly, and it served us very well right. Since that time we have taken that lesson so much to heart, that wherever English-speaking men have gone, they have never had any reason to complain of any attempt of the British Govern-ment to tax them without their consent. The Imperial Government to tax them without their consent. ment never denies them the free rights of free citizens to governe themselves in the country to which they please to go. The result is that nowhere in all the world's surface are a number of English-speaking men in a local majority where that local majority does not govern itself, make its own laws, elect its own representatives and, to use an expressive Americanism, does "as it darned pleases," with one exception. When from Westminster we look out over the world, we see there is one community, and only one, in which a majority of Englishspeaking men are denied what we have been taught by our American colonists of old time to consider as the unalienable right of all English-speaking men-the right to choose their own representatives, to levy their own taxes, and make their own

That country is the Transvaal. Now I will put it to you : if we learned so well one hundred years ago the lesson that it was-what may be called fixed in the eternal decrees of Providence that a local majority of English-speaking men have a right to govern thems: lves and are prepared to vindicate that right, even against ourselves. (Cries of "Ireland.") I have pleaded guilty to Ireland, and you know my views about it; but one of the wrongs about which the Irish cannot complain is that they are not allowed to elect their own representatives. But to return to the Transvaal; we consider it treason to the English idea if we ventured to deny to our own colonists the right to make their own laws, to elect their own representatives : do you think that we, who insist upon that rule being applied even when it operates in the diminution of our own sovereignty, can think

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tamely or quietly of the existence of a great English-speaking community in the Transvaal which is not allowed to make laws for itself or to elect representatives to fix its taxes? (A Voice: "How do you reconcile that with your first speech?")

I am putting you the broad general question, that we

I am putting you the broad general question, that we consider—we may be quite wrong—we consider that a large local majority of English-speaking men ought to make its own laws; we have acted upon that principl; even when it operated against our own apparent interests; and therefore we cannot help but sympathise with those people in the Transvaal who are working for leave and liberty to be allowed to elect members to the assembly which taxes them, and makes their laws. If these people were Dutch you would sympathise with them, and you would think that there was very good reason for another battle of Bunker's Hill, and another revolt on the part of your good Dutch people who were taxed without being allowed a share in the electing of their taxing assembly. Every man who accepts modern democratic ideas of government must sympathise with the Uitlanders, and must be against Paul Kruger. (Cries of "No, no," hisses, etc.) I am not arguing the case as between the British Government and Paul Kruger in the least. Let us suppose that the Uitlanders are all Hollanders. (A Voice: "Never mind what they are!") Never mind! But that is vital; because you do not sympathise with them because they are not Hollanders, and I do sympathise with them because they are Englishmen. I want you to understand clearly my standpoint. I am in sympathy with the Uitlanders. J think the Uitlanders have a right to representation in the Volksraad. I think that Paul Kruger would consult his own interests if he were to allow them, under reasonable restrictions, to elect their own representatives.

TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION IS TYRANNY.

But when you go further and ask me whether I sympathise enough with the Uitlanders to go to war for them, I say, so far as I am concerned, certainly not! I think that if the Uitlanders had been worth their salt, they would have sent Paul Kruger packing a long time ago; and if these good people have not got pluck enough to make a fight for themselves, I do not feel very much inclined to go and fight for them.

Mr. SPIJKMAN: Granted that you sympathise with the wrongs of the Uitlanders, how can you sympathise with the constant teasing and provocation of England against the Transvaal?

(Applause.)

Mr. STEAD: Constant teasing I think is bad—very bad. I do not only say it here. I have said it over and over again in my own country. I think it is very bad. I said to our representative who had just returned from Pretoria, "Don't you think that if any honest, straightforward effort had been made to win the confidence of Paul Kruger and the Boers, we might have arrived at a better settlement?" (A Voice: "The happiest married couple in the world.") I agree with you; I think we could have managed better than we have done, although I confess the idea of Oom Paul as a blushing bride requires considerable effort of imagination. (Laughter.)

Mr. STEAD then asked if any other person, man or woman, wished to say anything else. No response having been made, Mr. Stead declared the meeting closed.

Mr. STÉAD stated that he would, on a subsequent occasion, address a meeting on what he thought ought to be done after the Conference to carry on a propaganda of peace throughout the world.

THE

PARLIAMENT OF PEACE

AND ITS MEMBERS.



Seited by W. T. STRAD

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LEADING ARTICLES IN THE REVIEWS.

THE WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL.

THE holding of the second quinquennial session of the Women's International Council in London last month gives occasion to several articles in the July magazines.

ITS GENESIS.

In the Fortnightly Mrs. May Wright Sewall describes the genesis of the movement. In 1882 Elizabeth Cody Stanton suggested the organisation of an International Woman Suffrage Society, which Miss Susan B. Anthony her friend approved. In November, 1883, at a meeting called in Liverpool to bid these two ladies farewell, a resolution was carried on the motion of Mrs. E. E. Parker, of Scotland, supported by Mrs. Priscilla Bright McLaren, appointing a Committee of Correspondence preparatory to forming an International Woman Suffrage Association. This Committee consisted of forty-one men and women, but was never convened. In January, 1887, Mrs. Stanton's plan was explained by Miss Anthony at Washington, D.C., before a convention of the National Woman Suffrage Associa-In pursuance of resolutions then passed, "an International Council of Women, to which all associations of women in the trades, professions and moral reforms, as well as those advocating the political emancipation of women," was convened and sat in March and April, 1888. At that first "transient" Council fifty-three different organisations of women, "most of them national in scope, and all national in value," were represented by eighty speakers and forty-nine delegates from England, France, Norway, Denmark, Finland, India, Canada and the United States. A committee of fifteen, with Miss Willard as chairman, was appointed to make the Council a permanency. On March 31st, 1888, the constitution suggested by this committee for the International was adopted.

ITS PURPOSE.

Mrs. Fawcett was the first president. .ts first quinquennial session was held at the World's Fair, Chicago, in 1893, when thirty-two nationalities were represented by seventyeight delegates. The second quinquennium has had one year added to it. It has seen the rise of many National Councils. Mrs. Sewall concludes :-

The double purpose of every Council, Local, National, and International, is: (a) To promote greater unity of thought, sympathy and purpose among women workers of all classes, parties, creeds and nationalities. (b) To further the application

of the Golden Rule to society, custom, and law.

Hitherto the Golden Rule has been recommended to individuals only. It is the function of the Council to apply this test to society in the aggregate, and to hold the State to a standard at least not lower than that prescribed for the individual citizen. In short, the International Council is the harbinger of the New Civilisation; its leaders, to use the happy phrase of Lady Aberdeen, are International Women, who do not love their own countries the less for having learned to love humanity more. The International Council is the feminine counterpart and the forerunner of that permanent International Parliament suggested in that International Court of Arbitration, which the Conference now in progress at the Hague lifts into nearer view.

Mr. Gilbert Parker, also in the Fortnightly, remarks on the fact that this modern movement has sprung up not from society ladies, but from working women, largely from working gentlewomen who found association necessary to secure free and legitimate outlet for women's energy. He adds :--

The immense restlessness, the sound activity of that energy is apparent everywhere now, particularly and largely in the Englishspeaking world, and, curiously enough, more in England than in America, and in practical advancement more in the Colonies -that is, Canada and New Zealand notably-than in England.

ITS RECORD: BY LADY ABERDEEN.

The President of the Council is the Countess of Aberdeen, and she gives her estimate of its value in the Nineteenth Century. She refers at the outset to the recent origin, as also to the extraordinary multiplicity, of women's agencies and associations, and lays stress on the need of promoting co-operation. She appeals to the results achieved by the banding of women's societies into National Councils. She takes as illustration the National Council of the Women of Canada. She speaks of its unifying influence on Canadian society :-

Again and again during the past five years have I had the opportunity of seeing packed halls of earnest-faced women-Roman Catholics, Protestants, Jews, Liberals and Conservatives, rich and poor, sitting side by side, listening eagerly to explanations of the Council's aims, or to reports of the work carried on by different bodies in different districts, or descriptions of work which is needed to be done; and bending together in silent prayer to our common Father in Heaven to bless and direct our

various labours.

ACTUAL RESULTS.

But it may be asked whether there are any actual results. (1) It obtained the introduction of manual training and instruction in domestic science in the public schools of Ontario, and the training of teachers so that they may be able to give instruction in these arts. It has also initiated or stimulated the

same movement in other provinces.

(2) It has obtained the appointment of women factory inspectors for factories and workshops where women are employed, in the provinces of Quebec and Ontario.

(3) It has obtained the extension of the provisions of the Factory Act to the Shop Act in Ontario as regards the supervision of women workers.

(4) It has obtained the appointment of women on the Boards of School Trustees in New Brunswick, and the amendment of the School Act so that they may be elected in British Columbia.

(5) It has brought about very desirable changes in the arrangements for women prisoners in various places, notably in the city of Quebec, where matrons are now in charge of the women, and young girls are sent to a separate institution.

(6) It has organised in various centres boards of associated charities or other systems of co-operation in the relief of distress.

(7) It has established hospitals in some of its smaller centres. (8) It originated the Victorian Order of Nurses, and has taken a leading part in its establishment in different centres.

(9) It has organised cooking schools, cooking classes, and at Quebec is helping in the formation of a training school for domestic servants.

(10) It has spread sanitary knowledge, especially by means of health talks for mothers, given by physicians in Montreal. This has been specially successful both among the French and English mothers.

(11) It has held an inquiry all over the country into the circulation of impure literature, and has been able to do something to lessen it already, as well as to warn parents and teachers as to the very great danger that exists in this direction. It hopes to be able to do more by legislation and by the circulation of healthy and interesting literature. It also inaugurated in Canada the Home Reading Union to promote habits of good and systematic reading.

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(12) It instituted inquiries into the conditions surrounding working women in various centres, and urges on its members various methods whereby they may work for their amelioration.

(13) It conducted an inquiry into the Laws for the Protection-of Women and Children, and has laid certain recommendations before the Minister of Justice which it hopes he will adopt when amending the Criminal Law.

(14) It is at the present moment earnestly concerning itself in

the care and treatment of the aged poor.
(15) At the direct request of the Dominion Government it is now engaged in drawing up a handbook regarding the women of Canada, their position, work, education, industries, etc., for use at the Paris Exhibition of 1900.

The possibility of making a practical reality of the International Council will be tested by this Congress. We believe, however, that this Congress will prove the possibility of our aims.

University Extension and Priggishness.

IN the last (May) number of the Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Miss Jane Addams, of Hull House, Chicago, writes on the work of the social settlement in our great cities.

The settlement itself Miss Addams defines as "an attempt to express the meaning of life in terms of life itself, in forms of activity." In this form of educational effort the public school accomplishes little. "There seems to be a belief among educators," says Miss Addams, "that it is not possible for the mass of mankind to have experiences which are of themselves worth anything, and that accordingly, if a neighbourhood is to receive valuable ideas at all, they must be brought in from the outside, and almost exclusively in the form of books." The children are taught to read and write, but the problems of their own industrial and social life are left untouched.

University extension, too, according to Miss Addams, must plead guilty to the charge of bookishness and of failure to teach the large and important things that This she illustrates from the concern humanity.

experience of Hull House :-

It was inevitable that the old charge should occur to me, that the best-trained scientists are inclined to give themselves over to an idle thirst for knowledge which lacks any relation to human life, and leave to the charlatans the task of teaching those things

which deeply concern the welfare of mankind.

The most popular lectures we ever had at Hull House were a series of twelve upon organic evolution, but we caught the man when he was but a university instructor, and his mind was still eager over the marvel of it all. Encouraged by this success we followed the course with other lectures in science, only to find our audience annihilated by men who spoke with dryness of manner and with the same terminology which they used in the class-room. Simple people want the large and vital—they are still in the tribal stage of knowledge, so to speak. It is not that simple people like to hear about little things; they want to hear about great things simply told.

A Milk-and-Water Joke.

MR. JOHN A. BRIDGES contributes to Cornhill his recollections of student life at Christchurch under the heading, "At the House in the Fifties." He refers somewhat slightingly to the student and senior censor of Christchurch, Oxford, whom Ruskin panegyrised, and finds his humour especially far to seek:—

Of this humour but few examples survive, and of these the following is a fair specimen. Oddly enough, it appears to be the sole one that the memories of his most ardent admirers have been able to retain. "There is the cow story," they tell you triumphantly. His milkman wanting help to replace a cow that had died of feeding on a mackintosh cape, he pointed out that her diet had not had the effect of making her milk waterproof.

THE PRACTICAL RESULTS OF THE CONFERENCE. BY A RUSSIAN DIPLOMATIST.

In the North American Review for June, a well-known Russian diplomatist, who is wrongly described as "a diplomatist at the Hague," writes at some length on the Peace Conference: its possible practical results. The article was written by M. Lessar and contains the substance of counsels which bore good fruit at the Hague. He begins by describing the reception accorded to the humanitarian proposals of the Russians. At first they were ridiculed, but afterwards the public discovered

at least a part of the proposed measures not only can be fulfilled, but are absolutely necessary in the face of existing international relations. This sentiment brought about the opinion, expressed at first tentatively, but during the last months with full certainty, that the result of the Conference can and ought to be the development of the principle of arbitration in cases of international disputes.

WHY A TRIBUNAL IS NEEDED.

The new state of international relations requires a new instrument to regulate it. Such an instrument must be a regularly constituted international tribunal.

But, it might be replied, arbitrating tribunals already exist. From 1815, there have been more than 130 cases submitted to them. Let them work as before; the Conference has nothing to do here.

The answer is easy, because all students of the question know

the deficiencies of the present arbitrating tribunals

They are always freshly appointed for each individual case. When a misunderstanding arises, recourse to arbitration always presents the greatest difficulties, even after the efforts of diplomacy to arrive at a settlement have been in vain. To many this method of arranging international disputes seems extraordinary and even humiliating. When at last arbitration is decided upon, the appointment of the tribunal and the working out in each case of the mode of procedure occupy a long period of time, sometimes years, during which period the relations between the disputants become so strained, that even when a satisfactory agreement is arrived at, a return to the normal state of affairs comes slowly. In short, the present tribunals are a heavy, bulky mechanism very difficult to set to work.

DEFECTS OF THE EXISTING SYSTEM.

The arbitrators appointed for one single case are diverted from their usual occupations, and unavoidably consider the case submitted to them as something temporary and casual, and devote to it only a part of their time. This leads to tardiness of procedure and protractions which prejudice even the principle of arbitration.

The sense of justice is inherent in man, but impartiality is given to few; the development of it requires training and education of character. A private person deciding a case between a fellow-countryman and a foreigner is in most cases unable to discard national sympathies and inclines to the side of his compatriot. A professional judge in any civilised country is above such inclinations, and without hesitation decides against his countryman if he be in the wrong. In the present arbitrating tribunals, impartiality is expected only of the presiding umpire; the members of the court appointed by each side are usually advocates for their country. It would be difficult for them to be otherwise than partial. When an international dispute commences to agitate a country, the future possible arbitrators do not usually suspect what task awaits them; they take part in the agitation, and when appointed are already imbued with preconceived opinions, to rid themselves of which is always very difficult. One can say even more than that: not only is impartiality not expected of the arbitrators, but there is little doubt that the public opinion of a nation would severely condemn its representative, whose decision would be contrary to the interests of his country.

Very naturally the above-mentioned deficiencies, as well as some others of minor importance, lessen the authority of arbitra-

tion and limit its application.

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WHAT OUGHT TO BE DONE.

The task of the Conference is to remove these deficiencies, and even if it accomplish nothing else, it will have done a great work. For that purpose it has to do away with the present casual character of the international tribunals. It is indispensable that the Powers should arrive at an agreement as to the institution of a permanent international court, to which, with the mutual consent of the two sides, the rising dispute could be referred.

This tribunal should be invested with the authority which ought to belong to an institution called upon to decide the disputes of nations. The members should be given a position identical with that of the greatest state dignitaries, and be chosen from among men of the highest morals, character and learning, well known to their own country and to other nations.

When once a permanent tribunal of such high authority exists, recourse to it will rapidly become a part of international morals; it will be quite natural to submit disputes to it which diplomacy is unable to settle. Only particularly important cases will form the exception.

There will be no more protractions resulting from a new appointment of a tribunal in each new case; rules of procedure will be established once for all, precedents and traditions will guide the court, no delays will take place in the hearing of the

It is probably impossible at present for the Powers to arrive at a general agreement, binding them to have recourse to arbitration, if only in certain classes of disputes.

THE TRIBUNAL AND ITS LIMITS.

It is obvious that the permanent tribunal will not interfere with, but will facilitate, the conclusion of separate agreements between States, defining the class of dispute in which reference to the projected permanent tribunal will be obligatory.

The number of the members who shall constitute the tribunal is a very important matter. Will it consist of a limited number of judges, for ins ance, three or five, or will all the great Powers, and in some way the minor States, be represented? If governments could agree to nominate in rotation a limited number of members, that would be preferable.

Once the tribunal is resorted to, the broadest jurisdiction can be given to it. Governments can refer their cases to it, upon the understanding beforehand that its decision must be submitted to. That will be ordinary arbitration. Reference can also be made to it with no such obligation: then the court will become a kind of adviser or mediator, whose decision may in some cases be disregarded by the disputants. But such cases would be quite exceptional, and probably very rare, especially when the court consolidates its authority.

The court, especially in the beginning, will take cognisance principally of cases of secondary importance, but with the increase of its authority its sphere of action will broaden, and on exceptionally grave occasions the number of its members, by the mutual consent of the parties concerned, could be increased by the addition of competent persons; and even a sovereign or president of a republic could be invited to assume the position of honorary umpire. Thus the permanent court, in accordance with circumstances, could, from a consulting body, rise to the importance of these solemn assemblies to which the decision of great international questions is confided.

The permanent court could, in the course of time, also undertake and guide the codification of international law. This problem is too vast and complicated to form part of the work of the Conference; it can only be dealt with by a permanent institution.

WHAT A COURT WILL DO.

An international court is necessary, not for the definite abolition of war, but for the removing of irritating disputes, which are so dangerous in view of the increasing frequency of international intercourse, and which, under unfavourable circumstances, could even lead to useless wars. When the tribunal attains its full growth, decision by arms will remain only for quistions of real national honour, integrity of territory, or problems of such importance as the fate of decaying states or the change of the political status of whole continents. As an

example of the latter could be quoted the last wars of Prussia with Austria and France, when the edifice of the Holy Roman Empire was replaced by the new German Empire. Such questions can scarcely be settled by a tribunal so long as the present conditions of life in the world are not radically changed.

The importance that was attached to the idea of international tribunals in the Russian proposals shows that its realisation ought to form the principal task of the Hague Conference, and that this problem should be its first consideration.

WHAT LORD C. BERESFORD WOULD PREFER.

In the Pall Mall Magazine for July Lord Charles Beresford pits against the Anglo-Russian Agreement, which he describes as a British surrender, the unwritten but deeply real agreement between the United States and this country. The writer is at no pains to conceal his doubt of anything like permanent goodwill between England and Russia. Lord Charles might almost be mistaken for a Radical as he declares:—

The hundred and twenty-five millions of English-speaking people throughout the world have begun to learn that all the movements which have made for the spread of Imperialism, of civilisation, of personal liberty, national freedom, and representative government, are movements which have sprung primarily from the English-speaking peoples, and not from crowned heads or cabinets.

Not European comity, but Anglo-American comradeship, seems to him the path of peace :--

The Peace Conference could not effect half as much as a thorough understanding between the United States and Great Britain could accomplish. Geographically, and by virtue of character and numbers, such an alliance would be irresistible in promoting peace. Who can doubt that the heavy sword which the united Anglo-Saxon race could throw into the balance would constitute them the arbiters between contending nations? And what race has ever shown itself more fitted for such power, so honestly likely to wield it with honour and justice?

No wonder that Europe, with its decaying institutions and its autocratic governments, fears such an understanding. Europe fears it, knowing how potent would be its effects; how the two nations which have done most for civilisation and freedom would not, and could not, rest content till the world at large was as free and prosperous as their own people.

Neither country desires war, unless something more powerful than territorial aggrandisement is the aim sought after; and I have always held that the line upon which our friendly relations will move is that of a commercial alliance on a defensive basis.

ANOTHER SOLDIER'S VIEW.

Major-General H. M. Bengough, C.B., writing in the United Service Magazine on the ethics of war, says:—

The establishment of the principle of arbitration on a solid and workable basis seems likely to be the one practical outcome of the labours of the Peace Convention now in session at the Hagne. Should the principle be definitely adopted, the century will close in striking contrast with its predecessor; the dove of peace resting where a short hundred years ago hovered the eagles of war. This important point gained, minor failures and anomalies in the proceedings of the Conference may be disregarded.

LONDON seen through foreign spectacles is the title of a paper in Gentleman's by C. W. Heckethorn. A French visitor in 1765 refers to "the liquid stinking mud three or four inches deep" which constantly covered the finest part of the Strand. The same observer announced that "there are no poor in London, a consequence," says our visitor, "of its rich and numerous charitable establishments and the immense sums raised by the poor-rates, which impost is one which the little householders pay most cheerfully, as they consider it a fund from which, in the event of their death, their wives and children will be supported."

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THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

HOW IT HAS COME TO BIRTH.

A VALUABLE survey of the federative movement in Australia is contributed to the National Review by Mr. B. R. Wise, Q.C., M.P., one of the New South Wales delegates to the Federal Convention. The writer considers the struggle for American union the only political movement of modern times among English-speaking peoples equal to this in permanent importance. recalls at the outset that Earl Grey in 1849 included in his Bill for the better government of the Australian Colonies some clauses empowering two or more of the Colonies to unite under one government. They were struck out by the Lords. In 1884 the Federal Council came into existence. In 1889 Sir Henry Parkes launched his demand for "a Dominion Parliament in the Dominion of Australia." The response it awakened led him to convene a conference of Prime Ministers with a view to arranging a National Convention which should draft a Federal constitution. The Convention met in Melbourne in 1890, and reassembled in Sydney in 1891. Sir Henry Parkes reluctantly surrendered his preference for the Canadian model to the overwhelming feeling in favour of the less centralised type of the United States. The draft constitution of the 1891 Convention had substantially the framework of the draft of 1898. It was to have been submitted to the several Colonial Parliaments. Mr. Reid, Sir Henry Parkes' opponent and successor in office, found it expedient, after furious Anti-Federal agitation, to take up with the Federative movement. He invited the other Prime Ministers to meet him at Hobart at Christmas, 1895. The Convention at last met at Adelaide in March, 1897 (after Sir Henry's death), and spent four and a half months with many interruptions in drawing up a Federal Constitution. The final sitting was held in March, 1898.

ITS PRINCIPLE.

Of the constitution then drafted, the writer says :-

The cardinal feature of these resolutions is the preservation of responsible government in a Federal system. The Commonwealth of Australia will offer the first instance in political history of a Federal Government acting on the peculiarly British principles of Ministerial responsibility. In the United States no member of the Executive can hold a seat in Congress; while in Canada the appointment of Senators by Ministerial nomination, and the provision that the residue of unallotted powers is with the Dominion and not with the States, make that form of government rather an example of a limited unification than a Federation. In Australia, however, the Federal idea has been rigidly adhered to, except where it has had to yield to the exigencies of the Cabinet system.

ITS CONSTITUENTS.

As finally constituted, the Federal Parliament will consist of two Houses, both elected upon an absolutely popular basis, viz., manhood suffrage without plural voting, and in the case of South Australia, with womanhood suffrage as well. The Federal Parliament will subsequently make a uniform suffrage of its own. The House of Representatives will be returned by the several Colonies according to population, with one Member to about 50,000 voters; but no State will have less than five Members. According to the latest figures of population, the Members of the House of Representatives will be as follows:—New South Wales, 26; Victoria, 23; Queensland, 10; South Australia, 7; Tasmania, 5; West Australia, 5. Total, 76. The Senate will consist of six Members from each State which adopts the Constitution from the beginning, but the representation of any Colony which comes in afterwards will be matter of arrangement. The Federal Parliament can only exercise the authority expressly conferred-upon it by the Constitution.

ITS ADOPTION.

Mr. Wise then recounts the progress of the Federation struggle among the people. The referendum yielded the following result:—

- (+ -) - w , l , p 4	N.S.W.	VICTORIA.	SOUTH AUSTRALIA.	TASMANIA.	TOTAL.
For Against	71,595 66,228	200,520	35,800	21,706 2,716	219,621
Majority for the Bill}	5,367	78,421	18,480	8,990	111,258

The re-opening of the negotiations by Mr. Reid in view of the majority—though an insufficient majority—of votes in New South Wales is then reviewed. The General Election which followed in that Colony reduced Mr. Reid's Parliamentary majority from thirty-seven to two, and made him eager for Federation. A Conference with the other Colonies took place last January, minor compromises were agreed to. Mr. Wise's survey ends with the opening of the N.S.W. Parliament which was to authorise the holding of a second referendum. We know how that Act was finally passed, and moreover we know the triumphant majority with which New South Wales at last approved of Federation.

ODDITIES OF AMERICAN DICTION.

Mr. K. M. SILLARD shoots, as it were, a scuttleful of his sweepings among "Transatlantic Whimsicalities" into the pages of the *New Century* for July. He says:—

It has been well said that we English have everything in common with the United States except the language. The paradox is not extravagant, for a vast number of words, and phrases, and conventional metaphors in general use across the "Big Drink," as Mark Twain christened the Atlantic, are as Greek to us.

Here is a select assortment of American slang:-

If we are to be wide-awake, we are enjoined to keep cur "eyes skinned"; to "face the music" is to meet an emergency; probably the exceeding atrocity of most American bands accounts for the special significance of the last expression. "Bone-pit" is their elegant metaphor for a cemetery; "On top of dirt" is certainly charming for being on this side of the grave; Artemus Ward always called Mother Earth his "footstool," but is it not to him we are indebted for "biled rag"? "The Shakers axed me to go to their meetin', as they was to have sarvices that marnin', so I put on a clean biled rag and went." In this connection it may be noted that the middle-class "boss," or head of the household, in most American cities, always presides at dinner in his shirt-sleeves—sometimes vestless—and is "riled" if his male visitors do not dolikewise and so "splurge" (display) their "biled rag." What a model community! "Painted-box" is one of their tasteful synonyms for a coffin; "to paw the ivories" is a charmingly realistic way of asking a pianist to "operate" on her Erard-Grand. In the same category may be placed the adjuration. "pull down your vest!" found in some of Mark Twain's. works; "idea-pot" for head, "dry party" for prohibitionist (i.e., followers of Sir Wilfrid Lawson in our country); "tooth-carpenter," for dentist; "drummer," for commercial traveller; "lame duck," for defaulting stockbroker. "Move up, Ananias, don't crowd the form," is said to be a polite (?) way of casting doubt upon any statement; and "to wake up the wrong passenger" is to mistake your man—or, as Henry VIII. said to Wolsey, "he had the wrong sow by the ear."

An American might be tempted by this paper to theobvious rejoinder that a similarly obscure vocabulary could be compiled out of Oxford 'Varsity slang, which of all corruptions of the Queen's English is about the most debased. "I new great when the Engl Miln the v He high of all Mr. (and

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THE TRANSVAAL TROUBLE.

(1) IN SUPPORT OF SIR ALFRED MILNER.

"DIPLOMATICUS" in the Fortnightly discusses "the 'new situation' in South Africa." He remarks on the great change in public opinion since the very recent days when the Raid and its stockjobbing promoters still gave the cause of the Uitlanders an unpleasant odour in English nostrils. The change was wrought by Sir Alfred Milner's Report of May 4th. Of this High Commissioner the writer says:—

He was selected not only because he was an administrator of high and proven ability, but because he enjoyed the confidence of all parties. It is true that he had been Private Secretary to Mr. Goschen, but he had also served as a colleague of Mr. Morley and Mr. Stead. He left England under the combined blessing of Mr. Asquith and Mr. Chamberlain, and with the approval of every organ of public opinion in the country.

His report contains the outcome of his two years' deliberation. The writer summarises the effect:—

The results of Sir Alfred Milner's mission, as embodied in the last viue Book and the Bloemfontein protocols, modify the old situation in four essential particulars. They show:—

 That the bulk of the suffering Uitlanders are neither gold-bus nor carpet-baggers.

2. That their equitable naturalisation and enfranchisement on European lines would not swamp the burghers.

3. That the local problem is much worse than we imagined, and that the hostility of the Boers to the Uitlanders is animated largely by hostility to the Paramount Power and the political settlement of 1884, and further that this hostility is stimulating a dangerous disaffection among the Dutch in Cape Colony.

4. That, although Dr. Leyds is no longer State Secretary, the President is as intransigeant as ever on the Franchise question, and consequently there is no prospect of an early settlement.

HAVE WE LEGAL RIGHT TO INTERVENE?

The advice of Sir Alfred Milner under these conditions is, according to the writer, tantameunt to saying, "The Transvaal is to be coerced into granting a moderate, fair Franchise." "Diplomaticus" asks, Have we a right to intervene? and answers—

It is a nice question in international law, more especially as the right of intervention for the protection of aliens in foreign States is nowhere very clearly defined. That it exists, however, and can be enforced in a very drastic way against States whose ideas are alien to those of European peoples, are shown by the capitulations and consular jurisdictions in Oriental countries. This legal difficulty, however, scarcely arises in the Transvaal, because, by virtue of the suzerainty, it is not a complete sovereign state, and the circumstances under which its independence was granted pre-suppose a condition of responsibility to the Paramount Power to act justly and so shape its policy as to prove a source of peace and strength to the whole of South Africa. This was clearly laid down by the Imperial Govern-ment in the Proclamation by which the Sand River Convention was revoked, and the independence of the Republic abolished, The chief offence of the Transvaal on that occasion was that, by its ill-treatment of the Kaffirs, it was jeopardising the peace of South Africa. Its offence to-day is of the same kind, but on a much larger scale. Instead of Kaffirs it is Englishmen. . . . Apart, however, from any legal right, it is doubtful whether any State would tolerate that a community of its nationals should be treated-even by a foreign State, much less a semi-feudatory-in the same way as the Uitlanders of Johannesburg are now treated by the Boers. On the whole, I am inclined to think that there is a legal right to intervene.

IS IT WISE TO INTERVENE?

The next question is, "Would it be well to avail ourselves of the right?" So far as South Africa is concerned, the Colonial Dutch are more likely, according to Sir Alfred's Report, to be alienated from our sway by our making concessions to the Boers than by resolute firmness. Imperial considerations forbid us to encourage disaffection in South Africa. The moral effect on our subjects in Asia is also to be considered. But "the great need of the local Colonies and States is Confederation." And according to the writer—

The one hope of Confederation lies in a firm enforcement of the British supremacy. When once the Transvaal is made to feel that the suzerainty is a real thing, there will be a chance for the Dominion of South Africa, but, if ever the suzerainty is abandoned, the Dominion will never be. It may be doubted, indeed, whether in that event a British South Africa would long endure.

The form of firm intervention proposed by Sir Alfred is approved by the writer: a demand for the immediate and effective franchise he has asked for. He continues:—

That this end will be attained without war, so long as we make it manifest that we are resolved to employ coercion failing gentler methods, I am convinced. The Boers do not want war, and indeed they have nothing but an impracticable aspiration to fight for. Neither the independence of their Republic, nor their predominance as a caste, is threatened. That their leaders are really anxious for peace is shown by the desperate bargaining of President Kruger himself during the last three weeks, and the alacrity with which the Raad and the Burghers have sanctioned each fresh concession.

THE TRANSVAAL STILL BRITISH TERRITORY.

"The Voice of the Uitlanders" is uttered in the Contemporary, by Mr. Frank Safford. He boldly challenges the common "assumption that the Transvaal State and the British Empire were several and distinct nations." This is the writer's version of the facts:—

From the Peace of 1814 Cape Colony has formed part of the dominions of the Crown. The people became thereby British subjects. At the time of the great Trek those who trekked were such British subjects, or were, like President Kruger, subjects by virtue of birth within the dominions of the Queen. Such status carries with it its rights of citizenship and its obligations of allegiance, neither of which can be removed except by express lawful enactment or by mutual consent. These subjects of the Crown of England migrated across the Vaal River. The Sand River Convention guaranteed "in the fullest manner on the part of the British Government to the immigrant farmers north of the Vaal River the right to manage their own affairs and to govern themselves according to their own laws, without any interference on the part of the British Government." In this there was nothing, on the one hand, releasing the subject from allegiance, or, on the other, depriving him of the right of approaching the Crown by way of appeal in virtue of its prerogative.

In marked contrast, when the Orange Free State was formed, the British Crown government and territory. The writer furthermore observes:—

It is important here to note that, after the Pretoria Convention of August 3rd, 1881, the above Letters Patent of 1879 and of 1880, which were confined to dealing with the nature of the government to which the people of the Transvaal Republic should be subject, were revoked by the Queen's Letters Patent of February 6th, 1882, but that, on the other hand, no Letters Patent were issued, nor has any document under the Queen's sign manual been issued, revoking the proclamation of 1877 or her Majesty's sign manual, which acts had the effect of annexing the territory of the Transvaal to the British dominions, and were so construed and understood by both parties to the Convention of Pretoria in 1881.

The writer further argues :-

The fact that the Queen accords or grants the government of the territory proves that the territory was the Queen's. Except so far as the words "subject to the suzerainty of Her Majesty, her heirs and successors," may be taken to limit the right of the Crown or the privileges which the inhabitants take under the

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Convention, there seems nothing in the grant of complete self-government which has not been granted to many of the self-governing colonies known as proprietary governments.

LIFE OR DEATH FOR THE EMPIRE.

"Are We to Lose South Africa?" is the title of Sir Sidney Sheppard's contribution to the discussion in the Nineteenth Century. As late Administrator and chief magistrate of British Bechuanaland, who was on excellent terms with the Dutch population, he speaks with some authority. He says:—

We are at the parting of the ways, and if we take the wrong way we may lose South Africa. If we lose South Africa we shall inevitably lose India, and therewith our whole colonial empire. The question for England is one of life or death. No British Ministry honestly desirous of maintaining the integrity and safeguarding the future of the Empire could hesitate for a moment as to the duty of supporting the High Commissioner in his fair and reasonable demands. The wretched Englishman in the Transvaal has appealed to his Queen. What answer is he to receive? •Is he to be told that England can do nothing for him, and that she has cast him off utterly? If such be England sanswer, it is not only the English in South Africa, but the English in every colony in the Empire, that will want to know what is the use of professing allegiance to an effete State so honeycombed by intrigues and so split up by party differences at home as to be powerless to protect her sons abroad. The question comes to this: Who is to be master in South Africa? If England is to be and remain the Paramount Power in reality and not merely in name, the time is come for her to assert and maintain her sovereign rights—by peaceful mans if possible, by force of arms if need be. If the Pretorian oligarchy imagine and act on the belief that they, and not we, are the masters of South Africa, and that they have the power, as they undoubtedly have the will, to wrest from us the true centre of our Colonial Empire, then the issue between us can only be settled in one way, and the sooner we have a fleet in Delagoa Bay and an army of occupation in the Transvaal, the better for us and for all who come after us.

(2) LIBERAL "CHAFF."

Mr. Herbert Paul writes in the Contemporary on "The Conservatism of President Kruger." It is a clever piece of partisan banter: the main purpose of which is to score off points against Conservatives and Unionists from the bigoted Toryism of the Boers. Persons who see something else in Imperial difficulties than an opportunity for smart party "chaff" will not find much to help them. There is, however, one practical suggestion in Mr. Paul's thirteen pages of raillery:—

Some people who know South Africa quite as well as the High Commissioner believe that the root of the matter is not the suffrage for the Raads, but the municipal government of Johannesburg. It will be remembered that immediately after the Raid Mr. Chamberlain proposed a scheme of Home Rule for the Rand. But Mr. Kruger, whose head seems to be a storehouse of political fallacies, is a bigoted Unionist, and would not hear of it. Now, however, the question is being raised again. . . . The Boers hate a democratic municipality almost as much as our Tories hate the London County Council. . . . Since the Conference at Bloemfontein Mr. Kruger has proposed an increase in the Parliamentary representation of the Gold Fields. While he is in a conciliatory humour he might be induced to concede a municipal constitution to Johannesburg.

Mr. Paul declares that Liberal principles "preclude the idea of armed intervention except in the case of deliberate cruelty and tyranny." The exception is amusingly significant after the writer's admissions of Boer misgovernment. Mr. Paul laughs at the idea of "a war for the extension of the franchise promoted by the Marquis of Salisbury." Conservatives will doubtless equally enjoy the humour of Liberal solicitude for the undisturbed sway of the Tory President.

THREE UNIONISTS ON OLD AGE PENSIONS.

" DON'T!"

"Is the Unionist Party committed to Old Age Pensions?" is the question discussed in the *National Review* by three Unionist members of Parliament. All three writers unite in advising that the pension project should be dropped.

CONSERVATIVES HAVE SACRIFICED ENOUGH.

Mr. C. A. Whitmore cites the Reports of Commission and Committee to show that the demand for State-aided pensions has no authoritative judgment behind it. He also questions whether a preponderance of the Unionist party is really in favour of such legislation. He grants that between the two wings of the party there must be give-and-take. Under stress of the Home Rule peril, with Mr. Gladstone alive and active, the Conservatives made many sacrifices and acquiesced in "popular" legislation which they disliked. But now the need is not by any means so great. Why should they plunge into this great socialistic experiment? And where will they get the money from? So he concludes:—

Let our Conservative reformers bend their energies to the discovery of new sources of national revenue, to a reconstruction of our system of local taxation, and to the problem of securing adequate house accommodation for the industrial classes in the towns. They will then be doing more to meet the real needs and desires of the nation than by prematurely pressing upon this Parliament some Bill for State-aided pensions.

PENSIONS WITHOUT STATE AID.

Sir John Dorington has got a scheme in effective working which "covers the ground." This is the system inaugurated by Mr. Holloway and the writer at Stroud more than twenty-five years ago. He says:—

The novel idea involved in Mr. Holloway's rules is of extreme simplicity, viz., that the payments to the society in respect of sickness are only for one year, in the same manner as in annual or breaking-up societies, but contrary to the practice of such societies, the surplus at the end of the year, instead of being handed back to each member to be spent or got rid of, as is usually the case, is not allowed to be drawn, but the proper share of it is credited in the books of the society to each member and carries such interest as the society can earn on its investments. On reaching the age of sixty-five, or on death, the whole sum standing to the member's credit is payable to the member or his representatives, or is, at the member's option, convertible into an annuity. At any period, also previous to the age of sixty-five being reached, the member can withdraw his accumulations, subject to a fine of the last two years' accretions. It might be supposed that such a society was beyond the reach of the agricultural labourer and lower-paid town labourer; but in practice this is not found to be the case. All classes join, and it is clear that if such a system as this were in general operation the possibility of old-age pensions would be settled by a self-acting and self-reliant agency without State aid of any kind. It has already made enormous progress, and within the Unions of Stroud, Dursley, and Wotton has practically covered the

WHY NOT LEAVE IT ALONE?

Mr. Edward Bond dismisses Canon Blackley's Compulsory Insurance Scheme, and regards Mr. Charles Booth's universal endowment scheme as a reductio ad absurdum of the pension idea. He looks to increase in provident habits and general progress in the community to enable citizens to support themselves throughout their life. He says, "I find it difficult to believe that the agitation which has been so conspicuous of late is a genuine spontaneous movement of the great body of the people." Those who would try legislation as a bid for popular favour, he reminds of Bismarck's experiments in State Socialism and its effect on the Socialists.

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A JEW ON JEWS.

ISRAEL AMONG THE NATIONS.

THE North American Review for June contains a remarkable article by Max Nordau on Jews and their achievements in the world. M. Nordau's article naturally falls under two headings, "Why Jews are Hated" and "What Jews have done to be Loved." M. Nordau begins by declaring that "the problem of the Jew," whose best known and most brutal form is anti-Semitism, has arisen in every civilised country in the world, and asks the reason. The statement made by their enemies that the Jews are hated because of their evil qualities will not bear examination. It shows the naïve self-deception of those who hate instinctively at first, and then seek for plausible grounds to justify the sentiment to their own consciences.

THE TESTIMONY OF STATISTICS.

Statistics in all countries are in favour of the Jews:—
The worst and most despicable crimes, murder, manislaughter, violation of the sexual code, robbery and burglary are scarcely ever committed by Jews. They have a smaller death rate, a larger number of marriages and a smaller number of divorces than the average. They have a larger representation in High Schools and Normal Schools, where their entrance to such institutions is not restricted (in Russia and Roumania it is restricted, as is known), than corresponds to their relative numerical proportion in a nation, or even in a metropolis.

THE ROOT OF THE MATTER.

The root of the matter, says M. Nordau, is that man considers inimical all that differs from him in nature and in habits:

It is enough that some one differs from us; we will then find him disagreeable to us, for he disturbs our organised habits and compels us to new efforts of adaptation, which are always burdensome and trying. If those who differ from us are a disappearing minority, we feel under no compulsion to suppress our antipathy, or even to screen it; and absence of restraint favours development.

Once this resentment has been awakened, it goes a step farther. For it is a physiological law that children, savages, and those in civilised life who are devoid of judgment, hold responsible for their misfortunes those who have aroused resentment in them. All this springs from the fact that they differ from other men. It is only by ceasing to differ that the question can be solved:—

In order to suffer hatred and persecution no longer, in order to attain to normal conditions of life, the Jews must either cease being a minority, or they must cease being distinguishable.

They must either emigrate till they form a majority in Palestine, or assimilate with the peoples among whom they live. Between these alternatives there is nothing to choose. But the half-concession of partial assimilation will help nothing.

WHAT HAS THE JEW DONE?

The answer to "What has the Jew done to be loved?" is based by M. Nordau on his services in political life. In one respect the Jews differ from other unassimilated aliens. They do not organise their political strength:—

In no country where the Jews enjoy political rights is there a Jewish vote, in the sense in which the United States has a German or an Irish vote. The Jews who exercise their voting privileges belong entirely to the second category, of which I have spoken above, that is, to those who do not wish to be recognised as a distinctive group of the population. They therefore avoid anxiously everything that might call attention to their Judaism. They do not organise; they create no Jewish election committees; they seek to gain no control in campaigns.

They even vote openly for anti-Semitic candidates. England is the only exception:—

These English representatives of the Jewish race have grown manly, frank and magnanimous, evidently by reason of their Anglo-Saxon training and the example of their Christian environment, and can be held up as an example for imitation to the Continental cowards, who grow pale at the thought that their Judaism might be noticed.

ENGLAND THE SCHOOL FOR JEWISH STATESMEN.

The result has been that England has trained more Jewish statesmen than any other country:—

Of Disraeli everything has been said that can be said. I wish merely to add that the lustre of his name is constantly growing. The voices which have stigmatised him as adventurer and charlatan have been silenced. Sober criticism recognises that what has been called his "Oriental imagination" was actually an almost prophetic depth of penetration, and that he foresaw the development of the colonial policy of all the Powers twenty years in advance of his most sharp sighted contemporaries. Baron Henry de Worms received his peerage for services rendered his party and his country. Lord Herschell will be immortalised in the history of the Liberal party of England. Sir Drummond Wolff has the preference of election when England is called upon to solve some peculiarly difficult diplomatic problem. Sir Julian Vogel, late ex-Premier of New Zealand, brought a deteriorated, impoverished colony from the verge of bankrupicy to cultural and financial prosperity.

THE JEWS' PLACE IN POLITICS AND COMMERCE.

But even in Germany in politics Jews have played an astonishingly prominent part:—

The first German Parliament, in the Church of St. Paul, in Frankfurt, which consisted of such men as Uhland, Arndt, Jahn, of the greatest poets, students, and statesmen of the German people, knew of none more worthy of its presidency than the baptized Jew, Eduard Simson. The same assembly, the most brilliant, and spiritually the most prominent Germany has ever witnessed, elected the Jew, Gabriel Riesser, Vice-President; Simon as a member of the Committee of Thirty, etc.

In France, in 1848, the Jew, Goudchaux, held the portfolio of finance when the 4 per cent. rentes stood at 34 and the 3 per cent. at 33'75, and thus saved the country from disaster. Fould secured happy financial conditions for Napoleon III. Jules Simon was the son of a Lorraine Jew.

The Jews, Marx and Lasalle, stood sponsors to one of the most important political movements of the day—Socialism; that one of the three leaders of German Social Democracy is the Jew, Singer; that the Jews, Dr. Adler and Dr. Ellenbogen, organised the Socialist party in Austria, and that Russian Nihilism numbers among its leaders, apostles, heroes and martyrs, a large contingent of Jews.

It is a mistake, says M. Nordau, to think that the instincts of the Jews are commercial:-

His natural talents tend to politics. Whenever he is free to act in public affairs, he readily advances to the front rank of parliamentarians, statesmen and diplomats; and the community derives its largest advantages from such fruitful use of his native gifts. Trade to him is merely a "pis aller." True, most Jews to-day still carry on trade, and in some countries commerce is almost entirely in Jewish hands. But it is known that the Jews turned to this vocation, in the first place, not from inclination, but from bitter necessity, simply because it was the only one left open to them by their cruel oppressors in the Middle Ages, and in some great countries it is the only one left open to them to this day.

During the fifteen centuries in which they have devoted themselves to trade they have not produced a single fruitful commercial idea, and no great item of material progress is coupled with a Jewish name.

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THE MAKING OF MODERN GERMANY.

IT is a brilliant article which Mr. Henry Cust contributes to the National Review under the heading of "The Genesis of Germany." He begins by remarking that during the last forty years a new Europe and a new world have been created. The world of to-day is more different from the world of 1860 than that from the world of Queen Anne. Most amazing is the emergence of Germany. He indulges in a curious comparison between the rise of modern Germany and the rise of modern Japan. "The date and period of their evolution is the same."

1500 TO 1700 : FROM ZENITH TO NADIR.

But he focuses his attention on Germany; for "Germany has got to be understood." So "for rough consideration" he takes three years in the history of Germany and groups his searchings about them-the years 1500, 1700, 1900.

In the early years of the sixteenth century Germany stood first among the nations of Europe. . . Yet . . . the thought, the daring, and the great protest that were to half Europe as a pillar of fire, lighting forward to freedom and to strength, spread over Germany a thick and blinding darkness. It needed the scourging and the agony of the War of Thirty Years to teach the doctrine of control.

WHAT LED TO THE ABYSS.

Mr. Cust then traces to geography and history the two opposing tendencies of the German spirit. The vast spaces between the communities and the difficulty of communication developed a localism which became particularism, while the memory of the Empire fostered a curious cosmopolitanism. The intense passion for liberty which belonged to the race intensified the particularism; but concentrated particularism must needs become absolutism. So political tyranny flourished, and under it an unrestrained freedom of personal thought. These processes brought about the failure of the Reformation, and all but ruined Germany. The writer proceeds :-

The year 1700 finds Germany in her lowest abyss. . . . If nations have a soul, the soul of Germany was dead. One thing alone prolonged a choking and flickering life-the individual man; local, particularist, mock-cosmopolitan, and hardly conscious, yet alive; with his mind the more active and more open, whether to reason or error, because of the impossibility of effective public life. And it was the individual who was to save Germany, and his sword was literature. The history of the next century lies in the education of the German man, at first by books alone, and later by the schooling of external facts. was the divorce from facts that had brought him to the pass of

Half-guessed ahead lay the goal of free and united Germany. The burden to be removed was Absolutism and Localism. "From the clash of this weight and force were born the central motives of Modern Germany. These were Free Thought and the House of Hohen-

THE THREE GREAT MAKERS.

"In the absence of all other possible subjects of which to think or write, the German thought and wrote of himself." Whence pietism and rationalism. Leibnitz gave his people an ideal, convinced them they were alive, taught them that the world was a living organism. Mr. Cust describes the advent of the New Makers in these vivid sentences, which recall Mazzini at his best :-

The House of Hohenzollern was narrow, tyrannical, and violent. Prussia was poor, unloved, unlovely. Berlin in 1648 was a ruined village of 300 souls. But at the appointed time there came a king, a maniac's son, who took Germany by the throat and shook her body into life. To meet him came another man, who called all Germany within his lecture-room and woke

her mind, and to the shaken body and the blinking mind there came a third, who cried, "You have a soul."

To make work willing: thought conscious: action responsible: this was the task of the makers of Modern Germany; and Frederic, Lessing, and Kant, with proper and almost conscious solemnity, assumed so great an undertaking.

THE ESSENCE OF MODERN GERMANY.

Frederic explained by precept, by practice, and by chastisement, that a king and a subject were both servants, that a German was as good a man as any other, and that if the German thought otherwise he would suffer and make others suffer, each German being a part of the State. Lessing said : To feel is good; to think is good; but all thoughts and feelings are not good or even expedient. Germans must distinguish or they will suffer and make others suffer, each German being a part of the world. Kant taught that ideals were good and experiments were good, and human institutions were good, but that beyond and above all was another law to be recognised and reverenced; for in default of obedience Germans will suffer and cause suffering, each German being part of the universe. In these three doctrines, tempered, abased, exaggerated, as the years would mould them, has lain and lies the essence of Modern

THE SHOCK OF NAPOLEON.

The swift steel teeth of Napoleon snapped upon the Germans as they dreamt; and it was for them to learn, through bitter years, from Frederic self-suppression and the service of the whole; from Kant the spirit to endure such training with willingness and self-respect. For a while the red sea of a blind revolution seemed closing on the German people. But the appointed leaders did not fail. Time assured their tread and experience their authority. There has been, perhaps no generation of men when high service was so needed and so and found sobriety. They challenged all religion and built a faith. They took humanity to pieces and left it an organic whole. They tore down all tradition, and they established law.

"SERVICE AND SACRIFICE."

Fichte, Stein and Hardenberg showed what was to be

Service and sacrifice were the text of their sermon, a doctrine which would have been as alien as abhorrent to all German generations since 200 years. The king must give away his kingship to the people, the people their selves to the king. Both king and people made but one. Neither existed apart: together they were stronger than the world; apart they were German names: together they were the German nation. The least as much as the greatest had his life to give, and his life was all his country asked of him; but that it asked imperiously, and to make it worth the living he must give it all and freely. In the very blackness of the veriest despair Fichte shouled this truth and courage to the Germans . . And the nation answered. The mechanic individualism, weary and surfeited with its own monotonous cud, turned eagerly to fresh and nourishing pastures. The life of Self found at last a larger and a freer being in that life of many selves we call the State. The individual was not abolished, but, being one, was more than one as part of many. Only so might individual life be life at all. Fichte translated Kant's rules for the individual into terms of the national existence. For the first time that mysterious force which we call Public Opinion was heard, and loudly heard in Germany. . . . For the first time since the migrations Germany was one.

So Mr. Cust brings us to the glorious national dawn of the War of Liberation. He has done good service to the British public by recalling at this time of sordid competition in commerce and diplomacy the sublime enthusiasms which preceded and attended the new birth of the Vaterland.

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ENGLAND AS THE WORLD'S LANDLORD,

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THIS is the prospect held out by "Ritortus" in the July Contemporary. Landlord, not by conquest, but by investment of capital. So he calls his theme "The Imperialism of British Trade." His point of departure is the much-talked-of excess of imports over exports. He sees nothing to be alarmed at in this excess, quite the contrary. It marks to him the growing rent-roll of John Bull, landlord of the planet. He surveys our commercial development from the days of Queen Elizabeth to the present time, and reaches these conclusions :-

The rising rivalry of our competitors in manufactures, together with our one-sided Free Trade policy, would not only have prevented us from progressing any further in manufactures and wealth, but would surely have landed us in a most undesirable position, if the expanding and conquering power of our capital had not come to our rescue. We ought never to lose sight of this momentous fact. . . . Our chief power no longer consists in the supremacy of our industry. It is shifting gradually, and leaning more and more on capital.

NO LONGER THE WORKSHOP OF THE WORLD.

Disraeli, in his "Sybil," remarks that, in a commercial country like England, every half-century develops some new and vast source of public wealth which brings into national notice a new and powerful class. A couple of centuries ago a Turkey merchant was the great creator of wealth; the West India planter followed him; in the middle of last century appeared the nabob. The above types described by Disraeli in turn merged in the land, and became English aristocrats... The expenditure of the revolutionary war produced the loan-monger, who succeeded the nabob, and the application of science to industry developed the manufacturer. He in his turn is now, slowly but surely, disappearing before the foreign investor. The balance of power removes from Manchester and Birmingham to St. Swithin's Lane and Lombard Street. England could not remain the workshop of the world; she is fast becoming its creditor, its mortgagee, its landlord.

JOHN BULL AS FOREIGN INVESTOR.

The writer finds, "more or less, the starting point of this our latest development" to be the Limited Liability Companies Act of 1862. "It gave our capital the great power of combining, and the courage for starting on its conquering career." He gleefully quotes Ricardo's letter to Malthus :-

Accumulation of capital has a tendency to lower profits. If with every accumulation of capital we could tack a piece of fresh fertile land to our island, profits would never fall.

He exclaims :-

That is just what our capital has done for us. It has been adding one piece of land after the other to our islands, until our capitalists may triumphantly say, "The world-the world is

The superabundant capital of Great Britain finding no longer profitable employment in the agriculture, manufactures, and trade of her own territory, began, by necessity, to overflow her boundaries, to take possession-first of the carrying trade on the seas, and then of the soils, the industries, and the commerce of the countries beyond the seas. It laid its hands on everything it could develop and make profitable. It thereby kept up profits and increased England's wealth.

Mill expresses this very happily when he writes: "England no longer depends on the fertility of her own soil to keep up her rate of profit, but on the soil of the whole world." It is important that this be understood to the letter. It is truly the whole world, and not only that part of it which is mapped out as our Colonial possessions, which is fast becoming England's

domain and empire.

AGAINST KAFFIR CIRCUSES.

The writer draws a distinction between real and nominal extensions of our investments abroad :-

Glad, indeed, may the colonies be if English investors send out their investments—as they happily do for the mest part—in the shape of commodities. In such cases there is "value re-ceived"; but there is no "value received" if no actual capital be transmitted to a country, and if, nevertheless, it be saddled with debts running up to millions of pounds by mere share transactions on the London Stock Exchange. Such is the special privilege of the pitiable countries on which modern Imperialism is allowed to experimentalise and to peg out claims for posterity.

"OUR CAPITALISTIC GLORY."

By virtue of our invested capital, Australia is ours: Canada also is ours: but "we have helped to build up the United States on a grander scale than any of our colonies, and, from a merely economic point of view, we may look upon this country as upon our largest and greatest colony." In Argentina are invested some two hundred millions sterling of British capital. Concessions worth £20,000,000 have just been secured for us in China. So the writer exults, "The industrial glory of little England may be departing; its capitalistic glory is certainly rising."

IMPORTS, NOT INTEREST MERELY, BUT RENT.

This is the secret of the rapid growth in excess of imports :-

If since the middle of the century we have sent our capital to produce abroad, if we have farmed with it the soil of foreign countries, if by means of it we have dotted the whole globe with our industrial establishments-then we must of necessity import an increasing share of the produce of our capital abroad without exporting for it in return. Our imports from abroad were bound to increase; our exports from home were bound to suffer. It was a radical change which upset the equilibrium of international exchange.

"Ritortus" complains that economic writers have not grasped the meaning of the change. "They do not see, however, that England is no longer a mere creditor who draws interest, but is also a landlord and proprietor who draws rents and profits."

SOME PORTENTOUS FIGURES.

He cheerily declares :-

The fact is, the trade of the world, as well as its soil, if we do not foolishly disturb it, or meddle with it from unwarrantable ealousy, is becoming more and more one, and becoming more and more British, in whatever country it is going on and under whatever flag it sails.

We are every year getting richer. This is best shown by the statistics of the increase of cur national wealth since the time when this importation began. The general wealth of the United Kingdom was estimated by Porter in 1840 at £4,000,000,000 sterling. According to Mulhall it rose in 1882 to £8,720,000,000 sterling; in 1888 to £9,400,000,000; and in 1895 to £11,806,000,000 sterling... We cannot be far from the truth if we estimate the whole value of British property and investments abroad at least at from £4,000,000,000 to £5,000,000,000.

THE Revista Portugueza Colonial e Maritima is a well-written review full of interesting matter. Considering that the Portuguese daily papers are, as a whole, more go-ahead than their Spanish contemporaries, it is strange that the smaller country should be so wanting in magazines and reviews. The Revista Portugueza shows what could be done. It contains articles on the Anglo-French Agreement, the Trans-African Railway, the Christianisation of Africa and the Influence of the Pope or, rather, his successor-in the solution of the problem, the Town of Canton, and other interesting subjects. This is a welcome addition to the foreign reviews.

THE REAL MOTIVE FOR EXPANSION.

FRESH fields for the investment of capital and not simply new markets for finished goods: that, according to Mr. C. A. Conant's thoughtful essay in the June Forum, is the true objective of "the struggle for commercial empire," and of the modern passion for colonial expansion.

THE SWIFT GROWTH OF CAPITAL IN GERMANY.

Mr. Conant calls attention to the extraordinary speed with which capital accumulates under modern conditions. He says:—

One of the most striking phenomena of the new economic conditions is the rapidity with which capitalisation proceeds, when once a country has entered, to any considerable extent, upon the career of machine production. This has been illustrated in a remarkable manner by the history of Germany and Russia during the last twen y-five years. In 1870, Germiny was a comparatively poor country. . . The estimated wealth of Germany in negotiable securities in 1895 was 18,000,000,000 dols.; and she ranked second among European nations. . . The capital of the 11 large Berlin banks, exclusive of the Imperial Bank, increased from 586,000,000 marks, at the close of 1896, to 844,000,000 marks (200,000,000 dols.) in 1898.

IN RUSSIA.

The developm at of Russia has been, in some respects, even more remarkable than that of Germany.... The issues of the shares of stock companies in Russia amounted in 1895 to 129,363,000 rubles, in 1896 to 232,640,000 rubles, and in 1897 to 239,424,000 rubles (120,000,000 rubles.) The issues for 1898 probably exceeded 300,000,000 rubles. The savings-banks deposits, which as recently as 1885 were only 26,619,440 rubles, w.r. 508,512,000 rubles (260,000,000 dols.) in August, 1898.

IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The vast balance in the United Kingdom of imports over exports suggests something of the extent of British capital invested abroad:—

Great Britain, according to recent estimates, has capital invested abroad to the amount of £2,000,000,000, or nearly 10,000,000 dols. The interest upon this sum, at 4½ per cent., would bring her an annual revenue of 450,000,000 dols.; and she derives a like amount from the passenger and freight earnings of her merchant marine. So far as these foreign investments are safe and well chosen, ... the result is much more beneficial to British interests than if the increasing savings of the country were kept at home to bid against each other in the stock market.

"THE SALIENT ECONOMIC LESSON."

This survey of expanding capital leads the writer to affirm:

The necessity of sending capital abroad to obtain profitable returns is the salient economic lesson of the closing days of the mineteenth century. In recent years interest and discount rates have been declining, as the result of the excess of loanable capital beyond the effective demand of European markets and of the diminishing return paid by first-class investments at hom:

. . . The real opportunity afforded by colonial possessions is for the development of the new countries by fixed investments, whose slow completion is the only present means of absorbing saved capital without the needless duplication of existing means of production. Whether trade invariably follows the flag or not, the real question of the benefits of Australia, India, Canada, and Egypt to Great Britain, and of Algeria, Tunis, and Madagascar to France, relates to the fields which have been and will be opened there for the profitable investment of capital, and not merely to the quantity of finished goods hid down annually in the export trade.

THE GOLD HOARD OF UNCLE SAM.

The writer draws the moral for his own country,

which last year sent out more manufactures than she imported:-

The United States is rapidly approaching the condition of Great Britain, France, Germany, and Belgium, where she will be compelled to seek free markets and opportunities for investment in the undeveloped countries, if she is not to be crowded to the wall by the efforts of the other great civilised Powers. . . . If the Treasury gold were added to that of the New York banks, making a total of more than 400,000,000 dols., their combined gold holdings would be more than twice those of the Bank of England.

UNITED AMERICA v. DISUNITED EUROPE.

The writer quotes Professor Dubois' paper in L'Economiste Européen on "the United States of America and the Disunited States of Europe." The Professor closes with a warning to the Old World—"disunited, divided, absorbed in quarrels stimulated by the ardour of historic traditions rather than by consciousness of real interest' -to unite "against the monopolists of the ocean and of colonial commerce, whether they be of one nation or of two." Mr. Conant advises his countrymen to prepare for this struggle by adapting or abandoning Protection, and by securing greater unity and continuity of Government policy. If the Constitution stands in the way, then "the Constitution, like other human instruments, should be amended. This has been the secret of the preservation of the British Constitution. It has not been a set of rigid formulas inscribed upon mouldering parchment. The Constitution has kept pace with the steady upward march of the British people." Times are changed when such a comparison can be made in a leading organ of American opinion.

The Relaxations of Royalty.

MRS. SARAH TOOLEY, in the Woman at Home for July, describes some Royal amusements. "The Queen's favourite amusements throughout her life have been equestrian exercise, sketching, and simple round games, notably Patience." "Patience" is now her chief diversion, and Her Majesty takes her Patience table with her wherever she journeys, by sea or land.

The Princess of Wales used to be specially devoted to dancing. Latterly her favourite amusements have been spinning—on a black ebony spinning wheel—and photography.

Of her daughters, the Duchess of Fife is quite an expert with the camera, and the Princess Victoria has taken to photography and fishing; Princess Charles of Denmark is a great cyclist.

The two Princesses Louise are famous "fishermen." Princess Louise of Great Britain finds her chief recreation in housekeeping. Princess Christian cycles and plays

The Prince of Wales enjoys most sports, but detests fishing. His principal hobbies at Sandringham are horsebreeding and *battue* shooting. Bowls and recently golf are among his favourite pastimes.

The Duke of York, on the other hand, is an enthusiast for fishing. "Lady Mary" states in her Glass of Fashion:—

Not everybody is aware that the Duke of York is a capital player on the banjo, and when in the company of his own and his wife's chosen friends, will sing comic songs to his own accompaniment by the hour together. The Duchess, like her mother before her, is fortunate in the possession of a sweet contralto voice, and warbles with no little taste and feeling, to the delight of the home party at Sandringham.

The Duke of Connaught, says Mrs. Tooley, excels in

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"THE Mean Englishman" is the title which Mr. Joseph Jacobs has given to his suggestive study in the Fortnightly Review. But he uses "mean" in the mathematical not the moral sense. He distinguishes "mean" from "average" by saying that "the average is an ideal calculated figure, the mean a concrete example." He begins with the remark:—

When we think of the typical Englishman, we probably combine together in our minds Lord Kitchener, Mr. Kipling, Mr. C. B. Fry, and (perhaps) Canon Gore.

But these eminent exceptions can scarcely form a basis for generalising. So Mr. Jacobs makes an attempt to "sum up all those qualities of the Mean Englishman which can be conveniently put in a quantitative form": and presents a picture of the type which English civilisation is turning out to-day.

HIS NATIVE PLACE.

Arranging all Englishmen according to the size of the town in which they live, the writer finds half of them dwell in cities of above 30,000 inhabitants, and half in towns of less size. So the Mean Englishmen will live in a town of 30,000 population. By "crediting the centre of each county with the number of square miles it contains, he finds that "the centre of gravity of the forty English counties is somewhere in the neighbourhood of Warwick. He finds the centre of the population to be in the North-West Midlands, in the neighbourhood of Hinckley. Loughborough in Leicestershire, with a population of 30,931, is therefore chosen as the abode of the Mean Englishman. Arranging all heads of English families according to their income, the Mean man, or "the fiftieth percentile," would fall within the artizan class, and would be receiving about 30s. a week nominal wages, which, allowing for an average of weeks out of work, would amount to a real wage of 24s. 9d. a week.

HIS LIFE-STORY.

Proceeding on the basis of statistics of various kinds, the writer ventures on this biography past and future of his imaginary hero:—

William Sproggett was born at Loughborough on January 12th, 1864. His father was born in the same town, but his mother migrated thither from the country. He was married on August 20th, 1892, at the age of 28.6 years, to Jane Davies (of Celtic descent), born also at Loughborough, January 18th, 1866, and therefore 26.6 years old. Her father had come thither from the Welsh borders. They were married in church, which Sproggett then visited for the first time since his boyhood. In the seven years since that critical period they have had five children—three boys and two girls. One of the boys has died in the interim, and I regret to have to prophesy that the girl that is still to come will die before she attains five years of age. Sproggett left school in 1875, when he was eleven years of age and in the fourth standard, and his wife in 1878, when twelve, and in the fifth standard. Only his eldest boy is at present at school. He is a bright lad, quite up to the average, but the other boy, I regret to say, will shows signs of nerve trouble when he comes to school age.

Our hero is 5 ft. 7 in. in height, and 150 lbs. in weight. He can pull 70 lbs. when in the attitude of drawing the long bow, and his chest girth is no less than 36 inches. Jane, his wife, is naturally inferior to him in all these categories, being only 62 in. in height, 120 lbs. in weight, and can pull only 40 lbs. Both are of the same physical type, known to anthropologists as the "C." or "Anglo-Saxon" type.

Notwithstanding their meagre diet (of which we shall hear anon), their habit is stout and well-covered. On the whole they are tolerably healthy. William has only had eight days of sickness in the last year, and will live on till the age of 68.

when he will die on March 15th, 1932, of a disease connected with the nervous system. Jane will survive him nearly three years, and die of bronchitis.

Sproggett is in a hosiery manufactory, and began work, as we have seen, at his trade at eleven years old. He is (as we have also seen) at present earning 24s. 9d. a week, to which high eminence he has reached after having commenced on 6d. a day. Mrs. Sproggett's housekeeping money would probably be 15s. He works 54 hours a week, and notwithstanding the claims of his family, he has managed to save no less than £21 (average), which is securely placed in the Post Office Savings Bank.

HIS FINANCES.

From returns of "family budgets," the writer informs us precisely that the Sproggett family spends each week out of its exiguous income 13s. 7\frac{1}{4}d. on food and drink (including 10\frac{1}{4}d. on alcoholic drinks), 3s. 6d. on rent, 8d. on insurance, and on other items 6s. 11\frac{1}{4}d. Mr. Jacobs goes on to estimate that Mr. Sproggett is probably the member of a trades union, or at least a benefit society. He "lives in a house of four rooms, two of which are at present used as bedrooms, one as a kitchen, and one as a living room." His capitalised value to the nation would be about £400. He sends on an average every year 55 letters, 10 post-cards, and 23 newspapers.

HIS CONDUCT AS CITIZEN.

He voted at the first General Election after receiving a vote, but will probably vote never again in any election, local or national. He does not take in any daily paper, except occasionally a sporting sheet. His library consists of a Bible and prayer-book (his wife's) and a few odd numbers of Virtue's "Shakespeare" and Cassell's "Popular Educator." As a rule he bets:—

Sproggett does not wear a collar, except occasionally a paper one on high days and holidays; the neckerchief is the mark of all his tribe. He does not use toothbrush or handkerchief (except the latter for carrying his midday meal), but he generally gets shaved Saturday night.

The writer concludes of his hero :-

It is he that has to bear the White Man's burden in the long run. It is up to his standard that we are aiming to raise the duskier nations.

Mr. Jacobs's paper may perhaps supply a hint to novelists in search of a plot, and not afraid of hard statistical investigation. Why not carry out the method further, and write the complete history of the Mean Englishman?

Helen and Isabel.

"OUR English Names" is the title of a fresh and entertaining study by Lady Verney in the July Leisure Hour. How the writer traces the meaning and fortune of words may be seen from what she says of two:—

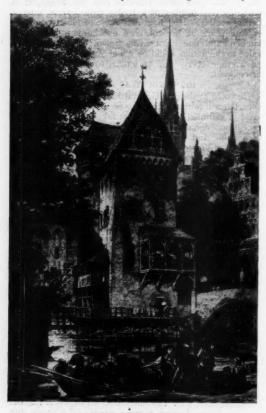
Helen, a name made up of sunshine, has assumed as many colours as the rays of light in the rainbow, and has a strangely chequered story. . . . This sunny name has reigned in England as Ellen, Elaine, Eleanor, Elinof, Leonora, and Alianora, with the lovable abbreviations of Nelly and little Nell; in Scotland as Helen; in Wales Ellin; in Ireland Eileen; in France, Germany, and Italy, with slight variants; in Spain as Helena and Leon; in Hungary as Elenka; and in the far north Sweden has a (welfth-century Helene, a saint and martyr of her own.

A striking instance is the fall and rising again of the name of Jezebel. For centuries it lay where it had been flung to the dogs and trodden underfoot; then, in slightly altered form, it was borne by the heroic Queen who freed Spain from the Moors, and sent Columbus forth to win the New World; and from thenceforth Isabel (the oath of Baal) was redeemed from heathen darkness, and consecrated to the service of Christ.

MR. AXEL H. HAIG AND HIS ART.

THE extra Jubilee Series of the Art Journal has already reached the sixth number, and the letterpress contained in it seems to be selected from the Art Journal in the years 1871-5. The engraving after Lord Leighton's picture, "The Odalisque," forms the frontispiece, and we note that the picture was exhibited at the Academy as far back as 1861. Mr. Axel H. Haig's art is of a totally different type. Having been educated as an architect, one is not surprised that he selects architectural scenes for his subjects. His etching "An Old German Mill," which forms the second plate in this Jubilee number, is dated 1880. It is thus referred to in a note on the plate:—

Mr. Axel H. Haig, whose work is here shown, has achieved deserved fame for etched plates of striking individuality of



AN OLD GERMAN MILL.

(Reproduced by permission of the proprietors of the "Art Journal.")

character, and highly imaginative, in respect that they are built up from notes and sketches gathered in the course of his tour of study. Whilst this "Old German Mill" may not represent any actual scene, it satisfies the eye by its fulness of incident and accuracy of detail, while its merit, in point of technical execution, stands very high. The group in the foreground, interested in a fruit-laden boat, is nicely drawn, and natural in pose and action. The bianchissenses across the water, who have hung clothes on a rail of the bracket-supported gangway, the bairns on the stairs, the miller at his door, the man hastening off with

a bag of flour, the figures on the street and bridge, and those in the boat beneath it give the necessary *vraisemblance* and human interest to the scene.

In the architectural detail, we note the statue of an ecclesiastic on the bridge, the shaded balcony on cantilevers, the quaint butterss of the middle building, the rounded ornament at the wall head, the hexagonal tower with open gallery, and the varied buildings beyond, those on the right terminating in two light spires. The heavy foliage on the left and the trees beyond give the needful artistic offset to the stiffer works of human labour.

THE FEMININE FASHION OF FAINTING.

"THE Decay of Sensibility" is the topic of an interesting discussion by Stephen Gwynn in *Cornhill* for July. He contrasts life as it now is with life as faithfully reflected in the pages of Miss Austen. He says:—

My object is merely to point out the total disappearance of one quality, so well marked in Miss Austen's day that it gave a title to one of her novels, yet now, in so far as concerns its outward manifestations, nearly as extinct as the dodo. I mean, of course, what was called sensibility, the attribute which used to display itself by rapturous joy, by copious tears, by hysterics, and principally by fainting fits, upon the most inadequate occasions. The change is so marked that one inclines to ask oneself whether the physical constitution of woman be not altered within the last half-century. The modern young woman does not swoon promiscuously. . . A virago can scold and a minx can endure to be scolded nowadays without either hysterics or a fainting fit resulting. Tears still flow freely, but women as a rule are not proud of them. On the contrary, a young lady, I believe, will generally apologise for "making such a fool of herself." It is no longer considered to be an attraction, or even an amiable weakness, to be so feminine as all that.

The same fashion is borne witness to in Miss Ferrier's works. The writer says:—

These instances appear to me sufficient to prove that temporary loss of consciousness was an ordinary incident in the life of a well-bred female. The malady was confined to the upper classes, though it was imitated, as was natural, by ladies' maids. The severity of the attacks would appear, from Miss Ferrier, to have been proportioned to the moral worth of the character. Less estimable persons fainted oftener, but not so thoroughly.

WHY IT HAS GONE OUT.

The writer's explanation of the change will doubtless give rise to very decided differences of opinion. Speaking of the old days, he says:—

On the contrary, man, as man always will do, taking woman at her own valuation, had held upon the whole that these soft emotions proved irrefragably a kind of kinship with the angels. And so the interesting creatures swooned, and screamed, and wept, and sobbed from generation to generation, harrowing the hearts of their lovers and reducing their husbands to despair. It was only when woman herself took up the pen and began basely to open men's eyes to a sense of the ludicrous in this particular situation that all these tender susce ptibilities shrivelled like a maidenhair fern exposed to an east wind, and man began to revise his position. There were women who sympathised with man's sufferings under the tyranny of tears and the despotism of hysteria; there were women who, when a lady swooned in public, were ready to dash cold water over her best bib and tucker; and man profited by their example. Woman, that acute strategist, realised that her flank was turned, and shifted her ground; only a few belated stragglers still fight with the old weapons and upon the old lines.

PERHAPS the chief interest in Cassell's for July is supplied by Mr. W. B. Robertson's sketch of "where gunpowder is made" at Faversham, Kent. Among other precautions observed, "on the approach of a thunderstorm the works are stopped, and the operatives repair to the different watch houses."

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THE SELFISH OLD BACHELOR.

CANON BARNETT'S CENSURE OF THE SINGLE MAN.

"THE Abodes of the Homeless" is the title of a paper by the Rev. Canon Barnett in the July Cornhill. The homeless, he says, are the disturbers of the social problem. He divides them into three classes:—single men, who have either refused or thrown over family obligations; loafers; and broken-hearted and brokenbacked men and women.

THE TRUE IMPERIALIST.

Taking the classes separately, he says :-

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There are the single men who have deserted their wives and families so as to be free for idleness and enjoyment, and there are also single men who remain unmarried to escape obligation. These, even if they work hard, are not of such service to the community as those who make homes and send out children to cultivate the world. The married man may carry a heavy burden on his shoulders; but it is the homes in which the virtues are learnt which preserve the land God has given us, and it is children who make empire possible. The true imperialist is the father of a large and healthy family. Those who for selfishness' sake escape marriage are, first of all, traitors to their country's call; then, led by the same selfishness, they become disloyal to They as blacklegs undersell labour, or as members of a union often force on strikes in mere irresponsible exercise of strength, without considering either justice or expediency. There may be single men who make themselves homeless while they preserve a home for their parents or provide a home for the future; but the great majority of the single men are so because they are selfish with a selfishness which is dangerous to their country and their class.

The problem is to turn the homeless into home-makers. Canon Barnett says:—

The object can, of course, be best reached by education. If children were all brought under the best influences; if they were taught to like work rather than fear the rod; if their dispositions were considered, so that lovers of wandering were sent to sea and lovers of nature sent to the country; if their powers of resource were developed so that they could adapt themselves to new conditions; if the weak-bodied were properly treated, eyes, ears, teeth, and limbs brought under the same care applied by the rich to their children; if education were efficient, and if religious education were understood to include the cultivation of feeling, the homeless would be fewer and the home-makers more.

LIFE IN LODGINGS UNHEALTHY.

He inquires into the effect of casual wards, shelters and lodging-houses. He says :— $\,$

Life in even the best of common lodgings is not morally healthy... The law, charity and commarce have thus dealt with the homeless; the law by making its provision deterrent has tried the effect of coercion, charity by giving free shelters has tried the effect of conciliation, commerce by meeting the demand has tried the effect of a let-alone policy. But neither one nor the other has tended to convert the homeless into home-makers.

Canon Barnett would close casual wards. He would put shelters under the control of local authorities. He would have furnished lodgings, which are let for 10s. a week and under, registered and inspected so as to prevent overcrowding and immoral occupation. Modern lodgings should be annually licensed by the London County Council. In conclusion he reverts to his fundamental message:—

Organisation, constructive or destructive, can do little, but it may make it easier or harder for one human being to help another. Nothing but human individual treatment, nothing but the grace of God acting through the call of man on man, will stem the drift which in all classes seems to make for homelessness.

And he turns the tables on West End critics :-

Men and women who have shaken themselves free of obligation

to family, to neighbourhood, or to servants will never commend home-making to their poorer neighbours, who, following their example, now show the results in poverty, wretchedness and crime. Homelessness in West London is one cause why homelessness in East London is so ineffectively dealt with.

MARRIED SOLDIERY.

A SOLDIER'S PLEA FOR OUR BLACK EMPIRE.

THE Soudan recollections contributed to the July Cornhill by Lieutenant Hopkinson, of the Seaforth Highlanders, contain much that is striking both in the way of fact and of reflection. What he has to say about the family life of the black soldiery possesses not merely human interest, but also moral significance. He says:—

The black is an extremely uxorious man, and in the Egyptian Army they were all allowed to marry, and a certain percentage were placed on the married strength and received an allowance for the maintenance of their wives and families. With his wife and family near him, the black is absolutely happy. The woman waits upon him, cooks for him the savoury messes his soul loveth, and ministers generally to his comfort; the children are his heart's delight, and he never seems so happy as when he is playing with them. The surest way to a black man's heart is through his family, and, with judicious allowance for his feelings in this direction, he is the easiest creature in the world to manage and control. It is to be hoped that in the "Black Empire" of the future no man will think himself strong enough to arbitrarily sever the black troops from their families.

HOW THE SIRDAR SOLVED THE WOMAN QUESTION.

Even Lord Kitchener had to let his black troops have wives, and more than one apiece. The lieutenant says:—

When the forward movement commenced, in the beginning of 1896, of course the wives and families had to be left behind. But as we advanced into the Dervish country their black sisters flocked from slavery to join the troops, and as the Dervishes retreated or were defeated they left numbers of women and children behind them, amongst whom our troops discovered many sisters, mothers, and even former wives. The woman question soon became a serious one. The Mohammedan law allows a man a plurality of wives; our men had not seen their families for months, and were anxious to form new ties; many women had died at Assouan and Halfa in the cholera epidemic, and there were corresponding widowers in our ranks ripe for consolation. So, wisely enough, men, under certain conditions, were allowed to marry, and soon little villages sprang up round all the cantonments. The men who had permission took unto themselves their dusky brides, and in many cases adopted the small Dervish children, and all went merry as a marriage bell. The little villages, built of dried grass or mud, were kept scrupulously clean, military police were made responsible for order, and the most prominent lady was elected Sheikha, and, with the assistance of the oldest non-commissioned officer and some black commissioned officer, settled all disputes; and never were there more orderly, law-abiding communities. When the troops left the Dongola province for further operations south, the grass widows were sent down to Wadi Halfa to join the other families.

WHAT ABOUT THE WHITE ARMY?

The writer then draws a practical inference of the utmost value in the opening up of a vast black empire:—

A useful moral may be deduced as to the great secret of dealing with black troops. Respect his one great weakness, give him a wife and family and home life, and he is the most genial, contented, easily managed being in the world; deny him this, and he rapidly becomes restless and discontented, spends his leisure in wandering about in search of adventures, brawls and loots in the villages, and gives endless trouble.

Will our military authorities in India, one wonders, ever think of applying the same principle to their white army? It is something to have a soldier extolling the imperial value of a married soldiery.

WAGGON OR BOAT:

WHICH SHALL CARRY OFF THE EMPIRE OF THE WORLD? "ENGLAND'S Decadence in the West Indies" is the sombre title of a brilliant piece of historical generalisation contributed to the June Forum by Mr. Brooks Adams. He treats the West Indian problem as only

one phase of an age-long struggle. He says :-

Since the dawn of history two forms of centralisation, evolved through different processes of transportation, have contended for supremacy. The one, which may be called the Continental system, based upon the highway, found its amplest expression in Rome; the other, which may be described as the Maritime, is the offspring of the sea, and has served as the vehicle for the consolidation of that economic system which has centralised the modern world, and whose heart has been London. Before the discovery of the compass and the quadrant made the ocean navigable, the Continental system usually predominated. From the Crusades to the collapse of France in 1870, the Maritime had the advantage. Recently, the railroad, by bringing the cost of land- and water-carriage nearer an equality, has tended to inflam: the conflict, without, as yet, deciding the victory.

THE CHIEF CHAMPION ON ONE SIDE

Having resolved human history into the simple terms of a contest between boat and waggon, Mr. Adams goes on to sketch the contest as it has developed in the last hundred years or so :-

The Continental system becam: incarnate in Napoleon. With the eye of genius he saw that between movement by land and movement by water there existed a conflict which could know no other arbiter than battle; and he fought to the end.

He would wound England through her colonies, through India, through her sugar islands. His most deadly arm was neither horse nor foot nor artillery; it was the beet :-

From an early period Bonaparte speculated on the possibility of making sugar from the beet; and in 1808 he wrote to scientific m n pressing them to investigate the subject. In 1811 he had becom? certain of success, and early in that year he outlined for his Minister of the Interior a policy of State encouragement of the domestic sugar industry which, in substance, has been adopted by the chief Continental nations, and which survives to this day.

WHO WIELDS HIS WEAPON TO-DAY?

Slowly his policy advanced. Not till after 1850, when the railroads began to be effective, and England established uniform duties on foreign and colonial sugar, did French production of sugar reach 100,000 tons. 1862 England imported 40,000 tons of French and 193,000 tons of West Indian sugar; in 1870 she took 232,000 tons of Continental beet and 213,000 tons of West Indian cane. Mr. Adams proceeds :

The migration eastward of the centre of the Continental system, whose focus, under Napoleon, had been at Paris, occasioned the rise of Germany. But, though the capital city might change, the instinct of the centralised mass remained constant; and the Emperor of Germany, in assuming the position of the Emperor of France, assumed his methods and his attitude toward England. The chief difference between the two distributions law in a difference of constant.

civilisations lay in a difference of energy.

The figures which tell of the impact of this new Power upon its maritime rival may well be called dramatic. Within less than a generation from the coronation at Versailles of the German successor of Napoleon, English sugar had been substantially driven from the English market, the West Indies had been ruined, Cuba had been ravaged with fire and sword, Spain had been crushed by the United States, the United States had been thrown upon the coast of Asia, and the world had been sent plunging forward toward a new equilibrium. Meanwhile, sugar had been forced down to £9 a ton... Taken in all is ramifications, this destruction of the sugar interest may, probably, be reckoned the heaviest financial blow that a competitor has ever dealt Great Britain, unless the injury to her domestic agriculture by the fall in the price of wheat be esteemed a loss through competition.

WHAT THE MANCHESTER SCHOOL HAS COST ENGLAND.

This blow might, in Mr. Adams's opinion, have been warded off by imposing tariffs on bounty-fed sugar. But the undisputed economic supremacy of England, which only lasted from 1835 to 1870, coincided with the ascendency of the Manchester School, with the preponderance of the urban population, and with the rule of the industrial class. As at all times the powerful class exploited the weaker: the industrial population-capitalist and wage-earner—sacrificed farmers at home and colonists abroad for the sake of cheap food for themselves.

· Mr. Adams questions the advantage of cheap food obtained at this cost. England consumes 84 lbs. of sugar per head of the population, while the United States, next highest in the list, are content with 35 lbs. There is a similar "extravagance" in other articles of

ENGLAND GOING THE WAY OF SPAIN.

Meantime the fall in the price of sugar precipitated the agony in Cuba. "But," says Mr. Adams, "if the Spanish civilisation in the West Indies has fallen amid blood and fire, the English shows every sign of decrepitude." It accepted the bribe of bounty-fed sugar. The centralisation which is so eminently profitable in sugar manufacture was not encouraged by the British Government in the West Indies. The waste force of the hillstreams was not utilised for cheap and swift electric traction. Quick sea transit was also discouraged. So West Indian sugar is handicapped in its contest with beet and the well-organised State railways of the

Lastly, Great Britain, while abandoning the colonists to the Germans, has used them to support an exceedingly costly system of government, whose chief object has been to provide a long pay-roll and pension-list. This system has broken down. It has proved only less disastrous than that of Spain. The inference from these considerations is, that the British Empire in the Western tropics is disintegrating, and that it is disintegrating because a governing class has arisen in the Kingdom which, from greed, has compounded with its natural and hereditary enemy.

THE MORAL FOR THE UNITED STATES.

As the extent of area involved increases, Eastward and Westward, London and Paris are no longer the rival centres, nor English and French the rival nations. The new foci are drawing towards Russia and towards America. The struggle now lies between Americans and Germans. Of these wide generalisations the practical upshot is put as follows:-

Unless the Maritim: system can absorb and consolidate mankind as energetically as the Continental, the relation which the two have borne to each other since Waterloo must be reversed. The West Indies are gravitating toward the United States; therefore, the West Indies must be consolidated, and the lines of communication with them be shortened and cheap ned. fore a canal to the Pacific must be built; and Central America must become an integral part of the economic mass, much as Egypt has become a part of England in order to guarantee her communications with India. Lastly, adequate outlets for the products of this huge centre of energy must be insured. . . . If expansion and concentration are necessary, because the administration of the largest mass is the least costly, then America must expand and concentrate until the limit of the possible is attained; for Governments are simply huge corporations in competition, in which the most economical, in proportion to its energy, survives, and in which the wasteful and the slow are undersold and eliminated.

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BRET HARTE ON THE SHORT STORY.

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WHAT AMERICAN LITERATURE OWES TO ITS HUMOUR.

THE first paper in Cornhill for July is that on "The Rise of the Short Story," by Bret Harte. He disclaims the responsibility often imputed to him for the origin of the American short story. He says it was familiar enough in form in the early half of the century, but it was not characteristic of American life. "So-called American literature was still limited to English methods and upon English models." "It took an Englishman to first develop the humour or picturesqueness of American or Yankee dialect, but Judge Haliburton succeeded better in reproducing 'Sam Slick's' speech than his character." He proceeds:—

But while the American literary imagination was still under the influence of English tradition, an unexpected factor was developing to diminish its power. It was Humour—of a quality as distinct and original as the country and civilisation in which it was developed. It was at first noticeable in the anecdote or "story," and, after the fashion of such beginnings, was orally transmitted. It was common in the bar-rooms, the gatherings in the "country store," and finally at public meetings in the mouths of "stump orators." Arguments were clinched, and political principles illustrated, by "a funny story." It invaded even the camp meeting and pulpit. It at last received the currency of the public press. But wherever met it was so distinctly original and novel, so individual and characteristic, that it was at once known and appreciated abroad as "an American story." Crude at first, it received a literary polish in the press, but its dominant quality remained. It was concise and condensed, vet suggestive. It was delightfully extravagant-or a miracle of under-statement. It voiced not only the dialect, but the habits of thought of a prople or locality. It gave a new interest to slang. From a paragraph of a doz n lines it grew into a half column, but always retaining its conciseness and felicity of statement. It was a fee to prolixity of any kind, it admitted no fine writing nor affectation of style. It went directly to the point. It was burdened by no conscientiousness; it was often irreverent; it was devoid of all moral responsibility-but it was original! By degrees it developed character with its incident, often, in a few lines, gave a striking photograph of a community or a section, but always reached its conclusion without an unnecessary word. It becam :- and still exists as -an essential feature of newspaper literature. It was the parent of the American "short story."

The national note was always struck by the humorist, but did not appear in the current narrative fiction. The Mexican War, the Anti-Slavery Struggle, the Civil War, found no echo in the romance of the period.

HOW "THE LUCK" WAS BORN.

But from California deliverance came. The Pacific press sparkled with satire and developed its humorists, but the short story arose when Bret Harte took over the editorial control of the *Overland Monthly*. He tried to get characteristic American fiction and could not:—

He failed to discover anything of that wild and picturesque life which had impressed him, first as a truant schoolboy, and afterwards as a youthful schoolmaster among the mining population. In this perplexity he determined to attempt to make good the deficiency himself. He wrote "The Luck of Roaring Camp." However far short it fell of his ideal and his purpose, he conscientiously believed that he had painted much that "he saw, and part of which he was," that his subject and characters were disinictly Californian, as was equally his treatment of them. But an unexpected circumstance here intervened. The publication of the story was objected to by both printer and publisher, virtually for not being in the conventional line of subject, treatment, and morals! The introduction of the abandoned outcast mother of the foundling "Luck," and the language used by the characters, received a serious warning and protest. The writer was obliged to use his right as editor to

save his unfortunate contribution from oblivion. When it appeared at last, he saw with consternation that the printer and publisher had really voiced the local opinion. . . . However, its instantaneous and cordial acceptance as a new departure by the critics of the Eastern States and Europe enabled the writer to follow it with other stories of a like character.

So the foundling of the West owed its preservation to the East. The writer concludes by declaring the American short story to-day to be the germ of American literature to come.

"BRITISH NOVELISTS ON SHOW."

THE Atlantic Monthly for June contains a great deal of interesting matter. Mr. A. M. Knapp discusses Japan and the Philippines, and concludes that Japan does not grudge the United States their new possession, but would welcome an American alliance. Japan also, he says, sees that "if England is a land-grabber, she is also, everywhere and always, a land-grubber and cultivator: that in some large and generous way she has blessed every people upon whom she has laid her powerful hand." - Jacob A. Riis writes hopefully of the passing of the tenement blight. Mr. H. W. Lanier contributes correspondence between Bayard Taylor and Sidney Lanier, which show how two poets can criticise and fortify and improve each other, Mr. H. P. Williams, writing on the outlook in Cuba, grants that if "the consent of the governed" were asked, a majority would vote for the departure of the United States; but he pronounces the minority to be more worthy of consideration, and looks forward to the present situation gliding into permanent control.

There is a bit of a sting in the tail of the half-yearly volume which ends with this number—a note headed, "British Novelists on Show." Here are a few of the pointed sentences:—

We should like to know if the British novelist has not at last worn out his welcom: as a public reader in the United States. Not his welcome as a visitor and a friend—that is quite another matter. Public readings themselves were of interest many years ago.

But in addition to the loss of minds adapted to the peculiar requirements of the old reading desk, the audiences also have changed. Instead of giving the reader an environment of thoughtful attention, they envelop him in a sudden breeze of vapid curiosity.

The world has a quaint suspicion that a waning literary reputation furnishes the motive of these advertising pilgrimages.

The author must feel the injustice which treats him as if he were a specimen astray from som: museum. To be the plaything instead of the master of fashion is fatei. The only recourse is to evade the fashion.

The outcome of the kind of exhibition to which Americans have been treated of late cannot fail to be unpleasant.

The writer somewhat maliciously recalls that while the great Greeks stayed at home, the Greeklings came over West and created an impression in Rome of ineffaceable contempt for everything Greek. He goes on:—

It is an open question, among English men of letters who have influenced American life in the last half-century, which class was the more powerful—that which never visited America, or that which came often and stayed late. But the business of exhibition and instruction is overdone.

THE jubilee of Bedford College for Women, celebrated last month, occasions a sketch by Mrs. Stepney Rawson in the GirTs Realm of the origin and growth of that institution.

A "PUNCH" ARTIST: Mr. Arthur Hopkins.

In the July number of the Art Journal there is an interesting notice of Mr. Arthur Hopkins and his work by Mr. J. A. Reid. As the article takes the form of an interview, Mr. Hopkins may be permitted to give some particulars of his career in his own words. He says:—

I have quite decided to spend no more of my energies on the particular branch of black-and-white work that has monopolised so much of my time during the last twenty years: I mean that class of artistic hack-work that I did for the Graphic, Illustrated London News, etc.

But while I was doing this sort of work, I always found time to do a certain amount of work in colour, both water-colour and



A PENCIL STUDY: BY ARTHUR HOPKINS.

(Reproduced by permission from the "Art Journal.")

oils. And during the eighteen years or so that I have been associated with the R.W.S. I have never missed exhibiting at a single show.

With regard to black-and-white, I still enjoy making a facsimile drawing for *Punch* when I feel in the humour, and when I think I have a good object to treat. And this is the only class of black-and-white work I shall do in the future.

As a beginner at black-and-white I was originally largely influenced by the work of the late George Du Maurier, who gave me much good advice, and who remained one of my greatest friends to the day of his death. I was also under the spell of the charm of G. J. Pinwell, A. Boyd Houghton (whose work was masterful in the extreme, but not known to the majority to-day), and Fred Walker. The latter I had the pleasure also of knowing personally. All these four men, but especially the latter, also influenced very much my early water-

colour work. And my admiration in oil-painting was-and ever will be-Millais.

I think now I go my own way in water-colour work, and look at nothing but Nature. I try—as I think every honest worker should—to avoid all mannerisms, and to eschew every transient fashion which sways the art world, or is said to be doing so. And so long as the artist sticks to the truth, and learns from Nature to be faithful and modest, he will always have his reward, though he may never be the fashion.

THE AMERICAN CONVICT LEASE SYSTEM.

A TALE OF HORRORS.

It is a peculiarly sickening story which Mark Drayton tells in the July *Humanitarian* in his paper on "the colour problem in the United States." The worst part of his narrative deals with the Convict Lease System. This varies in different States, but, he says:—

In the South, the lessees have absolute power over their priscners, and can work them when and where they choose. They are also free to administer punishment ad libitum; in hundreds of cases the convicts are actually worked to death, the sole object of the lessees being to make money out of their wretched victims. Some States let out all their prisoners to lessees for fifteen or twenty years, who in their turn sub-lesse them to others for more gain. The hardships of the convicts are moreover increased in proportion to the profits they earn for each fresh taskmaster. There are no State officials, and consequently no public supervision; fearful abuses therefore prevail.

Prisoners are let out by means of advertisements—"that on a certain day so many able-bodied convicts will be leased to the highest bidder desiring their labour." Convicts are then driven to a stockade, and sold from an auction-block, exactly as slaves were sold in the old days before their emancipation. . . In these sales, the blacks enormously outnumber the whites.

Their hardships are almost indescribable. Women and children undergoing punishment for their first offence, work side by side with hardened men and occupy the same quarters at night. They are often herded together in the open air with no resting place save the bare ground. Accommodation is indeed provided in some camps, but it is horribly inadequate. Here, sixty or more prisoners—men, women, and children—sleep in rooms eighteen feet square, by seven in height. These have neither windows nor any proper ventilation, and are frequently without beds or furniture of any kind. The natural result of this forced comradeship is that hundreds of children are born and brought up to be criminals. All convicts are punished in public, both sexes being treated alike. Women and girls, stripped naked, are whipped in the presence of men and boys. Perhaps the hardest cases are those of the children—little boys and girls being frequently arrested and sold for long periods. By means of this institution some States receive an annual income varying from 21,000 dols. to 250,000 dols., after the lessees and sub-lessees have reaped a large profit.

The writer claims that the Howard Association Report on "The Coloured Race in America" fully confirms all that he has stated. He quotes this ghastly incident:—

The fate of the women and girls may be best exemplified by the case of one young girl—a white prisoner—seventeen years of age, "who, after being repeatedly outraged by the officers of a camp, fled to the woods. She was hunted by bloodhounds, stripped, and publicly flogged amidst jeers!" The numbers of illegitimate children born in the camps are, the Report states, permanently retained as slaves!

Harmsworth's for June is chiefly noticeable for Mr. J. G. Horner's account of the commissariat of the Oceanic, "the largest ship in the world," under the title of "Feeding a Town at Sea." The pictures suggest to the least attentive eye the enormous nature of the undertaking. Mr. Chas. G. Harper contributes memorials, with excellent photographs, of historic spots on British soil, "Where Battles Raged."

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"THE Legal Advantages of being a Drunkard"-so runs the provocative title of a paper in the Fortnightly by Mr. E. D. Daly. The writer speaks from "several years of observation in a large City police court." He quotes with approval the Duke of Wellington's saying, "There is nothing so cruel as impunity for crime." He pleads for a cessation of this kind of cruelty towards men tempted to drunkenness. He complains of the Temperance Party directing all its energies against the publican, and suggests that penal legislation against the drunkard would be a wise, a kind, and an effective means of reform. He would like to see a healthy moral indignation roused against the drunkard for the suffering he causes to wife and child, as well as for injury to employer, workmates, and neighbours. He is convinced that legal restraints, and the loss of many privileges enjoyed by sober men, the loading of drunkards with disadvantages in every station of life, would be an act of mercy both to his victims and to the drunkard himself. He shows how a man steadily sinks into drunken habits for want of the salutary restraints imposed by criminal law.

WHAT THE TEMPERANCE PARTY MIGHT DO.

Mr. Daly urges the Temperance Party to agitate for a comprehensive statute "against common drunkards and for the better protection of persons aggrieved by them." He asks:—

Why should not Parliament be asked to change all this, by transferring to the Criminal list all cases of wilful drunkenness, which cause actual, even though accidental, hurt or damage to the person or property of other people, whether the drunkard be at the time in a public place or not? That simple move of treating accidental damage, consequent on wilful drunkenness, as if it were wilful damage, would load drunkenness, in innumerable cases, with a new disadvantage.

Mr. Daly would take away from the drunkard the privilege of being served with drink. In Prussian Silesia the police give each innkeeper a list of persons repeatedly convicted of drunkenness whom they may not serve again. Mr. Daly suggests that a wife might have the power of preventing a publican serving her husband by presenting a certificate of his previous conviction. He would make drunkenness during work hours a crime. He would authorise a constable to eject drunken servants from their masters' premises. He would deprive the drunkard of the power over wife and child which the sober man possesses.

THE POLICE COURT AS TEMPERANCE AGENT.

Mr. Daly holds that to group as crimes these and many other offences of the drunkard in one public statute would rouse a sense of national shame which does not now exist. He exclaims:—

Surely it is time to teach each city population by peremptory legislation, to be expounded day by day in Police Courts, that whoever by wilful and deliberate drunkenness injures his neighbour directly, or betrays a family trust of recognised obligation, merits some criminal form of procedure, and is sure to meet it whether he be in a public street or not. One careful enactment on such lines would probably have a greater educative effect on the conscience of the nation than thousands of tracts and sermons.

The writer contends that such legislation would not be opposed by "the trade," and would have a chance of coming into existence, which cannot be said of prohibition projects. It would also be part of the most elementary duty of Government, which is bound to protect the deserving and the weak against the unruly strong.

THE REVISION OF CRIMINAL TRIALS.

It is remarkable that the Revue des Deux Mondes is the only French review which had the courage to refer, in its June numbers, to the famous affaire, and even so, what M. Brunetière gives us is a paper by a well-known international jurist, M. Arthur Desjardins, on the revision of criminal trials, which is not directly concerned with the Dreyfus case, though it is no doubt suggested by it.

M. Desjardins begins by showing how, from the earliest times, lawyers have agreed to regard any chose jugée as equivalent to the truth, and as not to be reopened indefinitely; but he also points out that the world is not governed by logic, and that cases may arise in which the security of the State demands a re-examination of wh t has been already judicially decided. M. Desjardins passes on to deal with particular cases in which revision has proved necessary. In 1409 Jean de Montagu, Lord of Marcoussis, was condemned to death unjustly, and was beheaded in Paris. Afterwards he was discovered to have been innocent, and the confiscation of his property was annulled; so, too, the heirs of Joan of Arc were allowed to clear her memory by letters patent in 1449. Up to 1667 in France a revision of sentence could only be obtained on the direct interposition of the Crown, and, of course, such a system was liable to abuse in the case of important and highly placed criminals. The system was abolished in 1667, and a more regular legal procedure was substituted. The ten years which preceded the French Revolution were notable for several judicial errors. In 1780, five persons accused of burglary were condemned by the Parliament of Burgundy; one of them was hanged and another died in the galleys. Afterwards it was found that they were all innocent, and the characters of both the living and the dead were formally cleared. More remarkable still was the case of a girl named Salmon, who was condemned as a poisoner by the Parliament of Normandy. This judgment was revised; public influence becoming excited and large sums of money being sent from every part to the prisoner. She had an ovation in the streets of the capital, and ultimately the Parliament of Paris acquitted her. It is needless to follow M. Desjardins in his technical discussions of the procedure of revision. It will be sufficient to mention some more of the particular cases to which he alludes. There is the famous case of the murder of the Lyons courier, for which six men were placed on trial, of whom three were condemned to death. One of these, a man named Lesurques, protested his innocence on the scaffold, and prophesied that his character would one day be cleared; and a popular agitation, which was taken up in the Press and on the stage, was set on foot. Ultimately the heirs of Lesurques obtained pecuniary compensation amounting to nearly half a million francs, but they did not obtain a formal rehabilitation of the condemned man's character. The affair went on for many years, and before it was concluded the popular attention was diverted to another scandal. Two men, who had been condemned to penal servitude for robbery and had died in confinement, each strongly protesting his innocence, were found to have been really innocent by the discovery of the real culprits. M. Desjardins concludes his interesting paper with an analysis of the various steps in the process of revision of the sentences on Dreyfus, written from the point of view of a scientific jurist.

An international symposium on War and Militarism, in the form of an extra number of *L'Humanité Nouvelle*, has been issued at Paris under the editorship of Prof. A. Hamon. It is a valuable contribution to "Peace" literature.

PLEA FOR DEMOCRATISING THE PAPACY.

BY A ROMAN CATHOLIC DIVINE.

DR. BARRY's paper in the July Contemporary on "The Troubles of a Catholic Democracy," supplies eloquent proof of the way the English leaven is working within the Roman Church. "The Kingdom of God," he avers, "is not a scheme of metaphysics." But he also insists it is "something more than a bureaucracy to be recruited always from one people or one section of a people." The introduction of new elements involves readjustment of its executive. He proceeds:—

What, I ask, is the new element which has broken an entrance into the Catholic Church? I reply in a single word. It is "Democracy."

THE CHURCH A CONSTITUTIONAL REALM.

Of course, from a certain point of view, the Church has always exhibited some of the features which distinguish a popular as contrasted with an absolute Government. All the forms, in short, of a true representative system are extant within the Church. The Church is a society, a congregation, self-governed, elective, and free within as without—free as against Cæsar, free likewise in all her members, who must not be governed despotically but according to the Canons; not, therefore, by the personal pleasure of any man, were he the Pope himself; not ex arbitrio, but with due forms and procedures, or, to say it in English, constitutionally. The law is supreme over all, and the proudest title which the Roman Pontiff bears is, "Servus servorum Dei." He is not a master lording it over slaves, but the minister, the steward, appointed to dispense good things to the heirs of salvation.

INTRUSION OF THE SPANISH SYSTEM.

Dr. Barry maintains that "in the Middle Ages there was, on the whole, a very large and constant exercise of the popular privileges by the laity as well as by the clergy." But with the second half of the sixteenth century "came in the Spanish influence at Rome." The Spanish system "passed over the democratic or mediæval elements in the Church's existence as though they had never been." But in the new era the Spanish system is felt to be out of place:—

If the English-speaking races are to com: under Catholic influence, men ask us, what does that involve? Absolute surrender on the one side and triumph without conditions on the other? Impossible. Not so are the great movements of the world carried on to a satisfactory issue. Again, if the Democracy, which has learned in its own order the secret of self-government, is to be reconciled to Rom; can the temper, the methods, of the sixteenth century avail under circumstances so novel and unprecedented? That is the larger meaning of

"Americanism."

"THE DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT OF THE PARISH."

There is no intention in Dr. Barry's mind of thrusting foreign methods and principles upon the Church:—

The forms are actually incorporate with her being; they existed long ere the Renaissance trampled down the people and set up, so far as Providence would allow, an oligarchy or a despotism which sacrificed the many to caste and privilege....So far as I am aware, the simple acknowledgment as living forms, and not as mere formallities, of these institutions—they are the Church's own creation—would satisfy all who are lovers at once of Catholicism and the Democracy. The democratic management of a parish and its resources—how ver to be accomplished—is, no doubt, the one solution. At all events, if the laity are not organised in church, they will be attracted by systems and societies out of church.

DEMOCRACY INEVITABLE IN CHURCH AND STATE.

Coercion is, Dr. Barry contends, no longer possible:— Persuasion is the only Christian method, and force makes martyrs or hypocrites, not converts. In our day, the Catholic Church is the largest voluntary association existing among mankind. It simply has not the power in fact of compelling bishop, priest, or layman to abide within its borders. Moral suasion is the air which it breathes; and, allowing for the presence of interests which tell in its favour, and for the associations of a long-established worship, still there is no country in which it has not to compete with rivals and enemies, none where it must not approach every man individually and solicit his adhesion, precisely as in a Democratic State the powers that be rely for their existence on his suffrage. That he is under a strict obligation to hear the Church makes no more difference, as regards the manner of persuading him, in one instance, than the parallel duty of obeying the law does in the other. He cannot be coerced, he must be convinced, if he is to give his vote and interest in either case. Such is now the inevitable form of Democracy in Church and State.

ANALOGOUS AMERICAN AND PAPAL CONSTITUTIONS.

Dr. Barry goes on to advance a plea for a larger representation of British and American Catholicism at the Vatican:—

Now the obvious rem'dy—unless misunderstandings are to keep Rome and the English world apart for ever—is that Britons and Americans should be allowed their full share in the Central Executive....The Catholic bishops bear a striking resemblance to the Governors of States in America, as does the Ceria to the Federal authorities at Washington. Indeed, between the American Constitution and that of the Roman Church analogies meet us at all points. Who would call it a satisfactory condition of things if, while each State chose its own Governor, the White House was filling the Executive with natives of Maryland and Virginia, throwing in occasionally, and as it were by chance, one man from Illinois and another from New York?... A Federal or Œcumenical Government should be as wide in its selection of the persons composing it as in the jurisdiction which it exercises... The permanent Council, which has its seat in Rome, will be effective so far as it virtually includes every portion of the Church, and weak as it is wanting in any one of them.

"NOT BOND-SLAVES OF ANY CÆSARISM."

Dr. Barry puts his case very cogently when he says:— Freedom according to law is a Catholic idea, and arbitrary

government has no foundation in the Canons or the Councils. . . . Though the servile may affect an unmanly, nay, even a Byzantine adulation of rulers whose claim on our reverence is their office, not their persons, yet, in spite of all this, Christ has made us free, and we are not the bond-slaves of any Cæsarism. . . . Should the number of American and other English-speaking Catholics increase, as it surely will, how is their influence not to be felt, or their idea of self-government and open justice to be defeated? They have the secret of orderly political progress, than which none is more favourable to Catholicism.

Under these conditions the Church must deliver her message. Ought she to prefer Tiberius Caesar or the tyrants of the Renaissance to a Republic which guarantees her freedom and respects her moral dignity? The Catholic faith is, in our view, concrete religion, as it is historical Christianity. Again, English liberty is the highest achievem nt of civilisation regarded in its judicial and political aspects. These two gifts of Providence, at present put asunder, we desire to see joined together for the good of the world. United, they should prove equal to the establishment of a higher and happier state of mankind than has

hitherto been known.

The article concludes with the desire "that all nations should be Catholic, and all Catholics be delivered from

the dead hand of Cæsarism."

The descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers will probably smile to see a Roman Catholic divine pleading for the democratic government of each parish, comparing Bishops to elective State Governors, finding analogies between the College of Cardinals and the Congress at Washington, and generally substituting the American for the Roman system as the mundane model of the Papacy.

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THE long tyranny of winter over the waterways of the North seems at last to be threatened with a successful revolt. In Cassier's for June Mr. George E. Walsh tells the tale of "fighting the ice in river and lake":—

Russia, Norway, Sweden, Holland, Canada, and the northern tier of States of North America are ice-bound from the beginning of December till the warm weather of spring thaws them out. . . . The canals affected by King Ice, and closed up during the winter by his iron hand, represent some of the largest and most important water-ways of the world, and when Russia finishes her great canal from the Baltic to the Black Sea—a total distance of 1080 miles—another great artery of travel will come under his dominion.

AMERICANS AS PIONEERS.

The first effort to unlock the frozen corridors of commerce in the North West was made in the straits of Mackinac, nine miles wide, which part the two peninsulas of Michigan. The experiment proved a success. A fleet of ice-crushers has sprung up. Russia has had one built at Copenhagen, and another on the Tyne. Says Mr. Walsh:—

Northern Europe will soon make a systematic effort to unlock the grip of ice on the lakes, canals, and bays near the principal cities. Not less important may this prove to her (Russia's) power in the East than the construction of her great canal and Trans-Siberian railroad.

THE RUSSIAN ICE-BREAKER.

Pearson's for July publishes an account by Levin Carnac of the Ermack, "the strongest ship afloat," "the largest and most powerful ice-breaker yet built," built by Messrs. Armstrong on the Tyne. He says:—

Imagine, to begin with, a hull of steel 305 feet long, 71 feet broad, 42 feet 6 inches in depth, and 8,000 tons displacement, which is capable of being hurled on to an ice-pack Io feet thick with the concentrated energy of 12,000 horse-power without getting hurt, and you will have some idea of what the Ermack really is.

The ice-breaker does not break the ice up—she breaks it down; and fore and aft amidships she is so constructed that there is not a single angle that the ice can get hold of. Her sides are as round as those of an apple, and every surface that she presents to the ice is that of an unbroken curve.

HOW SHE WORKS.

If she were caught between a couple of closing masses of ice she would just begin to rise slowly and easily, and without so much as a shiver. Meanwhile her powerful pumps would be set to work, certain of her compartments would be filled up with water; and in the end the ice would have to support a weight of these in the compartments with the weight of

about 10,000 tons,—or give way. It would probably give way. The Ermack is a double ship from end to end, and her two skins are so connected and fortified by transverse and longitudinal bulkheads or, as we should say, in landsman's language, partitions of steel framed in girders of enormous strength, that they are practically uncrushable, while the ship herself is practically unsinkable. She is divided into forty-eight absolutely watertight compartments. She gets water for her boilers by means of an ice-box, an open tube from the main deck down to the water under the ship's bottom which is far below the level of any ordinary ice.

HER ENORMOUS STRENGTH.

Her unique strength appears from the following estimate:

If the *Ermack* were lying on her beam ends alongside a quay three hundred feet long, at each end of which there was a giant crane with a lifting capacity of four thousand tons, and these two got hold of her and lifted her clean out of the water, she would hang between them as rigid as a bar of steel. If the same

test were applied to the most strongly built ship in the Britis't Navy she would crumple up by her own weight like a structure of wet cardboard.

THROUGH THE ICE-BOUND BALTIC.

Her first voyage was a complete success :-

The Ermack, during a period when the Billic was more blocked by ice than it has been for sixteen years, steamed from the Tyne to the Neva practically without lit or hindrance, meeting ice varying from eighteen inches to twinty-five feet in thickness. When she got to Kronstadt she was plugging at six and a half knots through ice eighteen inches thick with a lot of snow on top of it. After leaving Kronstadt she went to Reval, where the ice was twenty feet thick. She broke this up and released nine frozen-up steamers, and then proceeded to smash up the ice outside the harbour, and bring others in which had been waiting ou side.

When the trials were over, the ship was examined inside and out. The outer skin, where she had come into contact with the ice, was polished perfectly bright, but there was no sign of strain or leakage. When she has done her work in the Baltic the Ernack will probably be sent round to the White Sea to attack the ice in the great port of Archangel. . . Later on she, or other crafts like her, will probably be the means of keeping the North-east Passage clear, and thus not only providing Russia with a new water-way to the Far East, but also opening up the great river-mouths of Northern Siberia to an almost all-the-year-round trade.

Woman in Central Africa.

THE Peers, who are so mortally afraid of admitting women to a share in municipal and national government, have evidently much ground to cover before they come up, in this respect at least, to the level of the natives of Central Africa. For Mr. L. A. Wallace, in the Geographical Journal for June, describing his journey over the Nyasa-Tanganyika plateau, tells us that several of the tribes there have women for chiefs, and pay them great respect. The husbands of these chieftainesses are, it appears, relegated to "a back seat." Mr. Wallace says:—

Amongst the Awanda also I had seen women acting as chiefs of villages under the paramount chief Kasonso, whose daughters they were said to be, and in all cases they were treated with respect and some ceremony by their people, and were generally accompanied by from ten to fifteen headmen, amongst whom I supposed was the husband; but as he was never pointed out to me nor referred to in any way, I presume that amongst these tribes the husband of a chieftainess may be a man of little or no receiver.

He reports that the natives are now generally friendly to the English. Such being the temper of the people, we are hardly surprised to read what Captain Boileau reports in the same *Journal* of his travels in that region:—

Let me say that on return to England many people seemed to think we had been through many hardships and risks. As far as the inhabitants are concerned, there is no more difficulty than there is here. One day, while encamped close to the road beyond Fife, our boy put his head into the tent and muttered the magic word "Donna." This turned out to be Miss Caddick, who was travelling up to Tanganyika for pleasure. This she successfully did without any more serious adventure than an interview with a surly chief, who would not supply carriers. He came off second best.

THE article in *Blackwood's* which deserves most attention is Laurie Magnus' study of the modern German drama. Gerbart Hauptmann's "Sunken Bell"—an allegory of the artist's trials—is said to correspond most closely to the nation's life at this hour. "The time is not yet ripe for the birth of a national literature." Says the writer: "The organism which Bismarck created still wants the breath in its nostrils."

PORTRAIT-PHOTOGRAPHY.

"THE first law of portraiture in any kind is to produce a likeness recognisable on sight by any one who knows it, has seen, and observed the person portrayed." Thus Mr. J. T. Nettleship, writing in the Art Journal for July,



Photograph by]

17. Caswall Smith,

MR. J. FORBES-ROBERTSON.

introduces his article on Mr. Caswall Smith, the eminent photographer. The writer continues:—

But the personality of the artist, which goes for so much in the painting or drawing of a portrait, and which finds an apologist in the dictum that no painter can put into a portrait more than his own mind contains, is really as important, though more subtle a factor, in the art of portrait photography.

The only solid distinction between the two arts as to final result, is, that while a poor or inaccurate draughtsman can never produce a convincing likeness, the most mechanical photographer may, under favourable conditions of light, and a chance happy mood in the sitter, blunder into producing a fine portrait.

In both arts, personality, intuition, the gift of seizing the right mood, are equally essential. Nor in photography is the process nearly so instantaneous as is generally imagined, for the artist photographer makes as many trial negatives as the portrait-painter makes sketches or studies, while in either case the craftsman's intuition finds the right moment, the touch or management of light, which fixes and epitomises the subtlest characteris ics of face, expression and gesture.

Mr. Caswall Smith owes his success to this personality, to his rapid and penetrating observation, to his power of seizing the best mood, and noting and selecting the characteristic contours and expressions of his sitters. Probably no one else, except

Mr. Hollyer, aims at these results by the simple process of taking the negative at a moment when the sitter is quite unconscious of being victimised.

Mr. John Caswall Smith was born in 1866, but it was not till 1888 that he started his photographing career by entering into partnership with Mr. Cameron, and for some time the two artists carried on the tradition of Mrs. Cameron. In 1894, however, the partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Caswall Smith opened his studio at 305, Oxford Street. An innovation, perhaps a unique experiment, is this photographic studio, "with brick or opaque walls, a large north light in the slope of the roof, and two large windows below in the wall itself, either or both of which can at will be darkened with blinds." Among the photographs, by Mr. Caswall Smith, illustrating the article are portraits of Mr. G. F. Watts, Miss Ida Nettleship, and Mr. Forbes-Robertson (reproduced here by permission). Equally interesting as his portraits are Mr. Caswall Smith's photographs of pictures, notably the works of Mr. G. F. Watts, Sir Edwin Burne-Jones, Albert Moore, Lord Leighton, Rossetti, and others.

CURIOUS CYCLE IN AMERICAN WHEAT.

THREE YEARS GOOD CROPS: THREE YEARS BAD.

THE United States, according to Mr. Maurice Lowin the National Review, are very probably entering on a period of depression. He cites certain facts which suggest a singular generalisation:—

Statistics show, what on their face may be merely a coincidence, but which may be the result of some natural law as yet not understood, that poor wheat crops and good wheat crops appear to run in cycles of three years. From a report recently issued by the Agricultural Department I find that the years 1890, 1891, and 1892 were fat years, the yield averaging 508,997,000 bushels, the price 76 7 cants per bushel and the value 390,119,423 dols. The three following years were lean for the farmer, the average of the crop being 441,167,362 bushels, the average 51 2 cents per bushel, and the value 225,670,801 dols., an average shrinkage of 165,000,000 dols. These were three years of business depression which bred the great discontent and distress which manifested itself so potently in 1896. The last three years the farmer has been prosperous, the crop increasing in size each year. The average was 544,327,406 bushels, the average price per bushel 70 5 cents, and the average value 377,306,660 dols. Now we are entering upon another triennial period, and curiously enough all reports thus far received from the wheat growing states indicate that the yield this year will be below last year's crop and not up to the average.

Mr. Low repeats that last year's great boom was due to the large crops, the Government's extraordinary military expenditures, and the artificial stimulus of the Dingley Bill, but that soot, the nation will experience what corresponds to the morning headache after a night of dissipation.

ADVICE "How to become rich?" is tendered in Pearson's, by millionaires representing a combined fortune of £65,000,000. The writers are Mr. C. B. Rouss, once clerk, now worth £1,200,000, and blind; C. P. Huntington, once small merchant, now worth £10,000,000; Russell Sage, once grocer's errand boy, now worth £20,000,000; D. O. Mills, once small merchant, now worth £5,000,000; Andrew Carnegie, once telegraph clerk, now worth £14,000,000; Mrs. Hetty Green, worth £12,000,000; John Wanamaker, once clerk, now worth £3,000,000. Much stress is laid on warning against over working.

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PROFESSOR DOWDEN contributes to the Contemporary a paper with many noble passages in it on Puritanism and English literature. Following Dr. Martineau's division of all men into Catholic or Puritan, the writer finds the central idea of Puritanism in its contention that "the relation between the invisible spirit of man and the invisible God was immediate rather than mediate." Its cardinal error lay in "a narrow conception of God as the God of righteousness alone, and not as also the God of joy, and beauty, and intellectual light." Yet it was not without a lofty ideality of its own:—

Religious ideas and religious emotions, under the influence of the Puritan habit of mind, seek to realise themselves not in art, but, without any intervening medium, in character, in conduct, in life. It is thus that the gulf between sense and spirit is bridged.

CROMWELL'S IDEA OF A NATION'S WORK.

Through what was practical in the Puritan spirit, when seen at its highest, a noble ideality breaks forth. Its canticles of joy and thanksgiving, if heard meanly in the church or chapel, are heard nobly on the battle-field. If Puritanism did not fashion an Apollo with the bow or a Venus with the apple, it fashioned virile Englishmen.

"We that serve you," writes Cromwell to the Speaker of the Parliament immediately after the amazing victory of Dunbar, "beg of you not to own us—but God alone. We pray you own this people more and more; for they are the chariots and horsemen of Israel. Disown yourselves;—but own your authority; and improve it to curb the proud and the insolent, such as would disturb the tranquillity of England, though under what specious pretences soever. Relieve the oppressed, hear the groans of poor prisoners in England. Be pieased to reform the abuses of all professions:—and if there be any one that makes many poor to make a few rich, that suits not a Commonwealth. If He that strengthens your servants to fight, please te give you hearts to set upon these things, in order to His glory, and the glory of your Commonwealth,—besides the benefit England shall feel thereby, you shall shine forth to other nations, who shall emulate the glory of such a pattern, and through the power of God turn in to the like."

And since the instinct of beauty works indefatigably in man, other arts may be looked for in time to grow upon the foundation of a life of righteousness. Continental, if not English, critics have recognised the fact that a Puritan strain has entered into much that is most characteristic in our literature.

We have seen some of the formative influences from which a Puritan literature might arise. But we must bear in mind the fact that Puritanism was only for a short time triumphant. Except for a few years, Puritanism was militant or Puritanism was depressed. We can only conjecture whether a great literature would have developed on a Puritan basis if the Commonwealth had existed even for one entire generation; we can only surmise on the question whether righteousness would have flowered in beauty, and severity have worn the garments of joy.

The writer selects Milton and Bunyan as typical exponents of Puritanism. The difficulty which it felt in finding an imaginative body for the deepest experiences of the soul Milton only partly succeeded in solving by his classic culture. "The Hebraic ideas and the classical garb" do not always fit. "'The Pilgrim's Progress' is derived from only one of the two antiquities: it is the prose-epic of English Hebraism."

THE Maharajah of Durbhunga, prince of British India and trusted adviser of the Viceroy, is the subject of an illustrated sketch in the *Royal* for July, by A. L. Cotton. It is a glimpse of regal magnificence such as recalls the ancient ideas of India.

PLANS FOR A CHRISTIAN DAILY.

THE Puritan for July publishes three contributions on the need of starting a Christian daily newspaper. Rev. Dr. Fitchett, our Australasian editor, tells "how a Christian newspaper succeeded" in Australia. The Melbourne Daily Telegraph was begun partly because of the insufficient attention given to religious news by the other papers. It did not exclude liquor advertisements. It succeeded. It was discontinued simply because of the heavy losses of its proprietors in the great bank crisis. Lord Overtoun thinks the proposed Christian daily would have to take a clear line in politics and be of a Liberal complexion. He reckons it would need a capital of £100,000, which should be spread over a large constituency. Mr. Fredk. A. Atkins, editor of the Young Man, would include dramatic criticism, and would not give politics a back seat. He goes on:

How could we make sure of a good paper? Let me suggest very briefly what I should consider an ideal newspaper staff. I would make Mr. Stead Editor-in-Chief. He is the most brilliant journalist in England; and, barring a few fads, he would be a perfect editor. But I would not allow him to be a mere armchair editor. I would send him on long and frequent journeys to all parts of the world, gaining information, and interviewing kings and queens and statesmen. He would send home letters which would alone give the paper an enormous sale. Mr. John Derry, of The Sheffield Independent, would make a good Assistant Editor; so would Mr. Hammerton, of The Birmingham Weekly Post. I would secure Mr. Hill of The Westminster, as News Editor; and Mr. William Clarke, M.A., of The Speciator, as Principal Leader-Writer. I would get Dr. Robertson Nicoll to take charge of the Literary Page; and I would engage Mrs. Tooley as Lady Representative and Interviewer. I would secure the serial rights in the next novels by Mr. Hall Caine and Miss Ellen Thornycroft Fowler. And the money? I really do not think we should need more than £100,000 to start with, and this could be raised in a week.

Mr. Sheldon's Latest.

REV. C. M. SHELDON'S new story, "For Christ and the Church," begins in the July Puritan. It opens with an interview between a minister and the devil; and the pulpit sensation is launched by the preacher announcing that he had been talking with the devil and reporting what the devil said. The charge advanced is that the church is full of liars—because they do not attend weeknight prayer meeting. The first chapters give an impression as if Mr. Sheldon were trying to do for the old ecclesiasticism what he has done for the social gospel. This may perhaps appeal to a certain clerical type of mind. But the advent of the devil and the week-night prayer meeting in the forefront of a new novel is rather apt to cool the ardour of the ordinary reader.

AMID much variety of contents in the Windsor for July may be mentioned Wilfrid Klickmann's sketch of "Two Hundred Miles by Coach," from Minchead to Land's End, with attractive views. Mr. W. A. Sommerville gives a short personal reminiscence of John Bright as an angler. He was impressed with Mr. Bright's perpetual earnestness, but could not call him a very good angler. Mr. O'Reilly recounts his visit to the strong rooms of the Safe Deposit Company in Chancery Lane. Sometimes one of the safes contains as much as £40,000,000 of value. It is surprising to learn that it is used as a "sort of club" by quite a number of people who have no other address in London.

THE LATEST HEIR TO THE BRITISH CROWN.

AND ONLY FIVE YEARS OLD.

"PRINCE EDWARD OF YORK, Our King to be," is the subject of a good sketch by Mrs. Tooley, in the Lady's Realm for July. The fierce light which beats upon a throne softens into a tenderer radiance when it strikes into the Royal nursery; but Mrs. Tooley carefully keeps her appreciation from sinking into sycophancy, or, to use her own phrase, "fulsome ecstatics." She reports that, though only five years old, "Prince Edward is of an exceedingly friendly disposition towards strangers, and bears himself with a fearless and courteous manner." He has been put through the Royal drill from babyhood.

He has been trained from his infancy to return the salutes of passers-by. When a mere baby out driving on his nurse's lap, his veil was always raised, and he was taught to shake his chubby little hand when any one was encountered on the road who appeared to know him. Now he salutes in the most approved military style, and his quick eye will discern a soldier or a policeman far across Sandringham Park, and he looks for an exchange

of courtesies.

LITTLE " DAVY."

Although Prince Edward is the boy's public and official

title, yet, Mrs. Tooley explains-

the Princess of Wales could not endure to have her heart-strings torn by a name which would recall her own lost Prince Eddi; of a name which would recau ner own lost Prince Eddi; so in the family circle Prince Edward is called by his last name of David, abbreviated into "Davy." One wonders why this name, so singularly appropriate to a Prince of Wales, has never been borne by an heir to the throne.

WAR IN THE ROYAL NURSERY.

Among other gossip of the nursery we hear that Prince Edward was much put out by the arrival of his brother, Prince Albert: "He did not like the new baby," and showed his dislike freely. The advent of a baby sister caused him no such grief. "He patronises little Princess Victoria, but seems very fond of her." Here is a glimpse into the methods of his parents' management:

The Royal nursery is not without skirmishes between the two young princes, who are evenly matched in the matter of spirit. Prince Edward makes the most of his slight seniority, but Prince Albert has no intention of accepting the place of younger son when it is a question of riding on a rocking-hors:.

One day the Duchess of York was quite shocked, on entering the nursery, to find the two young Princes "having it out" in proper siyle, and was about to have them punished, but the Duke said, "Oh, let them fight it out; they will make the better

men for it."

AN ANGLO-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE.

Mrs. Tooley reminds us of the special affection Her Majesty shows to this wee great-grandson of hers, and says, "Prince Edward always calls the Queen 'Granny," while the Princess of Wales is 'Grandmamma.'" is a pretty little story :-

The longest journey yet undertaken by our future King was to "Granny's" Castle in the Highlands . . . This memorable visit took place in the autumn of 1896, at the time when the Czar and Czarina, with their infant daughter, the Grand-Duchess Olga, were visiting the Queen at Balmoral. It was very pretty to see the two children together. The Grand-Duchess Olga was just beginning to walk, and Prince Edward. having in the far distant past overcome the initial difficulties of locomotion, supported the uncertain footsteps of his fair play-mate in a most chivalrous fashion. The story goes that the Queen, seeing Prince Edward and the Grand-Duchess Olga toddling across the room together, smiled and said, "La belle alliance." However, the matrim mial intentions of Prince Edward have not yet been declared, and we should be sorry to compromise the little Grand-Duchess by any further reference to the subject.

SINGING ON THE RIVER.

THE Girl's Realm is to be commended for laying stress on the delights which may be won on the river. Only we need to remember that the Thames is not the only stream which can be utilised for joy. "A naiad" recounts some of her experiences of "the pleasures of the river," and gives good advice to intending boatwomen. Bessie Hatton contributes quite a prose idyll entitled "Music on the River," which seems to suggest that sometimes, at least, our English songs find their true environment. We too often forget that singing is not primarily a thing of drawing-room or concertroom: it is native to the open air. The writer tells her

At Cookham, a year or two back, I was having tea on the lawn of the hotel, which slopes down to the river, when a distant voice, accompanied by a mandoline and a guitar, caught my ear. The boat was some distance away, but it was making for the landing-stage of the hotel. As it came nearer, the sweet strains of "Barbara Allen" silenced the chattering groups of men and women who were regaling themselves with tea, lemonade, and "shandy-gaft". The pathetic air came floating down the river, borne on the summer breeze, nearer and nearer. ... There seemed to be a spell upon the listeners, as the girl's

sweet voice rose and fell and eventually ceased.

All present watched with interest as the two young ladies of the party were handed out of the boat . . . I presently found myself talking quite familiarly with the sweet-voiced singer, who was as pretty as she was charming. I learned that she and her married sister, together with her brother-in-law and some friends, were enjoying a summer holiday. They had started from Abingdon, staying a day or two at Streatley, and then had made their way by easy stages to Cookham. "And then had made their way by easy stages to Cookham. "And we have sung all along the river," she said. I wish that I had followed in their wake to have heard the sweet English ballad music that had greeted the silver stream from Abingdon to Cookham.

SHAKESPEARE SONGS ON THE THAMES. "It is a pastoral river and needs pastoral music," she said; " all the Shakespeare songs suit it admirably: they might have been written to be sung on the Thames. Shakespeare must often have heard them trilled by milkmaids and village swains, along the banks of his native Avon, three hundred years ago. , , , Yesterday," she continued, sipping her tea, "we had quite a Shakespeare concert; we anchored in the backwater above Marsh Lock—one of the most beautiful spots on the river -the whisp-ring willows, lazy lilies, and a bank of meadow-sweet and long purples formed a delightful background for our 'Under the Greenwood Tree' was perhaps the most successful of the songs. It is such a perfect picture of summer, and yet has its warning note of the winter that is to be. Then followed that sweet song of spring which comes in the same play, so suggestive of the happy, irresponsible love of the young:

"It was a lover and his lass, With a hey, and a ho, and a hey nonino,"

succeeded by 'Blow, Blow, thou Winter Wind,' 'Come Live with Me and be my Love,' 'When that I was and a little Tiny Boy,' 'Sigh no more, Ladies,' 'Where the Bee Sucks,' with its memories of dainty Ariel."

THE Samoan national drink is described by Mr. Wardlaw Thompson in his interesting travel paper in the Sunday at Home as a somewhat peculiar beverage. It is called Kava. He says :- "It is prepared from the dried root of the piper methysticum, is non-intoxicating, and, taken in moderation, is a good tonic. When taken to excess, it is said to produce paralysis of the lower limbs. To a European it is distinctly an acquired taste, the mode of manufacture being decidedly peculiar, and the palate having to be trained to like a decoction which has a strong suggestion of soapsuds flavoured with ginger ! "

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SOMETHING like funeral sermons over the late and unlamented experiment of seven day newspapers appears in one or two of the magazines.

A FORMIDABLE "TRIPLE ALLIANCE."

In the National Review, the Rev. H. H. Henson writes on the "British Sunday" and its victorious repulse of aggressive journalism. "For the moment," he says, "the institution has been saved; it will pay nobody for some while to outrage popular sentiment on the subject." He owns the potency of the fact:—

The triple alliance of the Anglican Hierarchy, the Nonconformist Conscience, and "Labour" can dispose of forces which even journalists must respect. In the last resort, as we all know, despotisms rest on the basis of a plebiscite; and it is good for the despots occasionally to have their attention called to the fact.

The time proved to be badly chosen; the innovators "came into contact with the Protestant reaction and the national pride." Nevertheless, Mr. Henson goes on to argue, "the British Sunday survives in a dilapidated condition amid unkindly surroundings." Should it be preserved? "The religious obligation of Sunday in the Puritan sense is no longer the belief of the majority of Englishmen." The question must be considered as a matter of social utility, therefore, and not of religious obligation.

AN AWESOME PROSPECT.

On this ground he holds "the case for conservatism" to be very strong indeed:

I cannot doubt that the jealous protection of the weekly holiday is the true policy of the working-classes in the widest sense of the term. . . But scarcely less necessary is the preservation of Sunday from frankly falling into the category of popular holidays. Fifty-two "Bank Holidays" in the year would be destructive of all the best possibilities of Sunday, and almost infinitely mischievous. The weekly holiday must be preserved under lock and key until the working-classes have learned how to use it. . . My main contention is that the social worth of Sunday is largely contingent on its exemption from the vulgar and exhausting enjoyments of ordinary holidays.

"Fifty-two Bank Holidays in the year" is truly an appalling prospect.

A CURIOUS PREDICTION.

Mr. T. H. S. Escott recalls in the New Century Review a curious prophecy uttered about 1871 by a pious Frenchman named Alphonse Esquiros, on revisiting London after twenty years' absence. He remarked on the change that had come over Sunday observance, and said:

I have lived to see the British Sabbath become the dies festus for middle class English banquets: if I live, I shall see the attempt to issue Sunday editions of the morning papers. But there your countrymen will draw the line.

He died in 1876, twenty-three years before his prediction was fulfilled.

THE PREACHER THE WORST SECULARISER.

Mr. Escott puts a rather severe "click in the gallop" of the triumphant pulpiteer. He not only says:—

The check given to seven day journalism ought not to be regarded as the triumph of any particular religious sect. It is rather the practical assertion of the common-sense English view, consecrated by long, religious associations, that a cessation from the labours and employments of the rest of the week on one day is as necessary for the body as for the soul. He goes on to charge the pulpit with the increasing secularisation of Sunday!

The Sunday sermons that classes and masses alike, quite as much in churches as in chapels, are constrained to hear, really do more to destroy the distinction between Sunday and week-day teaching and reading than would the issue of half a dozen morning papers. Ingenuity and originality are the methods by which these homilists seek to attract and instruct their faithfully peripatetic flocks. The formality of the scripture text may be retained—it is used chiefly as the peg on which to hang a moral essay or, rather, a leading article such as, very probably, the preacher hims: If was writing a day or two ago. Up-to-dateness, keen and universal sympathies with, as well as knowledge of, the very latest secular writings, travels, history, comedy, tragedy, poetry, science, essay, novel—these are the "notes" of the popular preacher of to-day, who often seems to be a literary logroller as well.

It is absurd hypocrisy for professional pictists to complain of the first day of the week losing its distinctive features and honours when their representative teachers—if they touch on religion in their pulpit discourses—make themselves mere echoes of Lux Mundi and of the New Criticism; or, if they aim at being social reformers, find the inspiration for their sermons just as much in the newspapers as Charles Reade used to find his facts for his novels. It is less in the preachers themselves than in those who sit under them, that a security may be found against the Sunday sermon becoming nothing more than the echo of the Saturday article or the rechauffe of the Saturday criticism.

THE MEDIÆVAL SUNDAY.

In the Nincteenth Century Father Thurston, of the Society of Jesus, writes on the Mediæval Sunday. He quotes from a dialogue between Dives and Pauper, published in 1405:—

The holy day is ordained for rest and relieving both of body and of soul. And therefore in law of kind, in law written, in law of grace, and ever from the beginning of the world, the holy day hath been solacious (comforting) with honeaty, both for soul and body, and for worship of God, whose day is that day, solacious in clothing, in meat and drink, in occupation honest, with mirth making. And therefore the prophet saith, This is the day that God made, make we now merry and be we glad.

This Jesuit divine goes on to say :-

The principle of encouraging reasonable amusement was nevertheless surely a sound one. There was not more, but less, drinking when the Sunday afternoons were spent, as the statutes directed, in the use of the bow and in feats of strength and skill. In the London of our own days much change for the better has taken place of late years, and the bicycle is effecting wonders everywhere. But there must be many country clergymen who would welcome cordially a return to the freedom of the Middle Ages, and would find such occupations as cricket, football, volunteer drill, or practice at the rifle-butts an improvement on the Sunday afternoon which at present prevails over a great part of England.

THE Nouvelle Revue Internationale, to which the late Emilio Castelar contributed a monthly survey of Foreign Affairs for so many years, has issued a special Castelar number. This interesting monograph by Madame Rattazzi deals with the life and work of its subject and the part he has played in the making of history. We have the early years of Castelar, then the politician, the patriot, the orator, the writer, the mystic, Castelar at home, Castelar in France, Castelar and Italy, Castelar's religion, etc., etc.; the whole forming an admirable collection of Castelar's opinions, ideas, and interests. In the Nouvelle Revue Internationale of June 1st, it may be added, Castelar includes an interesting notice on the Peace Conference in his list review of European Politics of the Month. This is followed by a study of Castelar, contributed by Marie-Létizia de Rute.

"A PALMERSTON-WITH NERVES."

SUCH is the ingenuous title given to the July instalment of that study of Lord Rosebery's character which promises to become almost a serial feature in the Fortnightly Review. The writer, who veils himself in anonymity, seems disposed to play the part of the Ghost to the hesitating Hamlet of our political drama. He adopts for the most part, however, a tone of genial banter, with a frequent spice of satire. Here are a few of his opening epigrams:—

Realistic and nervous, Lord Rosebery gives for the first time the modern type to politics that prevails in literature. He is a Palmerston: but a Palmerston of the period—a Palmerston sensitive to criticism; and this is so obvious a weakness that it is hard for criticism to refrain.

LORD ROSEBERY'S RULING MOTIVE.

It is open to the enemy to say, with the hint of cruth which is the sting of caricature, that Lord Rosebery's principles amount to a desire to be the most popular Premier of his time, and that his programme amounts to a conception of the Liberal Party as it ought to be, which is not very certainly distinguishable from the Unionist Party as it is. This is one of the unfavourable criticisms which are not fair... The truth is, that Lord Rosebery's desire to become a popular Premier is not nearly so great as it might be with advantage. His more ruling motive is the most intense dislike of unpopularity under any circumstances. The indefinable absence of seriousness in his present position cannot be lost upon the fine nerves of Lord Rosebery, and must prevent him from feeling altogether happy... Levity was never more unconquerably human than in Lord Rosebery. It is not the least of his sympathics with democracy.

A ROYAL RÔLE?

There is something indeed about Lord Rosebery's present position irresistibly suggestive of the functions and prestige of Royalty. What Lord Rosebery perhaps does not realise is that it is impossible to combine the prospects of a party-leader with a genial vogue resembling that of the Prince of Wales. . . . He must make up his mind that the sacrifice of a little of his popularity is indispensable to the serious resumption of his career. . . . The subtle opposition between Lord Rosebery and the older school of his party is really this: that while their tendency is to exaggerate ideals, his is to exaggerate reality.

OUR ONLY POLITICAL SENTIMENT.

The writer next sketches the characteristics of parties. "Hideous political apathy" is the fundamental fact in which "with the increase of social comfort, politics in England are following those of France":—

The only political sentiment which strongly moves the imagination of the nation as a whole at this period, is the passion for empire. Nothing that Mr. John Morley or Sir William Harccurt can say, will remove the fact that Mr. Rhodes and Mr. Rudyard Kipling are more influential and representative personages of the age than either of them.

The great strength of the Unionist Party is that it is sound and solid upon Imperialism. The weakness of the Liberal Party is that it is not so sound and solid upon Imperialism.

THE MEANING OF "AS BEFORE 1886."

What is lacking to Liberalism is not numbers. It is quality. In spite of all its difficulties and losses, the vast vote which the Liberal Party can still command at the polls is one of the most astonishing phenomena of politics. It must put an end to the habit of shedding its members lightly as leaves. . . That Liberalism, at any cost, must replace fission by fusion is, for the present, Lord Rosebery's last word. . . With Lord Rosebery, "as before 1886" is the real formula of progress. He means that Liberalism must recover the former richness and variety of its social composition to promote, with the old sanguine activity, not an old policy, but a new.

MR. JOHN MORLEY A CLERIC REVERSED.

Of Mr. Morley the writer has certain incisive things to

If the facts are against his theories, so much the worse for the facts. They are bad facts, and Mr. Morley purses his lips against them. Mr. John Morley, though opposed to clericalist views, has much of the best clericalist temperament. His attitude in politics is very much that of the cleric reversed. He has his creed, and his instinct is rather to defend the dogma than to admit that it was based upon a state of knowledge which has ceased to be modern. Lord Rosebery, on the other hand, is not a doctrinaire, but a pure statesman who aspires after successful administration rather than righteous innovation. There is as much difference between the two habits of mind as between those of an astronomer and the driver of a London bus.

"THE TRANSFUSION OF PARTIES."

Of the new democracy the writer gives this delineation:-

Imperialist feeling and a continuous foreign policy must be the common virtue and necessity of both political parties under democracy. Democracy, which abhors complexity and detail, and demands the simplification of things, tends to be either nationalist or socialist, or to be both at once, with a magnificent disregard of the incompatibility of theories. In foreign policy, democracy demands a satisfaction of national pride. In domestic legislation it no longer cares for anything which is not touched by socialistic emotion. The key to the politics of the closing years of the century may be found in one illuminating phrase—the transfusion of parties. . . . For the transfusion of parties, two men above all others share the responsibility—Mr. Chamberlain, who inoculated the Unionist Party with the humanitarian programme, which derives from Birmingham, and Lord Rosebery, who inoculated the Liberal Party with the grandiose Imperialism, which derives from Lord Beaconsfield.

WHEN LORD ROSEBERY MUST DECIDE.

The writer predicts that when depression and discontent follow the present prosperity and lethargy, then will come the mending or ending of the party system:—

The battle will move round the question of property, as for sixty years it moved round the question of the extension of the franchise. Both parties will either form into groups more extreme in temper than it is possible for either of the two great sides to be under the present system of organised compromise; or parties will re-form upon the permanent line of cleavage, the rough distinction between the Haves and Have-nots. . That the Legislature will become more and more the cockpit of future struggles between capital and labour seems certain enough.

Then Hamlet will have to act: "it will remain for Lord Rosebery to choose sides for good, or finally lose touch." The writer believes he still retains "the power of conjuring up the vivid imagination of social misery, the power of giving a more sombre and agitating impulse to humanitarian emotion than any other statesman of the time."

The paper ends with the words :-

But it is not certain, after all, that Lord Rosebery cares enough even for the attainment of his great ambitions to overcome his horror of the brutal but necessary brawl of party politics.

"A Home for the Shabby Genteel" is what Mr. A. Goodrich, in the Royal Magazine for July, calls the Rowton House in King's Cross Road. Among its occupants he mentions men who had been a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Guards, a naval officer, a Colonial judge, a number of broken-down barristers and architects. Working men, though possessing more money, are looked down upon, and made to feel themselves inferiors and interlopers. But this decayed gentility forms no mass of smouldering sedition. The fact in the paper is that, in a discussion of a politico-economic kind, all the guests who took part proved to be thoroughgoing Conservatives. The anarchist was treated with the utmost scorn.

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SIR JOHN GORST ON CHILD LABOUR.

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THE educational reformer is evident in every paragraph which Sir John Gorst contributes under the heading of "School Children as Wage-Earners" to the *Nineteenth Century*. He opens with the two-edged assurance:—

The reality of the desire of the people of Great Britain for national education is vouched for by the millions cheerfully spent on the establishment and maintenance of elementary sohools. . . . But everybody knows that a great deal of the money thus spent is wasted.

Not only are the wrong subjects taught, but the buildings are often defective and the teachers ill qualified.

A WOEFUL WASTE.

There is not a proper supply of the raw material on which the existing machinery, however defective, is intended to operate:—

The public cannot deny that at least a million children in England and Wales are never reached at all by our education machinery; that of those whose names are on the books of the schools, about one-fifth is absent every time the schools are opened, and that this fifth consists very largely, day by day, of the same children; that scholars who attend the schools have knowledge crammed into them at too early an age, when their minds are immature and unfit to assimilate what is taught; that many are sent to school in a state of hunger and weariness which totally unfits them to profit by instruction; and that just at the age when children are fit to begin to study they are removed from school—the necessary result of which is that the greater part forget everything which has been taught to them at so great an expense.

EXCUSES MADE.

The reason is to be found in the demand for child-Sir John Gorst examines the three grounds alleged for this practice. That parents are poor; that the work cannot be done without children; that the "convenience of the richer classes requires the assistance of school children in their amusements." He says only an insignificant minority of the working classes send out their children as wage-earners, and it is a question whether greed, rather than poverty, actuates them. Economists say child-labour forces down the wages of adults. The second excuse the writer considers to be unreal, in view of Continental prohibition of all child labour under 14 or 15. The third-the employment of children as caddies in golf, or beaters at a shooting party, or in other amusements - Sir John declares to be injurious alike to child and school; and asks, "Would any of the masters of the great public schools allow absence on such grounds?"

A DISMAL SUMMARY.

Sir John is much dissatisfied with the returns sent in by elementary schools, as to the number and occupations of school children earning wages. But incomplete as they are, they report 144,000 school children as in employment. The writer epitomizes:—

The evidence of the return establishes, or at least renders

highly probable, the following facts:—

(1) School children are employed at very early ages. Of the 144,000, more than half are returned as being under eleven years of age, which is the age at which, according to the existing law, all children ought to be in regular attendance at school.

(2) The standards attained by the school children employed are very low; more than half are in or under Standard IV.

(3) The occupations are for the most part not in themselves desirable; they are not instructive, and are not calculated to develop an intelligent and skilful worker.

(4) The hours of labour of school children are inordinately exhausted by labour, is an offence a ong. There are 60,268 employed from ten to twenty hours a be made an offence against the law.

week, 27,008 from twenty-one to thirty, and 12,961 employed for more than thirty hours a week; many are employed the whole of Saturday, and some constantly on Sundays.

(5) The wages earned are contemptibly small: 64,357 earn less than 1s., and of these 17,084 less than 6d. a week. A small sum for which to sacrifice the future of a child.

REMEDIES-SUMMER CLOSING.

The inelastic nature of our school attendance laws is, in the writer's judgment, largely to blame for the entire withdrawal of children from school. Laws abroad are less rigid:—

The little children in Bavaria, in Switzerland, in Norway and other countries where elementary education is much more advanced than here, can assist in haymaking, harvesting, fruitpicking, and light work of that kind. As the outdoor life of summer alternates with a very regular and constant attendance at school during the winter up to the age of thirteen, fourteen and fifteen, the result of the system is an advantageous to the mind as it is to the body. Strict obedience to the law in country districts in England entails loss to farmers of the children's services, and loss to parents of the wages which the children earn. The consequence is that, during hay and harvest time, the law is almost universally broken. It would be much to the advantage of the schools if there was an elastic system similar to that in Switzerland, by which at certain seasons, and for certain purposes, the whole school could be entirely closed.

HOW TO CHECK OVERWORK.

The case of children sent to school exhausted by toil is next considered. People forget that young children are not only injured by the strain of learning following on the strain of labour. They require time to play:—

The old adage that "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy" seems to be thought inapplicable to the poor, and our arrangements are to be made as if recreation were not a necessity for all children, but a luxury appropriate only to the children of the rich.

How to prevent the cruel or thoughtless parent from inflicting this kind of injury is a problem which Sir John Gorst would leave to regulation by local authorities: "In this regard far more confidence can be placed in local authorities than in the wisdom of Parliament."

WHAT LIVERPOOL IS DOING.

He quotes an important precedent :-

In Liverpool regulations have lately been made by the Corporation under their Local Act of 1898, with reference to children trading in the streets. No child is entitled to trade at all without a licence and without wearing a distinctive badge. These badges, which are given out on the issue of the licence, are of two sorts, one to be worn by children who are by law exempt from attendance at school, and the other by those who are still under the obligation to go to school, so that every policeman in Liverpool can at once distinguish to which class the child belongs. . . No licensed child may trade in the street after nine o'clock at night; no child which is not exempt from school attendance, and no girl, may trade after seven o'clock between the 1st of October and the 31st of March. The licensed children must be decently and suffici nily clothed. They must not enter any public-house or any place of public entertainment. . . . Why should not every municipal authority in the United Kingdom be invested by public Act with similar power, and be encouraged by the Home Office to make similar regulations?

PUNISH THE PARENT.

To check other abuses scarcely sufficient use is made of the teachers' intimate personal knowledge of the condition of the children. Sir John Gorst suggests:—

For a parent who can help it to wilfully send a child to school starving, or wet through, or dirty, or insufficiently clad, or exhausted by labour, is an offence against morality, and should be made an offence against the law.

THE REVERSES OF BRITOMART.

It is not strange at a time when a Parliament of Women, assembled from all parts of the world, is sitting in London discussing in plain, business-like language the things that women can do and have done, that a counterblast should come from those poor men who tremble for their supremacy. In the North American Review for June, Mr. Edmund Gosse takes up the task of sweeping back the Atlantic with vigour. Now, a delicate style and a mass of pretty figures of speech are no equipment for such a task; and Mr. Gosse, having apparently nothing but generalities on which to rest his case, has been driven to borrow the brooms of others. So he takes the books of Miss Arabella Kenealy and Madame Anna Lempérière as his text.

Madame Lempérière, says Mr. Gosse, whose work on "Le Rôle Social de la Femme" made a sensation in Paris, is a practitioner in the Parisian schools of philosophy, and until recently was regarded as a bulwark of the extreme feminist party. Recent analyses of the arguments on which that party bases its claims have led her irresistibly to reject them. In her new book she denounces what she considers the errors of the advanced Women's Rights party, and expounds what in her opinion should take their place. The French Women's Rights party has been making the family the object of their attack, Madame Lempérière replies that the family must come first of all:

Her view is briefly this. All consideration of woman's duty must start with the family, which, so far from involving any degradation or want of dignity, offers her the finest possible sphere of activity. But, in the family, it is not necessary or desirable that she should take a dependent or a secondary place. Her place there is not dependent, but interdependent. That is to say, in the normal family neither man nor woman can succeed without the other; absolute interdependence of each upon the other, on all points, in all conditions, in all circumstances, being the only safe path towards practical perfection.

The physical muscularity of man, his activity, his freedom from all accidents which hamper movement and prompt action, point him out as the acquirer, and producer, of resources:—

The mistake of the extreme feminists is to assert that they also must, before all else, strive to produce and acquire. This their organisation will never permit them to do in a manner which will be adequate for direct rivalry with man. If, therefore, they were to succeed in breaking down all the traditional barriers which distinguish the sexes, if the formulas of gallantry were to be so absolutely destroyed that man and woman worked in direct physical emulation, woman would be nowhere in the struggle.

Miss Kenealy inflicts another dint on the armour of

She tells the women who boast of the marvellous addition to their muscular energies, that they have acquired these powers at the expense of others, at least as valuable and more characteristic. She tells them that they need not be so proud of being able to scour the country on their bicycles and smash their neighbour's windows with their hockey, because in attaining this muscularity they have destroyed the harmonious balance of their faculties. She asks them whether they have reflected that muscle, which they deify, is nothing but means to an end, and whether they justify the neglect of that end. She accuses the tall, fleet girls of to-day of fostering athleticism at the expense of sympathy, emotion and delicacy. Their countenances, a few years ago, were gentle, refined and full of expression; they have now gained the hard "bicycle fage." which comes from prolonged muscular tension.

All this Mr. Gosse approves and emphasises. And the war with Spain he thinks has given the last blow

to Women's Rights. Women, he declares, have fallen into the background in recent times of storm and stress. It does not seem to have occurred to him that perhaps the explanation is that men's doings have latterly been more notable, not women's less. But Mr. Gosse as Paridell contending with Britomart is not a success. So he takes refuge a third time behind his opponent of the new movement, the late Mrs. Lynn Linton. And it is a good thing, for its results are a pen-picture of that redot bt the lady which is quite the best thing in the article:—

An indomitable warrior in the front rank of anti-feminists was the late Mrs. Lynn Linton. It was magnificent to see her sitting, erect, at the tea-table, an apocalyptic light fiashing from her spectacles, and to hear her incisive tongue smiting the whole regiment of froward women, hip and thigh. She was no palterer; she put into words everything on the subject which a man might think but never dare to say. Indeed, her weakness was, that she said (and wrote) so much that no man in his senses would ever wish to say.

WILL PRESS SUPERSEDE PARLIAMENT?
A FORECAST FROM JAPAN.

PARLIAMENTARY government in Japan is traced from its inception ten years ago down to the present time, in a valuable article which Mr. H. N. G. Bushby contributes to the Nineteenth Century. He reports how something like a genuine party system is springing up in place of the clan rivalry which has hitherto taken its place. His paper closes with a criticism and a prophecy, both from Japanese sources, and both significant to Western readers. He quotes Mr. Kataoka, who, with the exception of one short term, has been in the House of Representatives since its foundation:—

As for specches, he says that whereas form rly members were too fond of showing cff to please their constituents, they have now gone to the other extreme, considering it beneath their dignity to make speeches and waste of time to listen to them. The Japaness Dist, especially the Lower Heuse, cannot compare in point of decorum with the British Parliament. But at the same time, proceeds Mr. Katacka, "nobody will charge us with partiality when we say that our legislative body need not be afraid of comparison with any of its compeers on the continent of Europe."

The prophecy is by Mr. Yujiro Miyake, editor of the Nippon. He say: "Political Japan is about to accomplish in a few decades what is taking Europe centuries to effect. England, having passed through the House of Lords period towards the end of the last century, is now in a transition stage from the House of Commons period to that of the Press. Japan, with a parliamentary experience of less than ten years, is already giving infallible signs of the same tendency." . . "Some people in Japan, as in England, may consider this transference of political power from the Dict to the Press prejudicial to the system of representative government. The idea is due to ignorance of the national tendency of civilisation. Further development of popular education and further increase of the influence of newspapers and magazines will constitute the Press the best counsellor, controller and companion of a Government." It will be gathered from this that the ancients of the earth are also in the morning of the times.

THERE is a very spirited description in Harper's, by Mr. H. C. MacIlwaine, of the experiences and expertness of the Australian horseman—the counterpart, and in some respects contrast, to the American cowboy. Mr. W. C. Ford, late chief of Bureau of Statistics at Washington, writes on trade policy with the Colonies. He insists if there is to be any future for the Philippines, Americans must grow what Asia wants and make what Asia will buy. He advocates free trade in the Philippines, and in Puerto Rico a tariff for revenue only.

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THE Edinburgh Review for April has a very instructive paper on "the origin of diamonds." It appears that the South African diamond mines have thrown much light on this once obscure subject. These mines are "colossal cylinders, two hundred to five hundred feet across, pierced from below through a granitic substructure surmounted by an immense overlay of carbonaceous shales and sandstones." They are gorged with a blue rock named "Kimberlite," which was evidently flung up by volcanic action from unfathomed depths, and which contains the diamonds; the latter grow more abundant as you descend. These facts lead to the conclusion that diamonds haif from a subterraneous and not a celestial source. "On the surface of the earth, they are adventitious arrivals; their proper home is at some considerable distance underground."

FIRST GET YOUR CARBON LIQUEFIED-

Diamonds, of course, consist of pure carbon. "Hence alone among gems, spurious or true, they are perfectly transparent to the Röntgen rays"—which supply "an easy and infallible test for genuine diamonds." At a temperature of 750 deg. Centigrade the diamond is combustible. It is, in a word, carbon perfectly crystallised. But crystallisation, so far as experience goes, only commences with a substance in the liquid state. And the difficulty has been to get carbon liquefied. It has generally passed from solid to vapour, skipping the intermediate liquid state. "The key to the enigma of diamond-production should, accordingly, be found in the liquefaction of carbon."

-AT THE REQUISITE HEAT AND PRESSURE.

Here lies one of the triumphs of high-temperature chemistry. The invention of the electric furnace has made possible temperatures up to near 3,600 deg. C., and among other discoveries has shown unforeseen effects on various metals of carbon:—

This fundamental material is met with on the earth's surface under three elementary forms, definable as amorphous, foliated, and crystalline, or as charcoal, graphite, and diamond. Charcoal is carbon of the ordinary current kind, the residuum of charred organic matter, the universal caput mortuum of the organic world. Graphite is the sam; substance modified by strong heat apart from extraordinary pressure. Diamond, finally, is the outcome of high temperature combined with great pressure. Now in pre-geological times, when our globe was still liquid, its primitive store of carbon must have lain near at hand, awaiting the imperious calls of vitality; and M. Moissan opines it to have existed in the shape of metallic compounds, such as those produced with facility in his furnace. As cooling progressed, aqueous reactions set in, carbides were replaced by hydrocarbons, and eventually by carbonic acid, huge volumes of which originally encumbered the atmosphere. Carbides, however, doubtless survived in subterranean cavities, and perhaps survive even now. Many volcanic phenomena might be explained by inrushes of water upon such Plutonic "foundries." There is, moreover, strong reason to believe that they actually constitute the long sought matrix of the diam and.

BUT HOW LIQUEFY CARBON?

That fused iron dissolves carbon is no recent discovery; but the affinity, illustrated in the Bessemer process, has been widely developed and investigated by M. Moissan. At the temperature of the electric furnace he finds this ordinarily intractable substance to be freely soluble in aluminium, chromium, manganese, nickel, uranium—above all, in b. iling silver and iron. Unlu-kily it separates from them in cooling, as it is deposited after sublimition, not in the radiant crystalline form, but merely indult flakes of graphite. Only by main force can the desired substitution of the one for the other be effected. It would seem that the intimate marshalling power in this kind of matter is virtually

annulled by a trifling separation of the centres from which it emanates. It acts only when they are brought within striking distance by mechanical means. The difficulty thus raised is formidable; yet it must be overcome before the manufacture of the gems enters upon a practical stage.

COOLING MOLTEN CARBURISED IRON.

M. Moissan was the first duly to estimate and successfully to cope with it. His exp.riments were grounded upon careful inquiry into South African mining conditions. disclose great profundity of origin for the excavated objects was at once apparent to him, and underground factories, if placed deep enough, can avail to an almost unlimited extent of geo-centric heat and geogonic pressure. The crux was to produce the same results without the same facilities. Sufficient heat was indeed at hand; the needful pressure was less easily evoked. But here a certain anomaly in the behaviour of cooling iron came to the rescue. Pure iron follows the common rule of contraction in solidifying; but iron saturated with carbon expands, after the manner of water turning into ice. Silver shows the same peculiarity. Now, by suddenly refrigerating a mass of carburised iron; a hard superficial shell would obviously be formed, powerfully constricting the interior, and hindering its natural expansion. Frost-burst water-pipes but too familiarly exemplify the all but irresistible strength of the molecular effort to get room under analogous circumstances. The tremendous interior pressure created by the restraint imposed upon it in M. Moissan's crucibles suffices to liquefy the carbon contained in them; and crystallisation ensues.

GENUINE DIAMONDS MANUFACTURED.

For cooling purposes the French chemist found water unsuitable, because of the cushion of vapour which formed between the water and the heated crucible; so he took as refrigerator in place of water—boiling lead! The drop required in temperature being from 3,500 degrees to 1,100 degrees, the melting point of iron, it is easy to see that liquid lead at 325 degrees is comparatively a cooling bath.

By these means, genuine diamonds have been made. But the largest was only one-fiftieth of an inch across, and within three months broke up:—

Laboratory-diamonds are then unlikely soon to figure in trade returns; although it may prove possible to fabricate, on a remunerative scale, those imperfect varieties known as "bort" and "carbonado," which, being no whit inferior for rock-drilling exigencies to the "serenest" gems from Grao Mogor, command a steady market-price.

A TRUTH SET IN DIAMONDS.

Diamonds are, however, derived not merely from "fiery underground pools," or "electrically heated furnaces," They fall from the sky, as in a rocky mass seen to descend at Novy Urej, in Siberia, in 1886. The reviewer concludes with a reference to the Canon Diablo diamonds, at first held to be aerolites, now found to be earth-horn.

They assure us that in the bowels of the earth, in the electric furnace, and on the unknown bodies disintegrated into meteoric dust, similar conditions have prevailed, or do prevail. Everywhere alike, carbon crystallised out from an intensely hot ferric solution under great pressure. The recipe for diamond-making is the same in the Sirian as in the Solar system. The universe is one, chemically and physically.

MR. A. G. TEMPLE, Director of the Guildhall Art Gallery, supplies some interesting notes on the Turner Exhibition organised by the Corporation, in the Magazine of Art for July. The collection comprises thirty-seven oil-paintings, 1799-1849, eighty-six water-colour drawings, 1790-1845, and etchings, and an effort has been made to arrange them in chronological order that the public may have an opportunity to study the painter's various styles as they succeeded one another.



LORD SALISBURY. A Pencil Sketch of the Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary.

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ASIA MINOR, PAST AND FUTURE.

THERE is a very good article in the Edinburgh Review on Asia Minor. It opens with insistence on two important facts too frequently overlooked—that for four centuries Asia Minor was the Roman Empire, after the western half had been overrun by the northern race; and that the same region has practically been the Turkish Empire. The Anatolian peasant and the Anatolian taxes have been the mainstay of the Porte for two centuries.

MR. GLADSTONE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ARMENIAN MASSACRES!

After remarking upon the beauty and variety of the scenery in which few countries can surpass Asia Minor, and after commenting on its chief defect, the absence of great rivers, the writer deals with the nearer political horizon. He grants that our policy of 1878 has proved a complete and signal failure, but he observes:—

One thing is certain, that the Disraeli policy, whether mis-ken or not, was never given a fair trial. The object of that taken or not, was never given a fair trial. policy was to bring Turkey in Asia completely under British control-to reform its government, to develop its natural resources, and to utilise its armies as a check on the possibility of a Russian advance upon India. It was an ambitious policy, demanding continuous efforts, and involving great risks, implying also most serious obligations. The efforts needed to convert the influence acquired by the Cyprus Convention into a virtual protectorate of Turkey in Asia were not continued long. The peripatetic military consuls, who formed the very keystone of the new policy, and who in a very short time had acquired an enormous influence in the country, were withdrawn by Mr. Gladstone. The only efficient means of fulfilling the obligations incurred by the Convention-viz., the safeguarding of the Armenians, and the introduction of reforms-were thus deliberately taken away. The obligations themselves remained.

-AND LATER RUSSIA.

The guilt of the Armenian massacres lies not at our door, but at the door of Russia. Men who ought to know believe that Russia deliberately encouraged the Sultan in his policy of massacre, aiming thereby at ultimately getting Armenia for herself without the Armenians. And there can be little doubt—for nothing else can explain Lord Rosebery's attitude in the spring of 1895—that Russia deliberately threatened us with war if we should dare to do our duty and coerce the Sultan. The blood-guiltiness is Russia's, but the discredit of it has been all our own.

The writer mentions with respect the opinion of many that, in spite of what both Lord Salisbury and Lord Rosebery said, Russia would not have gone to war had we insisted on a cessation of Armenian massacres. Many of the Turks would have welcomed any action on England's part which would have enabled them to put an end to Abdul Hamid's misgovernment. But, says the reviewer—

Englishmen have learned from their experience in Egypt and elsewhere that if they upset existing authority they become responsible for what is to take its place, and Europe was hardly ready to permit British influences, however admirable our motives, to take in hand the establishment of an improved Turkish Government at Constantinople.

THE HIGHWAY FROM EUROPE TO INDIA.

So much for the past. For the future he argues :-

Sooner or later the Eastern Question will force itself upon us again, and the commercial and political interests of Great Britain in Turkey, or, to speak more correctly, in Asiatic Turkey, are too great for us to allow the question to be entirely decided by others. Sooner or later the highway from Europe to India will lie through Turkey and Persia, and it is impossible for us to regard with indifference the fate of countries capable of

such vast development, and likely to be brought into such near political and commercial relations with our great dependency.

BRITISH AND GERMAN AIMS THE SAME.

He considers that the new German policy is perfectly compatible with the interests of this country:—

Stated in its wildest terms, that policy means the strengthening and the commercial development of Turkey. Both these terms imply, as the very conditions of their fulfil-ment, the reform of the Turkish administration. They do not of necessity imply the support of the Sultan's iniquities; in the long run, they cannot imply it. There can be little doubt that, as German industry expands in Turkey, the German Government will be compelled to throw its weight on the side of law and order, and to interest itself in the safety of the peaceful. population. And the more that takes place, the more will the policy of the English and German Governments coincide. Both must desire the moral and material development of Turkey; neither thinks, for the present at any rate, of annexing the Turkish Empire, or any large part of it. Asiatic Turkey lies halfway between Germany and India; its commercial development must benefit both; the German scheme of a railway to the Persian Gulf must largely depend on Indian trade for its success; as a military ally, Asiatic Turkey could be equally useful to India or Germany. Russian annexation would close the door to British and German trade alike. But Germany is not so backward commercially as to depend for its success on a policy of exclusion.

WHAT MAKES THE MARE TO GO.

The reviewer grants that the development of German influence in Asia Minor and Mesopotamia would not be tolerated by Russia unless England supports it. Here is a sentence which might lead John Ruskin to exclaim how thoroughly damned a condition nations must be in of which such words could with truth be written:—

It is in the purely practical and selfish need of the two great industrial Powers, England and Germany, to find a new field for their manufacturers and engineers to conquer, and in the duty of protecting the interests that have already been established—not in treaty obligations, however strict, or in popular sentiment, however strong—that a really effective and continuous motive can be found for reforming the Ottoman Government.

The Wisest International Rivalry.

In what appears to be the last of the valuable series of papers which Mr. H. F. L. Orcutt has contributed to the Engineering Magazine on "Machine Shop Management in Europe and America," he ends with a sort of lay sermon to employers. He has pronounced that America leads the world industrially, but thinks she has not all the elements by which she can retain her industrial supremacy. Division of labour is tending to make the shop hand the slave of the automatic machine and the model shop; and "it is from the mass of workers that most of the American inventions and improvements in machinery have come. He says:—

Both Europeans and Americans are straining every nerve to increase the productivity of their machinery, but there is no competitive strife amongst manufacturers which aims at creating a class of well fed, well clothed, sheltered and educated, and consequently strong and intelligent, operatives. Yet without such, good machinery and useful inventions are impossibilities. It is from the ranks, those who come in daily and hourly contact with the realities of production, that improvements come. The human being, which forms the most important part of amanufacturing establishment, receives too little consideration from the employer. . I believe the nation will advance most rapidly which grapples with these questions first, and combines the study of the welfare of its workers with that of improvements in its mechanical equipment.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY IN BRIEF.

EPITOMISED IN HEINE.

THE Quarterly Review has a brilliant article on the ideals of Heinrich Heine. It is thus the writer sets his theme:—

To understand Heine we must understand the Nineteenth Century transition. He is its epitom:. What is the "modern spirit" about which we talk so much and so glibly? Our century began with apolaustic rationalism; its next phase was a scientific materialism; its last hours are becoming more spiritual. In the political plane Liberalism has corresponded to rationalism, the utilitarian creed to the materialism of science. Democratic ideals are at length tending to pervade of science. Democratic deals are religin tending to pervate the manifold forms of administration. Materialism, and the sentimentality which is materialism's literary offspring, have only been exorcised in its old age. Its struggles towards the light, its return to "nature," its wanton exuberance in emancipa-tion, led it to secularise the holy. It is only just determining, by a leaven of selfless altruism, by cosmopolitan free trade in ideals, by more appreciative intercommunication, to hallow the secular. But throughout the medley of its movements—through the dry utilitarianism of the English school, the metallic hedonism of the French, the dreamy pantheism of the German—the spirit of self-sacrifice, which is the true essence of Christianity, has irradiated it. In no age has there been more comfort and more suffering; in no age has duty prompted comfort to share so much with suffering. The consequence has been a startling sense of contrast—a cleft—which has impressed individuality on thought and feeling. Now, irony is the very humour of contrasts, the electric spark of ideals in concussion with facts. Poetry, like nature, seeks to heal the ruin by garlanding the rift. It was almost inevitable that a great ironic piet should arise to personify the "Weltschmerz" which has all along been groaning and travailing, a weird minor of dirgeaccompaniment to the paeans of liberation and invention still ringing in our ears. Conflict and contrast are the recruiting sergeants of our age. Art and philosophy may no longer be dandled as hallowed playthings; genius must subserve life; there is no escape from conscription in the cause of humanity.

ITS TWO COLOSSAL EGOISMS.

In the early part of this century two colossal egoisms were constraining Europe: the one that of Goethe, the other that of Napoleon. We have purposely ranked Goethe first, because his influence has proved more permanent. The full drift of Goethe's personality has been misappreciated in this country, owing to the blue spectacles of cur own near-sighted Carlyle. . . To realise one's highest capacities was his gosyle. Napoleon's egoism was of an opposite order: it was egotism as distinguished from egoism. . . Napoleon discarded the bygone. He shot through the globe like a pitiless meteor, dealing destruction, his eyes riveted on the future. . . The Bastille of Europe was overthrown. Out rushed the ideas. . . . Among the ideas that thus exultant bounded into the free air—was Heinrich Heine.

THE GOAL OF HEINE'S PILGRIMAGE.

Heine's passion was Freedom. Not the mechanical equality of the French Revolution, nor Byron's idolatry of personal and national independence, but an inward, a spiritual freedom. There was "the passive freedom of Goethe" over against "the active slavery of the Romantics." "Heine set himself to make freedom active," but "he was impetuous and insurgent." He lacked that "divine conversion of the will "which Amiel makes the claim of Christianity. He became "a tiger of Bacchus." But this is Heine's own later confession:

Yes! I have returned to God like the prodigal son after my long swineherdship among the Hegelians. Is it misery that sends me hom? Perhaps a less miserable reason. A heavenly home-sickness overtook me, and urged me on through gorge and forest over the dizziest peaks of Dialectic. On my way I found the God of the Pantheists, but he was of no avail. This poor dreamy being is cramped into the web and growth of the

world—the world's prisoner. He gapes on you without will or power. To have a will one needs personality, and free elbowroom is indispensable for its manifestation.

On which the reviewer remarks :-

Yes! "God is all, but all is not God." This formula of his glowing youth he had at length learned to interpret. But the "new birth," "the conversion of the will," this he could not learn. His genius hovers in a borderland between the spiritual and the sensuous. If his body could not emancipate itself from the spirit, neither could his spirit entirely renounce the body. This borderland, which sheds such a charm over his every word, is the region with which we set out—the domain of ideas.

The poet's patriotism and family affection are warmly vindicated by the writer.

"The Three Finest Comic Characters."

Who are "the three finest comic characters" in all literature? That is a bold question to raise. But it is raised in *Gentleman's* by Mr. J. B. Hadley. And this is his answer:—

If I were asked to name the three finest comic characters that human genius has yet familiarised to the imagination of mankind, I should unhesitatingly select "Sir John Falstaff," "Don Quixote," and "My Uncle Toby"; and though the decision of such a question must be, to some extent, a matter of individual taste and predilection, I think few competent judges would be found to cavil at my selection. Some, perhaps, would be inclined to advance the claims of "Sir Roger de Coverley" and "Parson Adams," or to "hark, back" to Gargantua and Pantagruel and the earlier Rabelaisian humour . . . But, for me at least, the trio I have named will always stand pre-eminent, forming, as it were, the upper hierarchy of the Comic Immortals.

So he heads his paper "The Comic Immortals: a Comparison and a Contrast." The antitheses suggested are innumerable. Here are a few:—

Sir John Falstaff and Don Quixote equally excite our mirth, but the former is not only the cause of wit in others-he is witty himself and relishes a joke. Whereas the latter never smiles. Nothing but his wit and good-humour save the English knight from absolute contempt, and nothing saves the Spaniard but his virtue and valour. We as often laugh with Falstaff as at him, but Quixote never shares the joke. He gives it up to us entirely. But though there is more wit than humour in Falstaff, and no wit and infinite humour in the character of the lean Knight of La Mancha, it would not be right to say that Shakespeare's creation excels in wit alone. A higher compliment cannot possibly be paid to the fine genius of Sterne than to associate My Uncle Toby with Falstaff and Don Quixote. It would be prepostercus overpraise to compare Sterne as a man of genius with Shakespeare and Cervanies; but the single character of My Uncle Toby would not have been unworthy of any comic writer the world has yet produced. But, exquisite as is the hum ur displayed in the delineation of my Uncle Toby's character, it is not the point of the picture that is the most precious. It is his unaffected goodness of nature that leaves the strongest impression on the mind amidst all his amusing eccen ricities.

MR. SAMUEL HARDEN CHURCH contributes "a Tricentenary Study" of Cromwell to the Allantic Monthly for April, and joins issue with Dr. Gardiner—whose eminence he cordially acknowledges—on two points. The massacre at Drogheda he cannot reprobate as Dr. Gardiner reprobates it. It was in accord with the spirit of the times. Cromwell only did "what every other English commander who has fought in foreign wars since his time has done in greater or less degree." Dr. Gardiner contends that "Cromwell was not a constructive statesman, but only a destructive force." Mr. Church rejoins that Cromwell "was the most constructive of all the statesmen that England has producest."

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A SPANISH POET AND NOVELIST.

In Nordisk Tidskrift (No. 3) Adolf Hillman gites the interesting life-story of the Spanish poet and novelist, Pedro Antonio de Alarcon, who died at Madrid some eight years ago, after a stormy and eventful career, which, however, was not destitute of the success and triumph to which his genius entitled him. He was born of noble family in the little town of Guadix in Granada. Gaudix was at that time in an impoverished state, but was nevertheless in possession of a cathedral, an Arabian castle, a river, gardens, fertile fields and olive-yards, a Lower Court, two monuments from the Roman time. and a Phoenician relief. "The cathedral, however, was the one relic of its former greatness, and it was here" that Alarcon received his first impression of art, of architecture and painting, of music and poetry. He was given a preliminary schooling and sent to Granada to study law. His parents, however, being too poor to afford the costly examination, and believing that they would see him a bishop at least, it was decided that Antonio should become a priest.

MAGAZINE EDITOR AND JOURNALIST.

Antonio, however, had little taste for such a career, and, after a hard struggle between filial duty and his own aspirations, fled from his home to Cadiz. Here, together with the novelist Tarrago, he founded a literary review, El Eco de Occidente, where his first poems saw the light of day. The review was successful enough, but Alarcon's heart was set on Madrid, and to Madrid he went with a baggage composed chiefly of MSS. and ambitious hopes. Later, these rosy hopes paling as his purse became emptier, he returned to Granada, and, with the consent of his parents, continued his review. El Eco de Occidente. He here joined a society of smart littérateurs and artists called La Cuerda, but his own magazine and the work of this club appears to have been insufficient for Alarcon's energy. He was now on fire with a longing to join the revolutionary movement, and to this end published La Rendención, a newspaper which made fierce attacks on priesthood and militarism. Obtaining little support, he wearied and returned to Madrid. La Cuerda moved thither also, altered its name to Colonia Granadina, and took for its motto "Sin un Cuarto!" ("Without a farthing!") From the garret, on the door of which this significant motto was with cheery defiance emblazoned, the gay Bohemians showered over the capital prose, poetry, songs, sketches, novels, and anecdotes, all of which were eagerly devoured by the cultured Madrid society, and made the authors famous and popular, but by no means rich. They were still sin un cuarto. More often than not they starved, and, when they had money, they flung it about with oriental contempt. It was a Bohemian life founded on the programme of George Sand.

A SOLDIER CRITIC.

It was a troubled time for Spain. The iron hand of Narváez had saved her from any severer shock, but mischief was in the air, and young lungs drank it in. Isabella's popularity was in its decline, and the downfall of the dynasty was aimed at, though not accomplished until fifteen years later. Alarcon was offered the editorship of a lampoonish paper, entitled El Látigo (The Whip), which became the model of Rochefort's La Lanterne. This paper was under the protection of several influential persons, and had for its aim the dethronement

of Isabella. Alarcon was only twenty-one, of fiery Andalusian blood, of adventurous temperament and-sin un cuarto. He accepted to his cost the perilous position, was deserted in his direst need by his newspaper accomplices, who washed their hands of the whole affair, and was glad, indeed, to withdraw from politics and betake himself to Segovia, there to give himself wholly to literature. He became a popular novelist and a stern, much-feared dramatic critic, the salons of the aristocracy being everywhere open to him. Suddenly, however, he vanished from the pomp and glitter. He had joined the Spanish army as a simple soldier in the war against Morocco. He fought gallantly, and was rewarded with a medal for bravery, the order of knighthood, and a small pension. Later, he published his battle experiences. In the revolution of September, 1866, he was banished, having once more meddled with politics, and spent his exile in Paris. In 1869 he was made Spanish Minister at Stockholm, but did not accept the post, preferring to remain in his own country. In 1865 he married Paulina Contreras y Reyes, a beautiful woman, and the hot-blooded student, Bohemian littérateur, soldier, and man of the world became a most exemplary husband and father. He was a prolific writer and possessed a fascinating style.

WHEN DOES THE NINETEENTH CENTURY END?

THE question whether the twentieth century begins on January 1st, 1900, or on January 1st, 1901, is already a much-debated one. A writer in the *Irish Monthly* for April disposes of the difficulty as follows:

Many writers seem to think that we are getting through the last year of the century; but surely the year wrong. The first century of the Christian Era, like every other since, did not consist of ninety-nine years, but of a hundred, and was not completed till December 31st, A.D. 100; and, therefore, January, A.D. 101, was the first month of the second century; for, as far as the present question is concerned, we may suppose the year to have always begun as it begins now. And so for every century since then; and 1899 is not the last year of the nin-teenth century—not the ultimate but the penultimate, pene ultimass, almost the last, the last but one. Nearly two years still between us and the twentieth century—too long for some of us to wait.

A month or two ago the question was taken up by Dr. Monro Gibson in the Free Church Chronicle. By the aid of a series of diagrams he sought to prove that the century would close with the year 1899. According to his reckoning the dating through the first year after the birth of Christ is by fractions of a year, and the first year of the new century is dated 1900. At the end of 1899 we seem to need another year to complete the nineteenth century: but it is not so, for we had our first year in the shape of twelve months before we began to reckon years. The dating of the first year being by months only, the second year in dating is the year 1, and the 1900th year is the year 1899. To put it another way, a man may say he is in his hundredth year as soon as he has completed his ninety-ninth year.

In the number issued in April of the Allgemeine Konservative Monatsschrift the whole question of the year of the birth of Christ is gone into in a very learned manner. The writer discusses in considerable detail the Ecclesiastical Calendar which dated the year from the Easter full moon, and draws attention to the various errors and changes in the different cal-ndars—Ecclesiastical, Roman, Astronomical, etc. He, too, decides finally that the new century begins on January 1st, 1900.

EVOLUTION AND THE MYSTERY OF EVIL.

MR. JOHN FISKE, who has been called "the American Herbert Spencer—with a difference," contributes to the Atlantic Monthly for April an essay on "The Mystery of Evil." He holds that "the Calvinist is much more nearly in accord with our modern knowledge than are Plato and Mill." The advance of modern science, he says, "carries us irresistibly to what some German philosophers call Monism, but I prefer to call it Mono-

In getting rid of the Devil, and regarding the universe as the multiform manifestation of a single all-pervading Deity, we become for the first time pure and uncompromising monotheists,-believers in the ever-living, unchangeable, and allwise Heavenly Father, in whom we may declare our trust without the faintest trace of mental reservation.

A NECESSITY OF CONSCIOUSNESS.

Mr. Fiske then plunges into the depths of psychology, and argues that consciousness, the bed-rock of all our knowledge, is only possible through difference :-

That ceaseless flutter, in which the quintessence of conscious life consists, is kept up by the perpetual introduction of the relations of likeness and unlikeness. . . . It is an undeniable fact that we cannot know anything whatever except as contrasted with something else. . . . In just the same way, it follows that without knowing that which is morally evil we could not possibly recognise that which is morally good. . . . In a happy world there must be sorrow and pain, and in a moral world the knowledge of evil is indispensable. . . . God is the creator of evil, and from the eternal scheme of things diabolism is for ever excluded.

WHERE NATURAL SELECTION CANNOT WORK.

From these more familiar regions Mr. Fiske passes into the realm of biology. He thus illustrates the genesis

If an individual antelope falls below the average of the herd ... speed, he is sure to become food for lions; and thus the high average of speed in the herd is maintained by natural selection. But if an individual man becomes a drunkard, though his capabilities be ever so much curtailed by this vice, yet the variety of human faculty furnishes so many hooks with which to keep one's hold upon life that he may sin long and flagrantly without perishing; and if the drunkard survives, the action of natural selection in weeding out drunkenness is checked. There is thus a wide interval between the highest and lowest degrees of completeness in living that are compatible with maintenance

Now it is because of this interval that men can be distinguished as morally bad or morally good.

THE FUNCTION OF CONSCIENCE.

Morality comes upon the scene when there is an alternative offered of leading better lives or worse lives. And just as up to this point the actions of the forefathers of mankind have been determined by the pursuit of pleasure and avoidance of pain, so now they begin to be practically determined by the pursuit of goodness and avoidance of evil. This rise from a bestial to a moral plane of existence involves the acquirement of the know-ledge of good and evil. Conscience is generated to play a part analogous to that played by the sense of pain in the lower stages of life, and to keep us from wrong-doing.

THE FUNCTION OF RELIGION.

To the mere love of life, which is the conservative force that keeps the whole animal world in existence, there now comes gradually to be superadded the feeling of religious aspiration, which is nothing more nor less than the yearning after the highest possible completeness of spiritual life. In the lower stages of human development this religious aspiration has as yet but an embryonic existence, and moral obligations are still but imperfectly recognised. It is only after long ages of social discipline, fraught with cruel afflictions and grinding mis-ry, that the moral law becomes dominant and religious aspiration intense and abiding in the soul. When such a stage is reached,

we have at last in man a creature different in kind from his predecessors, and fit for an everlasting life of progress, for a closer and closer communion with God in beatitude that shall endure.

EVIL-WHAT IT IS, AND WILL BE.

As we survey the course of this wonderful evolution, it begins to become manifest that moral evil is simply the characteristic of the lower state of living as looked at from the higher state. Its existence is purely relative, yet it is profoundly real. In the process of spiritual evolution evil must needs be present. But the nature of evolution also requires that it should be evanescent. In the higher stages, that which is worse than the best need no longer be positively bad. From the general analogies furnished in the process of evolution, we are entitled to hope that, as it approaches its goal and man comes nearer to God, the fact of evil will lapse into a mere memory, in which the shadowed past shall serve as a background for the realised glory of the present. Many are the pains of life, and the struggle with wickedness is hard; its course is marked with sorrow and tears. But assuredly its deep impress upon the human soul is the indispensable background against which shall or set hereafter the eternal joys of heaven!

IS LAPLACE'S NEBULAR THEORY UPSET?

"THE Solar System in the Light of Recent Discoveries" is the heading of a paper by Mr. T. J. J. See in the "the law of temperature," as he calls it, which was fore-shadowed by Helmholtz in 1854, by Lane in 1869, and by Ritter in 1881, but discovered by Mr. See in 1898. It relates solely to gaseous bodies, and describes a feature of their contraction under gravitation. It runs: "The increase in the total amount of heat generated by the mass in condensing from infinite expansion varies inversely as the square of the radius."

From this consideration, it was plain that the production of heat would become a maximum when the radius had attained the smallest value consistent with the laws of gaseous constitution. . . . After the star has attained a certain very great density, it ceases to act as a gas, becomes liquid or solid, and the law of

temperature thenceforth ceases to hold true.

But with gases, "when the radius is infinite the temperature is zero, and when the radius is zero the temperature is infinite." In the case of the diffused nebulæ, the radius is taken to be infinite, and the temperature is near the absolute zero, 273° C. "We may therefore suppose the diffused and irregular nebulæ, as well as the milky nebulosity so abundantly scattered over the sky, to be intensely cold."

Laplace, on the other hand, "assumed that our system originated from the condensation of a fiery nebula of immense extent which at one time stretched beyond the orbit of the outermost planet. This nebula was supposed to be a gaseous mass, heated to a high temperature." continuous cooling, zone after zone of heated vapour was

thrown off, and condensed into planets. The future of the sun is thus foretold :-

The secular shrinkage of the sun's radius will cause a steady rise in its temperature, and when the body has reached the stage of Sirius, where the temperature is perhaps doubled, the light emitted will become intensely blue. The temperature may be expected to go on rising till a small radius is attained, and finally, when the dense mass, intensely hot, becomes incapable of further shrinkage, on account of increase in the molecular forces resisting condensation, a cooling will gradually ensue, after which the body will liquefy, and then rapidly decline in splendour. The sun will thenceforth be wrapped in everlasting darkness, and the chill of death will overtake the planetary

But when the sun's temperature is still rising the decrease of its disk will diminish the heat received from it by the earth.

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THE MYSTERIES OF MITHRA.

IMPERIAL Rome presents a curious analogy to the London of our day in that it became the receptacle of all known religions, the centre to which flowed every variety of strange beliefs, rituals, and superstitions. M. Gasquet contributes to the first April number of the Revue des Deux Mondes a paper on the worship and the mysteries of Mithra, which formerly exercised so much influence in the Imperial City. Under the Empire the old beliefs were dying, and the moment was ripe for the propaganda of new deities. The people were not attracted either by Greek philosophy or by the political cultus of the person of Augustus. They demanded something more full of colour, symbolism, and spiritual consolation. Thus was the ground prepared for the religions which came from the East. Judaism enjoyed a fleeting popularity, but the simplicity of its dogma and the purity of its ethics repelled the populace, while the worship of Cybele was discredited by the charlatanism and immorality of its priests. There remained the two religions of Isis and of Mithra, which continued to exist even to the fifth century of the Christian era. Of the two, that of Isis was practically absorbed by the cult of Mithra, and at one moment there seemed to be a question whether it would be Christianity or Mithriacism which would be adopted by Europe.

CHRISTIANITY A MITHRAIC HERESY!

It may well be asked what was this Mithraic religion. Unfortunately, none of the special treatises which dealt with it have come down to us except in fragments, and other sources of information are equally incomplete. M. Dupuis formed the extraordinary notion that Christianity was a branch of Mithriacism—a sort of Mithraic heresy. More recently Professor Cumont has endeavoured to penetrate the mysteries of Mithraic doctrine.

What then are the origins of Mithriacism? The Romans appear to have regarded it indifferently as derived from Persian or Chaldean sources. Certainly we find the bull of Zoroastrian legend, which may very likely be also related to the astronomical bull of Babylon. Moreover, on Mithraic monuments we find the dog, the crow and the serpent of the Avesta, and the twelve signs of the Zodiac, which recall the religions of Nineveh and of Chaldea. The reader of Milton is familiar with the two great principles of good and evil, represented by Ormuzd and Ahriman respectively. Surrounding Ormuzd are twenty-eight Izeds representing the elements of fire, air, water, etc., and Mithra is one of these Izeds. He belongs to the oldest Aryan mythology, and appears to have been a direct creation by Ormuzd, who places him on an equality with himself. He is at once the dawn and the twilight. Lord of the vast pasturages of Heaven, he distributes richness and fertility. He wages perpetual warfare with the darkness and the works of darkness. He has 10,000 eyes and 10,000 ears, so that nothing that is done on earth escapes him, and he knows the most secret thoughts. His special aversion is lying; he is the god of truth, presiding over contracts and the pledged word of men. He presides also over social relations and over those ties which assure the stability of the domestic hearth. Still more interesting is his position as the friend and the consoler of mankind; he is the mediator between men, and between the creature and its creator. After death it is he who assists the souls of the departed to pass the fatal bridge, and it is he who weighs their actions in the scales of justice; in fact, he is the triple divinity of heaven, of earth, and of death. The conception of such a divinity is undeniably a lofty one, and in some respects affords a remarkable anticipation of the Christian conception of the Messiah. The worship

of Mithra spread first to Phrygia, then to the shores of the Mediterranean, and so to Rome.

ASTRONOMY AND RELIGION.

What, it will be asked, were the so-called mysteries o. the worship of Mithra? Briefly, they were designed to explain this present life of mankind, to calm the fear of death, and to free humanity from future doom by a purification from sin. The ritual of Mithra was largely astronomical, and the heavenly bodies were conceived of as exercising a direct influence on human destiny. Thus, the divine essence of the soul falls into materialism and forgetfulness of the eternal light by a gradual process, which is often represented by a figure of a staircase with seven stopping-places, where are found open doors. These doors are the planets, each of which in turn endows the soul with the faculties necessary for earthly existence. The soul goes up the staircase again, and at each point it sheds a portion of material element, and arrives at the top in a purely spiritual condition. It is impossible to follow M. Gasquet through every section of his long and learned article. Enough to add that Mithriacism owed its success to two principal causes. In the first place, it purified paganism by presenting a religion of a single god; secondly, it furnished an active and practical moral code, it stood on the whole for good against evil, for light against darkness, and yet it did not encourage asceticism or withdrawal from the things of the world, for it taught that life is the means which God has given us in order to earn the rewards of eternity.

THE END OF MITHRIACISM.

This creed, though it was still flourishing at the end of the fourth century, had become but a memory by the middle of the fifth. It was swallowed up whole in the shipwreck of paganism, though traces of it are to be found in the beliefs of various obscure Christian sects, and in the astrological speculations of the scholastic theologians. It may be said to have failed partly because its tendency was too individualistic. It inculcated the necessity for personal holiness, but it did not inculcate the great Christian law "Love thy neighbour as thyself." The religion of Mithra limited the law of love to the members of its own faith, whereas Christianity made the application of that law universal. The religion of Mithra was, however, absolutely unique amid all the religions of antiquity in excluding women from its mysteries. Thus, though Mithriacism was well advised in breaking with the sensualities of Assyria and Babylon, yet it erred in rejecting not the least noble heritage of paganism—the conception of the majesty of maternity. Christianity, in its triumph over the religion of Mithra, was strong enough to adopt some of the practices of that creed in minor details; thus we celebrate the anniversary of the Nativity on December 25th, which was the day of the Natalitia of Mithra.

THE Girl's Realm is doing good work in encouraging its readers to a study of Ruskin. It has just awarded its Ruskin prize for the best essay on "Ruskin's Ideal of Girlhood." To Society girls it offers high precedent for this study. For in a sketch by "Sybil" of Princess Alice of Albany, the writer says:—

I have no doubt that Princess Alice has many times been held in the arms of John Ruskin, for he was an intimate friend of her father, and occasionally visited at Claremont, and his teaching was much valued both by the Duke and Duchess of Albany. His "Sesame and Lilies" was one of the first books which was placed in the hands of Princess Alice when she was old enough to understand it.

When Society women are reared on Ruskin, what may we expect Society to become?

THE REVIEWS REVIEWED.

THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

THE July number opens with anticipations of the issues to be fought out in the presidential election next year. Dr. Shaw reports the Republican party to be very compact, while their opponents are "still very much at sea." He suggests that the best strategy for the Democrats would be to drop the project of free silver coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1, and to demand the repeal of any protective duties which have created or pampered "trusts."

35,000 COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS OUSTED!

The rapid formation of great "trusts" has, among other upsetting results, seriously affected commercial travellers. Dr. Shaw says:—

Under the old system it was indispensable to keep on the road an army of American commercial travellers, taken as a body, are a most creditable factor in our national life and citizen-ship. Mr. P. E. Dowe, president of the Commercial Travellers' National League, testified before the Industrial Commission at Washington on June 16th that not less than 35,000 commercial travellers would be thrown out of employment as the result of the American trust movement up to date. This, he explained, would mean a loss to the men of \$60,000,000 a year in salaries. An almost equal amount, he further explained, would be lost to the railroads and hotels of the country by the disappearance of all these commercial travellers from their accustomed routes and stoppingplaces. Mr. Dowe might also have mentioned the fact that the livery stable business as well as the hotels will suffer to the extent of many millions a year in the West and South

That this immense saving can be effected

without lessening the consumption is a proof of the fearfully wasteful methods of the competitive system, which is not likely to be lost upon the world. At present, as Dr. Shaw points out, the saving swells the profits of the monopoly, and does not reduce the price to the consumer. He asks that these benefits should be shared with the community. He anticipates that "in some industries, without a doubt, there will soon appear the international trust, controlling the whole planet as respects a particular line of production."

SELF-GOVERNING CAPACITY OF THE FILIPINOS

Among the special articles attention falls to be given to "Phases of the Philippine Situation," by Mr. John Barrett, late United States Minister to Siam. He reports very favourably of the self-governing powers at present displayed by the Filipinos. He savs:—

The government which was organised by Aguinaldo at Cavite, and continued first at Bakor and later at Malolos, developed into a much more elaborate affair than its most ardent supporters had originally expected. By the middle of October, 1898, he had assembled at Malolos a congress of one hundred men who would compare in behaviour, manner, dress, and education with

the average men of the better classes of other Asiatic nations, possibly including the Japanese. These men, whose sessions I repeatedly attended, conducted themselves with great decorum, and showed a knowledge of debate and parliamentary law that would not compare unfavourably with the Japanese Parliament. The executive portion of the government was made up of a ministry of bright men who seemed to understand their respective positions.

The army, however, of Aguinaldo was the marvel of his achievements. had over twenty regiments of comparatively wellorganised, well-drilled, and well-dressed soldiers, carrying modern rifles and ammunition. I saw many of thes: regiments executing not only regimental, but battalion and company drill with a precision that astonished me. Certainly as far as dress was concerned the comparison with the uniform of our soldiers was favourable to the Filipinos. They were officered largely, except in the higher positions, with young men who were ambitious to win honors and were not merely show fighters.

In the government which the United States will finally set up, Mr. Barrett would give the Filipinos a greater share

than is generally suggested. He says :-

This fighting may have rather proved that they have an executive capacity, a power of organisation, and a persistency of effort for which otherwise we would probably never have given them credit.

OTHER ARTICLES.

M. Pierre de Coubertin writes on modern history and historians in France. He hails M. Taine as the founder of the modern scientific school. Before him "art was everywhere, science nowhere." Thiers, Lamartine, Chateaubriand, Renan, and Lavisse wrote history not as in was, but as they wished at to be. M. Taine brought the new principle—the writer does



ROSA BONHEUR.

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not hesitate to say—from Germany. A travel paper, by Mr. G. W. James, sketches scenery and life in "Our South-West," where Spain once ruled. What strikes the reader at once in glancing through the number is the copiously illustrated sketch of Rosa Bonheur, by Ernest Knaufft.

THE AUSTRALASIAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

THE May number is all alive with anticipations of the New South Wales referendum on June 20th, which we now know decided in favour of Federation. There are pressing messages from Mr. Reid and Mr. Barton; there are vigorous editorial appeals; and there are all kinds of cartoons on the subject. General Booth's departure excites attention. A full-page portrait is given of the General, and Mr. Bramwell Booth adds an appreciation of his father. He says the General's greatest power lies in his sympathy. He shrewdly observes that "the Church Army is perhaps a greater certificate to his sagacity than the Salvation Army itself. The attitude of a large part of the religious world has been totally changed towards efforts of all kinds for Christianising the people and for ameliorating their social miseries." The enthusiasm expressed over the first match played by the Australian cricketers in England makes one wonder what kind of ecstasy their great victory of June 17th will have called forth.

The Automatic Coupler in America.

Cassier's for June has an article by Mr. H. G. Prout on "Automatic Couplers for Goods Trains." He says:—

At the end of June, 1889, about six per cent, of the freight cars in the United States were equipped with automatic couplers. By January 1st, 1899, the proportion of cars so equipped had risen to 77 per cent. These couplers are all of the general style known first as the Janney type, and now usually called the Master Car Builders' coupler. This quick development . . . did not begin with legislation, but it has probably been accelerated. . . . The Federal Act of 1893 provided that cars running in interstate service must be equipped with automatic couplers before January 1; 1898, but gave to the Interstate Commerce Commission power to extend the time for cause, and the commission has extended the time until January 1, 1600.

has extended the time until January 1, 1900.

No class of men in the community felt so keenly and seriously the importance of saving railroad employees from accidents of this kind as did the officers of the railroads themselves. These men realised, as nobody else could, the suffering among the min and their families, and the pecuniary loss to the railroads.

From the latest statistics . . . it appears that the accidents to train hands in coupling have decreased 50.6 per cent, as compared with 1893. But in the same time all accidents to employees fell off 37.9 per cent.

Absence of uniformity and efficiency in couplers will shortly be removed, when a greater reduction of accidents is expected.

THE Pall Mall Magazine for July is chiefly distinguished for its opening photogravure of Rembrandt's "A Man in Armour," and Lord Charles Beresford's paper, quoted elsewhere, on "The Anglo-American Entente." Mr. Peter B. Wight supplies a well illustrated article on "Modern Architecture in Chicago," which he declares to have been "less influenced by foreign schools and the fads and fashions that have prevailed in the United States from time to time, than that of any other American city," to "contain elements of originality." The only approach to an indigenous architecture is found in its homes. The seemingly inevitable—article on wireless telegraphy is furnished by H.C. Marillier. Mr. W. E. Henley revels in criticism of the Daily Telegraph's list of the "Hundred Best-Novels."

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

THE chief distinction of the July number is Mr. Henry Cust's fine essay on "The Genesis of Germany," which, with several other articles, asks for separate treatment. The contents generally leave a vivid impression of their actuality.

THE PARISIAN BEDLAM.

"The Civil War in France" is the title taken by Admiral Maxse for his paper from François Coppée's anti-Dreyfus utterance since the judgment of the Cour de Cassation. It is a gruesome picture that is presented. The writer says:—

The other day in Paris a Frenchman of some distinction, who has been a Senator and Deputy said to a friend of mine, "I believe Dreyfus is innocent, but he ought to be found guilty by the Rennes court-martial. If I were one of the judges, I should condemn him!"

A somewhat famous newspaper correspondent said to meduring a recent visit to Paris while talking of the condition of France: "I feel sometimes as if I were living in a mad-house, so inexplicable to-me is the common reasoning on this affair; or, if I am listening to sane people, whether I ought not to be shut up as out of my senses."

The perverted sentiment, of which I have given some specimens, is of course fashionable.

THE DECAY OF ALGIERS.

"A Study in Jew Baiting" is supplied by Mr. F. C. Conybeare from the horrors perpetrated by anti-Semitic mobs in Algiers in January, 1898. He says:—

The decay of the French population nowhere produces more disastrous consequences than in Algeria, where the Italian, Maltese and Spanish element is rapidly getting the better of the French. As has already been pointed out, nearly seventeen thousand of these foreigners have acquired full citizenship in the last ten years alone. They are ignorant, dirty, superstitious, and hopelessly enslaved by their priests. French traditions and aspirations are alien to them, and they will not learn the French language and history in their schools. The few immigrants from France who settle among them are assimilated by, instead of assimilating, them. It is they who are responsible for the disgraceful scenes of pillage and cruelty which have disgraced Algiers and other colonial centres.

HUMOUR VERSUS VANITY.

Mr. Leslie Stephen takes Southey's letters as a theme for his biographical study. He refers to the poet's egregiously high opinion of himself and expectation of fame. Mr. Stephens says:—

A man could hardly take himself so seriously who had any very strong sense of humour. But a sense of humour is hard to reconcile with some cardinal virtues. The true humourist sees that the world is a tragi-comedy, a Vanity Fair, in which enthusiasm is out of place. Southey, with a sense of humour, would have been alive to his own smallness in the general system of things; he would have perceived that even a Quarterly Reviewer cannot make the great current flow backwards, and that a drudging journalist had no right to drape himself in the robes of a prophet.

CANON BARNETT, writing in the Sunday Magazine on the Poor Law and the children, urges that the Poor Law should at once hand over the children to the education authorities for differential training. He tells this striking story:—

In a German town, during the Franco-German war, a large orphanage was required to hous; som; wounded soldiers. At once families in the neighbourhood offered to take the orphans and leave the building free. When the war was over and it was proposed to replace the children no one was willing to give them up; and ever since it has been recognised that the better and the Christian way is that of adopting orphans in families.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THERE is much solid and appetizing fare in the July number. Distinctly the lightest article is Mr. Herbert Paul's on the Conservatism of President Kruger, noticed elsewhere. Separate treatment is also required for Dr. Barry's plea for virtually Americanizing the papacy, for Ritortus' discovery that the whole world belongs to British capital, and for Professor Dowden's stately paper on Puritanism in English literature.

WHAT IS CANCER?

The cancer problem is discussed by Dr. Woods utchinson. He describes cancer as "treason in the Hutchinson. republic of the body," as "a rebellion of the cells." finds the conclusion to be irresistible that "a cancer is a gland turned parasite, growing and spreading at the expense of the rest of the body." "The whole process from start to finish is simply a repetition of the earlier stages of gland formation in embryonic life." It is "a health process gone wrong." The writer rejects the theories that it is due to local irritation (blow, chafe, bruise, etc.), or to parasites. Rather he traces it to disturbances of balance within the organism itself. It appears with the advent of incipient senility; and in organs that are in process of atrophy. The gland-cells, though losing their functions and income, "have still strength to inaugurate a rebellion." The writer, while quoting a high authority to the effect that the apparent increase in cancer is statistical rather than real, reports a concurrence of expert opinion that cancer is slowly increasing-thanks chiefly to the larger number of people whom modern improvements keep alive to the cancer age. Yet it is emphatically a local disease and curable by early surgical operation in 80 per cent. of

MEN OF GENIUS AND COLLEGE TRAINING.

Mr. Frederic Harrison, in the study of Lamb and Keats, which he delivered at the opening of Edmonton Free Library, refuses to either author a place in the foremost rank of writers, but grants to each the possession of "a rare unique fascinating gift of his own." He lays stress on this fact in both:—

Here are two of our brightest men of genius, one a writer of exquisite prose, the other a poet endowed with the luscious note of a nightingale. Vet both were wholly bereft of any education of the official and academic sort. They gave themselves the whole of the education they had, with scant leisure, meagre resources, cruel hindrances. How few indeed of our famous writers in prose or verse, even our men of learning or of science, owe their success to the conventional school and college curriculum! Not Shakespeare, certainly, nor Marlowe, nor Pope, nor Shelley, nor Byron, nor Burns, nor Scott. All of these made themselves, formed their own minds, their own ideals and form. And so, too, did Swift and Defoe, Goldsmith and Gibbon, Mill and Grote, Spencer and Darwin. Milton, Gray and Johnson are the few examples of those who received complete academic training, and even they gave themselves the best part of their own education. You, too, may give yourselves your own education! Nay, you must do so!

Mr. Harrison fears that our popular education, while teaching millions "the art of correct correspondence, quick arithmetic, and some popular statistics of a remunerative sort," really "deadens originality of mind, vulgarises form, dulls the desire for literature, and would cramp genius, if it ever could seize the chance."

THE APPROACHING FIGHT WITH THE DRINK TRADE.

Canon Hicks welcomes Messrs. Rowntree and Sherwell's book on the Temperance Question, objects to its onslaught on prohibition, thinks his temperance friends would not advocate but might accept the author's scheme

of municipal management, and fears the brewer capturing town councils. He anticipates shortly "another tremendous struggle with the liquor traffic." He concludes:—

We need not trouble ourselves overmuch about detailed schemes, nor be too anxious about ultimate plans of temperance reform. The great struggle will be at the outset, and it will be fought on "Compensation." The "Trade" will bitterly resent the claim of the public to deal with it at discretion; it will plead imaginary vested interests, it will appeal ad misericordiam, it will exhaust every artifice of intrigue, every mode of misrepresentation, every power of obstruction. But it will be beaten hopelessly, and that first victory will nerve reformers of all shades to further efforts.

DANE V. TEUTON.

George Brandes takes occasion from the Sleswick troubles to deny the Prussian charge that Danish culture is but a "mock sun" of the German. He writes eloquently and forcibly in proof of the independent intellectual life of Denmark. He maintains that Danish literature has aided the development of the German. He finds the strength of the Danish style in its cheerfulness. He traces, by the bye, the tendency to irony and satire in Danish literature to its modern founder, who was a comic dramatist. He claims that "the best public" has a finer sense of art and letters in Copenhagen than in Berlin. As a sign of the general diffusion of culture in Denmark, he cites the yearly circulation of eighty thousand subscribers possessed by the scientific journal the Frem.

A NEW WORLD SWITZERLAND.

Dr. Antonio G. Perez puts in a sanguine plea for "the independence of Cuba." Americans will, it is to be feared, feel his case to be stronger in rhetoric than argument. He extols, for example, the strategic importance of Cuba,—its command of the Panama or Nicaraguan canal,—and then declares that a Cuban Republic would be a guarantee of peace in the New World. He does not seem to see that the attractions he puts so eloquently would form too tempting a bait for any great sea-power to withstand in times of emergency. This is his picture of the future:—

As Cuban ports will be open to the commerce of the whole world, in time the luxuriantly lovely island with its tropical scenery, as yet little known, may perhaps come to hold the place in America that Switzerland does in Europe—viz., that of an ideal resort for tourists, and a refuge for the oppressed of every clime.

He bitterly resents the suggestion of Cuba being made a dumping ground for negro fugitives from the United States. He asserts that "the native Cubans are, we may say, almost unanimously in favour of a Republic."

THE REAL HOPE OF THE PAPACY.

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"A Modern Catholic" replies to "Voces Catholicæ," who contended in a previous number that a Catholic University was not possible. He declares both Washington and Freiburg Universities to be free and flourishing, in spite of the troubles half told. He grants that mischief has been done, owing to the ignorance of the congregations. He says:—

The Italians who man the offices of the Curia are mostly far from fanatical. They are sincere, and they are extremely able. But they are lamentably ignorant of the world outside, and particularly of that vast English-speaking world, which they are gradually coming to regard as the real hope of the Church.

"E. D." gives a gloomy account of the situation in France and of the prospects of the new trial of Dreyfus. Since the Empire France has, he says, been governed by an oligarchy of select persons desirous of helping themselves to the sweets of office.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

SIR JOHN GORST on child labour and Lady Aberdeen on the Woman's International are the chief distinctions of the July number, and along with one or two other articles demand separate notice.

THE ADVANCE OF CANADA.

The outlook at Ottawa is sketched in glowing statistics by Mr. J. G. Snead Cox. Canada has, he shows, made great advances under Sir Wilfrid Laurier's sway. Once the United States seemed not so much a natural as a necessary market for Canada. She now has had opened to her the markets of the old world, and the American market is no longer indispensable. Hostile tariffs set up by the United States have fired the spirit of Canada and made her a nation. She "has made the memorable discovery that she is dependent on none." The foreign trade per head in Canada is 56'29 dollars; in the States is 24'66. At the close of the present financial year is expected an increase of 80,000,000 dollars in her foreign trade since 1896. A surplus of 1,722,000 dollars was declared last year, and of 3,000,000 dollars is expected this year. The population is increasing more rapidly-and by immigration from the States. Exports to England have risen from 66,689,000 dollars in 1896 to 104,998,000 in 1898. So England's answer to Canada's message of goodwill was quick and decisive. As to the future, Mr. Cox suggests that in negotiations between Canada and the States, questions of fisheries and boundaries should be kept apart from tariff discussions. In the American Senate fifteen States with a population of less than four millions can veto any treaty, though approved by Senators representing the remaining sixty-six millions, and a tariff question touching these fifteen States might cause the whole treaty to be sacrificed. Mr. Cox closes by suggesting Lord Russell of Killowen as successor to the late Lord Herschell on the Commission.

A FRENCH OLD AGE PENSIONS BILL.

Mr. Arthur F. Wood discusses Old Age Pensions in France. The existing system is made use of by only 800,000 out of 12 million working men. Of many proposals now being advanced Mr. Wood selects as the soundest that of the Socialists, involving an expenditure of about £14,000,000 and formulated in a Bill drawn by M. Escuyer:—

Magnanimously allowing that the working man who is to benefit should contribute a portion of the cost, it is proposed that his share should be one franc per month. The contribution of the employers is to be 1.50 franc per month for each Frenchman, or 2.50 francs for each foreigner, employed. The charge upon the State is fixed at 33.50 francs per annum per adherent. Every member is to have a pension of 500 francs at sixty years of age, or 400 francs if unmarried; besides gratuitous medical attendance and 1.50 franc sick pay per diem. If totally incapacitated by accident or illness from working, he is to enter into immediate enjoyment of his pension; and in case of his death after reaching the age of sixty his widow will be entitled to half his pension. No one with an assured income of 1,000 francs or more is eligible as a member, and any one with an assured income of less than 1,000 francs will have the right only to such a sum as is the complement of that amount. The total annual charge upon the State for an estimated m mbership of 101 million m mbers would amount to about 358 million francs. This is to be an annual charge upon the budget, thus avoiding the difficulty of finding suitable investments; and it is proposed to meet it by (1) an income tax, estimated to produce 157 millions; (2) a succession duty which, taking advantage of an apparent indiscretion of a former Minister of Finance, is estimated to produce 150 millions; (3) 20 millions from the Pari Mutuel, and (4) a conversion of the National Debt from

3½ to 3, and later to 2¾ and to 2 per cent. This, it is estimated, will produce 168 millions per annum.

A "TRUST" NOT OPEN TO OBJECTION.

"The Open Spaces of the Future" is the title of an admirable paper by Miss Octavia Hill. She presses for volunteer workers to try and render small London playgrounds fuller of life for the children by "the introduction of games, of drill, of outdoor processions and festivals, and of gardening." She suggests the formation of grass or gravel walks leading from common to common round London, "a sort of magnified field path." She enumerates various societies for securing open spaces and preserving footpaths, ending with this account of the National Trust:—

The National Trust has not been more than five years at work, but we have made a small practical beginning which we believe will gradually develop. We are much encouraged by the deep and general interest in our scheme. We have received from one lady a gift of a beautiful cliff near Barmouth; we have purchased by 173 donations a headland of fourteen acres in Cornwall, commanding the best view of Tintagel, and are appealing now for help to secure a wooded hillside in Kent with a splendid view; we have bought and entirely preserved from ruin a lovely old clergy house in a fold of the Sussex downs; we have purchased a piece of fen land to preserve plants, moths, and birds peculiar to marsh land; lastly, we have received a gift of a spur of a Kentish hill commanding a lovely view over the country. This was given in memory of their brother by a lady and gentleman who wished to make this a memorial to him. Beautiful indeed it is, and more changeful in morning glow and evening blue, and with fair sight of sunrise and sunset from its steep slope, than any stained-glass window: free for all time to the step of every comer, a bit of England belonging to the English in a very special way.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Sir Charles Roe asks, "Is there really a crisis in the Church of England?" Protestants and Catholics, within a pale of an Establishment designed to enclose them both, have often quarrelled before; need they pull the Establishment to pieces because they quarrel now? Professor Edward Dowden writes on the English masque, which he describes as "essentially an aristocratic form of art," a flower of Italian culture grafted on an English stem, which perished in the Civil Wars. Mr. Edwin Collins insists on the importance of careful attention being paid to the teeth of the schoolboy; he holds up the sensible ideal that extraction of teeth should be regarded like the amputation of a limb, to be resorted to only in the last extremity. Preservation should be the aim. Miss Edith Simcox discusses the customs of the native Australian family.

The Century.

THE Century for July gives prominence to the love affairs of Sir Walter Scott and Benjamin Franklin. F. M. F. Skene writes on Sir Walter's first love, Williamina Stuart, and vindicates her from the charge of encouraging and then heartlessly jilting him. Mr. P. L. Ford recounts Franklin's relations with the fair sex, and shows him in his widowed age quite a gallant among the ladies of the French Court. His American lady friends were shocked at the free way in which the French ladies kissed the old man; he was an immense favourite with the fine dames. Men and women of letters bulk largely in this number—Rudyard Kipling, Defoe, Victor Hugo, George Eliot, Bret Harte, and Robert Louis Stevenson supplying themes for six separate studies.

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THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

THE passion for re-shaping most things is as marked a feature of the Westminster Review for July as of previous issues.

IOS. A WEEK AFTER SIXTY-FIVE--FORTY YEARS HENCE.

A State crutch for old age pensions is offered by Mr. A. Edmund Spender. Old age pensions he pronounces to be inevitable. His scheme is that "all must have an equal claim for a pension," and "all must have contributed before they receive. The laying by would be an act of compulsion, the receiving a substance of choice." Every one must lay by with the State an amount sufficient to give them five shillings a week on reaching sixty-five, and to this the State would add another five shillings, making the total pension ten shillings a week. But "forty years must elapse before the first pension will be paid." All payments, meanwhile, the State has in its sole control, and the payments of the fifty per cent. who die before reaching sixty-five pass finally into the coffers of the State. Every employé should either himself pay in his instalments in the Post Office, or else have the requisite sum deducted from his wages by his employer. The pension should be paid weekly through the Post Office. Mr. Spender ends his sketch of a pensions scheme with the remark: "The whole country is crying in silence for its institution, but all men are afraid to speak."

THE NEXT LINE OF LIBERAL ATTACK.

The Westminster is as anxious as ever about the future of the Liberal Party. The first article is headed, "The Rights of Property: Who are For, and Who Against?" It accepts Lord Salisbury's demarcation of Party lines if by "property" he means "property in land." That is, in the judgment of the writer, "marked out as the next object of Radical attack." He deplores the lack of earnestness in Liberal leaders, and waits for a leader who would pledge himself on accession to power to introduce a Budget including "Payment of Members and of Election Expenses; the Abolition of the Breakfast-Table Duties; Old-Age Pensions; and the Taxation of Land-Values." "An Old Radical" asks "What should be the Liberal policy?" and enumerates a formidable array of measures, of which, he says, "Land reform, State railways, and the revision of taxation must come first."

FRENCH ESTIMATE OF ENGLISH GENIUS.

H. D. Oakeley gives a valuable survey of "some French appreciations of the Anglo-Saxon genius." He says:—

To pass from the common newspaper world to the thinker's study, from the streets of Paris to the judgment of a Vacher de Lapouges, is to pass from the triumph of la déesse France to the coroner's inquest on the cause of her death. In the one we seem to have as self-evident truths the unquestioned superiority of France in the last exquisite refinements of civilisation, and the incarnation in England of all that is repulsive to a Frenchman. In the other the decay of the French and the magnificent vigour of the English life are little less than axioms. . . .

Between the extremes of over- and under-government, he says:-

The via media of M. Saroléa is the way of municipal government, through which, as it seems, at least ideally, we may look for the nearest reproduction now conceivable of the spirit of the old city-State, calling out in political life the energies of all its members. Finding the symbol of this in the County Council, he rises to a panegyric almost poetical of that body.

WOMEN ON THE WAR PATH.

Whether in honour of the International Women's Council, or not, the Westminster is almost a woman's number. No less than six papers deal with problems of the sex. "Ignota" extols Frances Swiney's "Awakening of Woman" and her forecast of a paternity and a maternity equal in rank and equal in purity. Emma C. Hewitt insists on the same moral code being applied to both sexes. Effic Johnson discusses the respective claims of Marriage and Free Love, and finds in the child the irrefragable argument in support of a permanent monogamic union. "A Philosophic Amateur" expatiates on "one cause of woman's present state of discontent,"—that marriage as now instituted by man aims at "the unison of octave notes rather than the harmony of full chords," and that the woman's side of the question, with her finer sensitiveness and clearer intuitions, is not sufficiently recognised. "The woman of the future" is sketched by Annabella Dennehy as destined to stand "on an even pedestal with man." The writer rejoices in the avenues of public service now opened to Irishwomen. The "domestic problem"-the unsatisfied demand for servants, and the unsatisfied demand by women for paid work—is discussed by Mr. Allen Ogilvie, who urges mistresses not to boycott every servant for a solitary lapse from virtue.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. James Oliphant pleads for a reformed liberal education, and argues that Latin should not be studied until the boy is lifteen years old. The learning of the abstract grammar of a dead language during the earlier years, when the mind is keenest about concrete and external things and most quickly observant, is condemned as a grave mistake. Mr. N. W. Sibley argues that the author of "The Letters of Junius" was the then Earl of Chesterfield.

Cornhill.

Cornhill for July may be described, in schoolboy's parlance, as a "rattling good number." It is full of racy and readable articles, most of which are quoted separately. Lady Broome continues her "Colonial Memories" with interesting incidents from the early life of Western Australia. Mr. John A. Bridges recalls "Life in Christchurch in the Fifties," and serves up some characteristic "'Varsity" tales. Mr. G. S. Layard has been reminded of a precedent to his experiment in translating and re-translating, and gives the version through which a quatrain passed as translated by William Selwyn into Latin, Professor Jebb into Greek, Emmanuel Deutsch into German, J. Milsand into French, and back again by Frederick Locker into English. Mr. Scarlett Potter serves up the adventures of what he calls "The Most Successful Bigamist on Record," though bigamy seems rather to be a mild word to use. For the man, William Morrell, living in the latter part of the seventeenth century, succeeded in having eighteen wives living at the same time! He kept himself by marrying and then absconding with his brides' money. Sylvan seeks to revive interest in Cowley.

MR. WILLIAM SHARP'S study of George Meredith stands out among the *Good Words entrées* for July. He claims for his hero the foremost place in English letters. Miss Lucy M. J. Garnett supplies a very interesting sketch of Greek matrons and maids in modern times. The miracles of St. Louis are recounted for what they reflect of the people's life by Miss F. MacGunn.

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THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE principal articles in the July number are the study of Lord Rosebery as "a Palmerston with nerves," and Mr. J. Jacobs' statistical conclusions concerning "The Mean Englishman." These, along with "Diplomaticus'" defence of Sir Alfred Milner, and Mr. E. D. Daly's plea for penalising the drunkard, demand separate notice.

POINTS FOR A PERPLEXED PARTY.

"Rallying points for the Liberal Party" are suggested by a young Liberal hiding under the initial K. He is disgusted with "the men who control the party." They care nothing for convictions or traditions, only votes. He insists that Imperialism, whether we like it or not, has come to stry, and proposes "Imperial Federation" as a good Liberal "cry." Similarly, Liberals must face the demand for social legislation, and cashier the "laissez faire" gang. More specific "rallying points" are: taxation of land-values in towns, old age pensions, popular control of the licensing system, and, later, reform of the House of Lords, which he admits is now more popular in the country than ever it was. "Home Rule must be abandoned." "Mr. Gladstone was deceived" about it, and the Irish have lost all interest in it.

THE PEERS AND THE SHOP-GIRLS.

"The Shop Seats Bill Movement" is brought forward by Miss Margaret H. Irwin, sorrowfully indignant at the Peers' rejection of the measure. She reports the result of her investigations:—

The evidence elicited showed that the hours in certain classes of sheps were in many cases excessive, sometimes including stretches of twelve, fifteen, sixteen, or even seventeen hours of work. It was found that numbers of girls were obliged to leave these shops at quite an early age with their health irretrievably injured, and testimony was given in the course of the investigations by medical men of standing and special experience to the effect that this cruel and, to a large extent, unnecessary practice of forbidding women shop-assistants to sit down was a fruitful cause of serious disorders among women of this class.

An influential appeal was made to leading shopkeepers to provide seats for their girls, but with such scant response as to strengthen the case for legislation.

"THE PROVIDENTIAL MAN" FOR FRANCE.

An Anglo-Parisian journalist pumps cold water on the hopes of those who are expecting a regenerated France. As "man never is but always to be blest," so this writer would have it, France never is but always to be regenerated. The Republic is now, as ever since the Great Revolution, a victim of the regime of the sword. Scandals similar to the Dreyfus affaire are cited from earlier generations. The nation now, as a hundred years ago, wearily longs for "a providential man":—

It is very doubtful whether the French would tolerate him in the shape of a Bonaparte. It must be a "civil Napoleon," as Lamartine had it. Is it to be Loubet, who was supposed to be weak, and is now suspected to be strong, and who, like a kind of Perretti, has thrown his crutch away on becoming a lay Sixtus V.? Or is it to be Brisson? In the past I have often spoken in terms the reverse of scrieus of M. Brisson's Puritanism and want of sociable qualities, though always admitting his strict integrity. On the other hand, while constantly on guard against Henri Rochefort's politics, I have held him up as a pattern of all that is most fascinating in the French character. If optimistic previsions of a regenerated France are to be realised, that regeneration will have to be accomplished by men of Brisson's stamp, and not of Rochefort's. Brisson frankly fears and detests the would-be supremacy of the army chiefs.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. R. S. Gundry discusses the situation in China. He sees no hope of a transformed empire from the present regime at Peking, but does not think it impossible for the Powers to agree in upholding the principle of commercial equality. Mr. W. S. Lilly contributes a study of Lammenais, whose first mistake, he finds, was becoming a priest. "His gifts were prophetic, not priestly." "In the Twilight" is the theme of a characteristic piece by "A Son of the Marshes."

The Wedding Ring Circle.

I HAVE contributed a presidential message to the June Round-About, in which I say that—

I have to express my great satisfaction that our little periodical should have survived its first year of infancy, a year as often fatal to magazines as it is to children. It is a source of regret to me that I have been so extremely busy, and have travelled so much abroad in the twelve months that have just passed as to have been unable to have given more than occasional attention to an enterprise which seeks to realise so many of my most cherished ideals, and which, as the years roll by, will, I hope, become more and more a recognised and indispensable institution in this land of curs.

In c mmon with all our members, I am sometimes given to dreaming of dreams as to what might be, and I have often hoped that from this small and modest venture there may arise a great periodical circulating throughout the British Empire, which would constitute one more of the many links which make the Old Country the homeland of all who speak the English tongue. Apart from its possible political usefulness, Round-About was established, as the circles upon which it was based were founded, primarily to meet a great human need, a need the reality and intensity of which come more and more closely home to me the older I live.

I often reflect with infinite gratitude, and yet not without a shadow of poignant sorrow, on the marvelleus help, inspiration, and support which I have received from luman companionship. * From my childhood up I have been encompassed about by a great multitude of loving hearts, and I have never known a time when I did not know many women whom I could address by their Christian names or, pessibly, by some other and more endearing term. When I think of what my life would have been had all that element been blotted out of it, and when I remember that at this moment there are literally millions of persons with hearts as warm and as sympathetic as mine who are spending lives of solitude in the midst of the wilderness of men, I feel more and more constrained to take almost any risk of being misunderstood and misrepresented in order, if possible, to bring together those whose apartness is the chief cause of their unhappiness. I am not in the least disposed to underestimate the enormous part which good material conditions play in the happiness of the world, but better a thousand times be a millionaire in love, in sympathy, and in all the sentiments which make man akin to his Maker, than to have all the wealth of Vanderbilt or Astor.

I am aware that in the Round-About and the Wedding Ring Circle we have merely touched as with a little finger the outside fringe of an enormous social problem; nevertheless, if members are all true to each other and to their Circle, it will gradually extend more and more until, who knows, we may abate to some small extent one of the miseries of the world.

On receipt of a stamped addressed foolscap envelope, the Conductor, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street, W.C., will send all particulars.

THERE are several articles on the centenary commemoration of the birth of Alexander Pushkin; but special mention should be made of that by Eugen Zabel, which appears in the June number of the *Deutsche Rundschau*. An interesting monograph is the "Alexander Pushkin" number of the *Revue Encyclopedique* (June 10th).

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

I HAVE noticed elsewhere the articles on "Israel among the Nations," "The Reverses of Britomart," and the Peace Conference. There are several other interesting papers in the June North American which can only be noticed shortly here.

THE IMBROGLIO IN SAMOA.

Mr. Henry C. Ide, formerly Chief Justice of Samoa, has an interesting article under the above title. Mr. Ide reviews the history of Samoa from the first kingship of Mataata in 1987 to the present day. The Samoans, he declares, are an interesting, picturesque and kindly people in

They have been recently denounced as "savages," and so they are, in a certain sense. They are tattooed, wear but little clothing, though enough for the climate, their land titles and system of living are communistic and patriarchal, like those of Abraham. At the same time, they have a nobility of rank, courtliness and politeness and dignity of manner. They are Christians, builders and supporters of churches. They read and write, conduct family worship every day, have their books printed in London, and play cricket, polo, and games of cards.

The quarrels of the three Powers, not the defects of the Samoans, are the cause of all the trouble. Mr. Ide has faith in the power of the new joint commission. But any attempt to instal a king without the approval of the natives will meet with fresh disorder.

THE PROSPECTS FOR CARLISM.

The Hon. James Roche, M.P., contributes an article on Carlism in Spain. Mr. Roche seems to think that Carlism has a future before it, and declares that a Carlist regime could not possibly be worse than the present rule. Of Don Carlos, Mr. Roche says:—

Whatever shortcomings may be laid at the door of Don Carlos, he has proved himself a soldier of valour, and a strategist of no mean merit. He proved himself a good tactician in the field, and with very raw material at his disposal he more than once inflicted heavy losses upon the enemy. He is credited with having a complete plan of campaign for future operations, and able officers to assist him in carrying it out.

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

There is a thoughtful article on Commercial Education by Mr. James Bryce. Mr. Bryce's article is chiefly notable for his suggestion that the higher commercial education should become part of the curriculum of universities, especially in America, where the number of universities is so large. He says:—

The most complete course, and that suited to the more mature minds of older persons, out ht if possible to be connected with the university (if any) of the city in which it is to be provided, while of course retaining a distinctly practical character. There is nothing low-ring to the conception of a university in its undertaking such a function. The true conception of a great seat of learning requires it to provide for the teaching of all the main branches of human knowledge and skill, of the practical arts as well as of what are called the pure sciences, in a philosophic spirit and upon scientific methods.

OTHER ARTICLES.

M. Joseph Reinach reviews the Dreyfus case from its commencement, but adds nothing to what is already known. General Miles's second article on the "War with Spain" is chiefly interesting for the number of original despatches which it brings to light. The Hon. Lyman J. Gage writes on "Condition and Prospects of the Treasury." Senator Ford has an article on "Taxation of Public Franchises," and Mr. S. N. D. North, on the United States "Industrial Commission."

THE ITALIAN MAGAZINES.

THE article that has attracted the most attention, bothat home and abroad, during the past month is one in the Nuova Antologia by Mr. Richard Bagot, entitled. "Will England ever become Catholic?"-a question which the author answers in an emphatic negative. The interest of the article lies in the fact that Mr. Bagot is professedly at heart a Catholic, residing in Rome, and might therefore be presumed to know his facts. In his article he combats, in the first instance, the undoubtedly exaggerated hopes in which French and Italian Catholics are apt to indulge concerning the religious situation in England. Englishmen, Mr. Bagot maintains, will never accept either Papal supremacy or compulsory confession; and here the author appears entirely to agree with his countrymen. Some of the practical obstacles he suggests to the conversion of his country are comewhat controversial. One is the "intransigeance" of English Catholics concerning the Temporal Power—"a question which died and was buried thirty years ago." Another is what he conceives to be the attitude of the Irish clergy. "It is impossible to doubt (he writes) that if it had not been for the most melancholy example set by that unhappy island, in which the great majority of the people live beneath the ignorant and superstitious sway of the priesthood, Roman Catholicism might have arrived at far more favourable results in England than has been the case." Clearly Mr. Bagot is not of the opinion of the late Cardinal Manning, who repeatedly asserted that without the Irish there would be no English Catholic population at all. His most surprising statement, however, is that recent converts to Catholicism have mainly come from the small-tradesmen class. He is on safer ground when he accepts the curiously low marriage-rate among Catholics as a proof of internal weakness.

The mid-April number contains the first of a series of articles on Balzac's love-affairs by the distinguished young Italian novelist, F. de Robertó. He is of opinion that both the "Duchesse de Langeais" and "Le Lys dans la Vallée" commemorate real episodes in Balzac's-life. Other articles of interest are an address on "Science and Faith" delivered by Prof. Luzzatti before the King and Queen of Italy, and which appears to have excited some controversy, and an article by the Deputy P. Molmenti on the perennial problem of the political abstention of Italian Catholics.

In the Rassegna Nazionale the article possessed of the most actuality is an enthusiastic encomium on Mgr. Ireland, in which he is commended for his progressive ideas and democratic sympathies. The article may be taken in a sense as a reply to the many attacks of which the Archbishop of St. Paul has been the object, in certain quarters, since his arrival in Europe. What excites, above all, the enthusiasm of his Italian admirer is his outspoken patriotism, for in Italy, unhappily, patriotism and piety have long ceased to walk hand in hand.

The Civiltà Cattolica (June 3rd) publishes some striking statistics of the great French national pilgrimage to Lourdes last April. Fifty-four special trains helped to convey the pilgrims; 30,000 men were expected, over 66,000 came and took part in the religious celebrations that lasted three days. Confessions were heard uninterruptedly day and night, masses were celebrated ceaselessly at fifty altars from midnight to midday, and the great procession of pilgrims took three hours to pass a given spot.

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THE FORUM.

THE June Forum is a solid and instructive number. Two articles only call for separate treatment, both concerning the economic phase of colonial expansion,—Mr. Brooks Adams' on England's decadence in the West Indies, and Mr. C. A. Conant's on the struggle for commercial empire.

THE THREE CANADAS.

"Some Light on the Canadian Enigma" is offered by Mr. Maurice Low. One of his chief points is that though "politically united, and nominally a nation, socially (ethnologically almost) Canada is nearly as unhomogeneous as Austria-Hungary." He divides all Canada, as Cæsar divided Gaul, into three parts. The province of Quebec is French in speech, manners, games. Ontario, as centred in Toronto, is neither French nor English: it is—Scotch one might have expected to read, but Mr. Low says American. From Lake Superior to ahe Pacific everything is English, and the centre is London; as to the Ontarian Washington is the centre. The people of Quebec are simply interested in their own affairs and cherish no loyalty either to England or to France. Mr. Low thinks that Americans manage the difficult work of assimilating foreigners better than do the British:—

The United States denationalises her immi trants by forcing them to learn and speak English . . . Had England adopted this plan at Confederation, and made English the official language, Canada in general, and Quebec in particular, would be much better off materially.

THE AMERICAN PALLADIUM IN DANGER.

Professor Andrew S. Draper treats of common schools in the larger cities. He traces the common school as an institution to the Dutch settlers, and not to the New Englanders. The latter followed the old country in establishing college and Latin schools for the upper classes, but had no common schools for the masses. But this famous American institution is imperilled in the large cities:—

The danger in the larger cities is that the elementary schools will be disowned by nearly all who, by any reasonable possibility, can afford to do so, and will become the schools of the poor alone.

This lapse is referred to the schools being managed by political influence. Mr. Draper pleads for the emancipation of the city schools from the tyranny of the political machine.

A kindred subject is discussed by Mr. J. M. Rice, who asks why teachers have no professional standing such as is accorded to medical men? He finds the answer in the neglect of the exact methods of experimental research in child-study. He asks for comparative experiments on children trained under the Old and the New Education.

THE SKIPPING-ROPE CONDEMNED.

Mr. W. O. Krohn writes on physical growth periods and appropriate physical exercises. He claims that, as the body develops not all at once but in different parts: "first in length, then in girth, in breadth and depth of chest, in breadth and height of forehead, in breadth and length of face," exercise should be adjusted accordingly. Endurance should not be made a test until after 20. From 6 to 9 glad open-air recreation is commended, but rope-jumping is forbidden. Grace and skill should be cultivated between 9 and 14. From 14 to 20, heart and lungs should be kept vigorously active, but without prodenged strain; skill and daring should be aimed at. Between 20 and 30, skill, quickness, and severe tests of

endurance are specially in place; graceful tactics are of no practical value.

EMPIRE AS A SCHOOL OF HEROES.

Mr. Julian Hawthorne finds a side issue of expansion in the heroes it makes of young men otherwise without much of a career. He recounts the surprise with which he discovered on a P. and O. steamer going out to India that a young and unpretentious Englishman, whom he thought of at first as a rather bored habitue of West End drawing-rooms, had been autocrat of a province in Burmah as large as France. Such was the product of Empire:—

These idle, well-born clubmen became the finest administrators, the most enlightened and self-devoted statesmen, the world ever saw: the enormous responsibilities they shouldered raised them from the stature of clubmen to that of giants. Glorious, lofty, and honorable were their lives; and in death they are not forgotten.

The moral is obvious: "all over this land there are men able to do what my young Englishman did"; and recent conquests provide the opportunity

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. R. T. Hill does not appraise the commercial value of Porto Rico very highly. He values it chiefly as providing a tropical Riviera at the door of the States and as a great experiment in human liberation. Lieutenant-Commander W. W. Kimball presses for naval expansion, especially in torpedo and submarine boats, as only insurance of property against war risks. Professor G. R. Carpenter finds many reasons "Why Dumas' Novels Last"; and Mr. F. A. Channing, M.P., explains the crisis in the Church of England from the Harcourtian standpoint.

The Lady's Realm.

Lady's Realm for July will engage the interest of a very wide circle, were it only for Mrs. Tooley's sketch of the five-year-old Prince Edward of York, which demands separate notice. Lady Jephson tells what she saw of a Turkish wedding. She says that "as a rule the Turkish women are handsome in a purely animal fashion," without a "sparkle of humour or play of thought or glimpse of soul" appearing in their faces. A Turkish lady inquired anxiously how many wives the writer's husband had, "and when she learnt their limited number, remarked that she supposed he could not afford more!" Polygamy is decreasing in Turkey, not on the score of morality, but of economy. In a symposium on the art of hospitality, Lady Grove declares "the first essential" to be "the possession of a good, or at least an expensive, cook." "Æsculapia" recounts the upward steps in the struggle of women for a recognised standing in the medical world. Mr. Sherard sketches Madame Réjane, the impersonator of Madame Sans Gêne.

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KUMATOLOGY is the name which, according to the Geographical Journal, Mr. Vaughan Cornish, M.Sc., wishes to register in the roll of the sciences. It is simply a Greek compound to denote the science of waves—not merely waves in rivers, lakes, and seas, but air-waves, cloud-waves, sand-waves, ripple-marks, snow-drifts. Special value attaches to the account given by Captain Boileau and Mr. Wallace of their explorations in the plateau lying between Lakes Nyasa and Tanganyika. The sinking of the waters in these and other lakes is referred to a succession of years of low rainfall. The idea which has been suggested, that "Africa itself is drying up," is not accepted.

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THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

THE June numbers of the review edited by Madame Adam are scarcely up to their usual standard, though there is a good deal of interesting biographical matter, notably two charming articles dealing, the one with the brilliant literary woman who signed her work "Daniel Lesueur," and the other with the great artist Puvis de Chavannes, whose death has deprived the French art world of perhaps its greatest ornament. Following the example set her by the heavier French reviews, the editress gives the place of honour in the first June number to an historical study of the life led by certain members of the old French royal family in Poland. Probably few people who have not made a study of the subject are aware that the French Prince who was ultimately to be known as Louis XVIII. spent some of the years that immediately succeeded the French Revolu-tion at Mittau. The then Tsar, Paul I., treated the royal exiles with the greatest kindness and consideration, till, unfortunately for the Bourbon princes, Napoleon, at that time simply First Consul, made advances to Russia. In these pages is told very vividly the enforced flight from Mittau, not only of the unfortunate king, as he was even then called, but of the Duchesse d'Angoulême, of the Abbé Edgeworth, and of the whole of the little miniature Court, which was composed of *émigrés*—that is, of those Frenchmen who preferred a life of exile with a Bourbon to existence in France under a Napoleon. The great Polish nobility was more than kind to the French who had taken refuge in their midst, and the writer, Count Wodzinski, gives a most charming and pathetic picture of that section of the French world which found a home in Poland, for after leaving Mittau Louis XVIII. settled down at Varsovia. After the Restoration, the perhaps least noble scion of the Bourbons showed his kingly quality by always showering gifts and benefits on any Pole who happened to come his way; while on one occasion he wrote the memorable words, "Poland will always be very dear to me, and I hope that my successors will find the means to acquit the debt of honour that I have contracted with that country."

A NAVAL OFFICER ON THE NAVY.

In strange contrast to this historical romance is the incisive article with which opens the second number of the Revue, dealing with M. Lockroy and the French Navy. It is interesting mainly as showing how profoundly the French naval officer distrusts and dislikes the idea of the navy being confided to the hands of a man who, whatever his qualifications, has had no practical experience. The Commandant Chasseriaud has the courage of his convictions, for unlike most French review writers who attack public men he signs his full name. He considers, and perhaps not unnaturally, that the state of the French navy at the time of the Fashoda crisis had something to do with the peremptory tone taken by the British Government. The Commandant goes into the question of the submarine boat Gustave Zédé, but he evidently considers that M. Lockroy attached too much in portance to the invention.

But what strikes the British reader when glancing through even a technical French article is the perpetual attempt to present a sop to Cerberus in the form of compliments to certain individuals, and of praise now to one supposed French characteristic, now to another. The most sincere lover of France cannot but regret what must be admitted to be a kind of mania for self-praise completely absent in the writings of an earlier generation of statesmen. It is probably more a literary fancy of the moment than anything really peculiar to the French people, for individual Frenchmen and Frenchwomen are by no means apt to overestimate their own good points: but there can be no doubt that this perpetual self-glorification is injurious to France, inasmuch as it makes foreigners believe her to be, as a nation, both vain and

WAR MEMORIES AND PEACE HOPES.

The second number of the Revue opens with some most interesting extracts from a number of recollections written by a well known Havre doctor who served as ship's surgeon from 1805 to 1810. At that time France and England were at war, and seemed to have been very fairly matched. The writer describes several naval engagements, and to the student of contemporary French history even these pages help to make clear the prejudice against England which dates on the other side of the water from the great Napoleonic wars.
Under the title of "An Unappreciated Great Poet,"

M. Rodocanachi glorifies Quintus of Smyrna. Mme. Adam devotes both her letters on foreign politics. to the Peace Conference at the Hague. She is quitewilling to believe that the wars of the future may be rendered far more humane than was the case in the past, but she violently disavows and warns her readers. against the creation of an International Arbitration-Tribunal. She asks whether any country would accept a decision when really great interests were in question?

The Leisure Hour.

THE Leisure Hour for July combines in an eminent degree instruction and entertainment. Mr. W. J. Gordon's contribution is a sketch of Apothecaries' Hall. The Apothecaries' Society, it appears, received its charter from James I., and takes a special pride in being the only City corporation which has adhered to its charter. Its chief benefactor was William Delanne, a Protestant pastor of Rheims, who fled from persecution to London in 1582. The first Hall was burned down in the Great Fire. There is much information given of the present interior and what is done. It is an odd and lively account which Dr. Truby King gives of the sheep-eating parrot of New Zealand. The audacity of this destructive bird, which happily occupies chiefly mountain heights, is shown by a photograph of two of them calmly investigating a living man lying on the snow! "To Lapland by Railway" is the heading of a sketch by Mr. James Baker, who calls attention to the possibility that this Arctic land may prove to be a European Klondyke. Its known mineral wealth—chiefly iron ore—has already attracted a host of prospectors, who are shouldering out the poor Lapp and driving him further North. Dr. G. D. Matthews gives his impressions of Baku and its famous oil wells. Guards are, he says, authorised to shoot any suspicious-looking person loitering about the naphtha reservoirs, where a single lighted match might cost thousands of lives and millions worth of property. Lady Verney writes vivaciously on English names.

PERHAPS the most taking paper in Temple Bar for July is a lady's account of "a whirl through Batavia." It is a series of vivid and almost breathless glimpses of what she saw as she drove through the island. The life is sketched of one of the noblest victims of Bomba's. cruelty, the Duke of Morciano, who was sentenced to the galleys but was subsequently released. He died in 1895. "A Medley of Voices" is the title which covers a great deal of gossip about the voices of a host of speakers. the else Jur

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THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

THE Revue des Deux Mondes for June is fully up to the high standard of its reputation. We have mentioned elsewhere the article by M. Desjardins, in the second June number, on the revision of criminal trials.

TRADE UNIONISM IN FRANCE.

M. Benoist notes the extraordinary fact that among all the spectacles which France offers to the curiosity of the universe, perhaps the greatest paradox is that under her Republican form of government the right of association does not really exist. He is inclined to attribute much of the woes of modern France to the unorganised character of her democracy, and he looks with longing eyes to the highly organised masses of workers, both in England and in the United States, where individual effort plays so important a part in national life.

FRENCH SOCIAL PROGRESS.

M. Fouillée contributes a paper of a very philosophical kind on social progress in France, which may be naturally placed by the side of M. Benoist's article. M. Fouillée comments on the singularly even distribution of wealth in France, as compared with England, for instance. In England we have about two hundred thousand holders of Government securities, with an average income of rather less that £100 a year, while in France the holders of Government securities number four millions, each with an average income of £16. So, too, with the ownership of land, which in France is divided up among the peasantry, the great estates being few and far between. Similarly, France has not arrived at the period of great capitalist syndicates, such as flourish in the United States, and in England also to a certain extent. Generally speaking, M. Fouillée thinks that the wide diffusion of wealth in France is increasing more and more, which gives the country, in spite of its miseries, a basis of stability and of morality, for sudden displacements of wealth are dangerous to the morality of a nation, while a progressive increase of comfort in all classes favours national morality. Of course the mere fact that the working classes in a nation have high wages does not of itself necessarily mean that that nation has made progress, for sometimes it is found that high wages mean periods of trade depression and an increased consumption of alcohol. Thus, the workers of Saxony, who are highly paid, spend much of their time in drinking, and have little or no family life, whereas their comrades of Silesia, who are not so well paid, are comparatively temperate and lead happier and more moral lives. In France, however, the feeling of family life is so strong that the general diffusion of wealth has had a good rather than a

THE COMMERCIAL ARISTOCRACY OF CHINA.

M. Courant devotes an interesting article to the great commercial houses in China, and the part which they play in the national life. In Japan and Korea the tradesman belongs to an inferior class, and dwells at a respectful distance from the residence of the territorial magnate; but in China commerce pushes itself to the front, and the small traders swarm in every town, their shops being by no means hidden away in back streets. A purchaser is received without any marks of excessive humility, but with considerable politeness, even if he be a person of no great importance. Regular customers or eminent personages are treated with marked deference, are taken into a special chamber, and given tea and a light for the pipe. The employes of the shops are generally fed and lodged by the employer, and the heads of the business habitually

mingle in the life of their subordinates. Women, of course, have no part in business in China.

The trading class preserves a remarkable unity and stability, owing partly to this amiable and simple fellow-feeling, partly to certain social conditions which are favourable to the growth of a kind of hierarchical sentiment. Businesses are transmitted from father to son, and so there is formed a sort of aristocracy of commerce, who possess not only accumulative wealth, but also a hereditary capacity for business together with honourable traditions. This commercial stability in China is increased by the custom of uniting the various business houses in groups or corporations, according to the particular article in which they deal. These corporations, which are at least two hundred years old, are quite voluntary, and are subject to no Government It is difficult to ascertain much about interference. them, as their members are very reticent. It appears that each corporation fixes the minimum price at which an article shall be sold, and carries on a sort of spy system in order to see that no shop undersells the others. The corporations occupy themselves also in detecting frauds, generally in each trade; thus the banking corporation, if a particular house is making heavier engagements than it is likely to be able to meet, will throw into the market, all at once, all that house's paper, so that it speedily suspends payment and disappears. The corporations also do a good deal in the way of charity, both regularly and in the emergencies of flood or famine; they subscribe, too, for religious ceremonies, and will frequently make friends with a mandarin by a present of an umbrella of honour. Each corporation has a kind of patron saint to whom sacrifices are offered and dramatic pieces performed of the enormous length which the Chinese love.

CURATIVE FORCES IN NATURE.

Dr. Berthenson has a curious article on a by-path of medical lore. The most enlightened of modern scientists are not disposed to reject without examination even the most astonishing popular remedies for human ills; for they know, better than any of us, how limited our knowledge is of the marvellous forces of nature. The tendency of modern medicine is, on the whole, in favour of what may be called preventive hygiene. Although in our day a number of specific preparations for specific diseases have been discovered, yet on the whole the use of drugs has diminished, and has given place more and more to treatment, the object of which is to prevent rather than to cure disease. The value of air and sun has been known ever since the days of Aristotle, but only now in our day have they been recognised as an ordinary prescription of the physician. Pliny the Younger tells us of a Roman citizen who derived great benefit from sun baths, and the houses of wealthy Romans seem to have been often built with a view to the enjoyment of this remedy. A Danish scientist discovered that babies grow more rapidly at the seasons of the year when light and warmth are most intense, and another learned man found out that the light of the sun accelerated the process of digestion in the case of young children. On the hygienic value of air it is scarcely necessary nowadays to dilate. It may be sufficient to say that the combination of air and light is generally fatal to the existence of the most dangerous microbes, and it is significant that in all the states of Western Europe the death-rate is markedly higher in towns than in villages or hamlets. Dr. Berthenson concludes by a detailed description of the benefits of sea-air and seabathing in the treatment of certain pulmonary and skin diseases.

THE REVUE DE PARIS.

THE editors of the Revue de Paris do not in their June numbers touch in any way on the Dreyfus case; in both numbers, however, a great part is given to contemporary politics, and June 1st opens with an anonymous article dealing with the Marchand mission, and telling a really remarkable story of the brave French soldier's march from the sea to Fashoda. The writer, who apparently speaks with authority, puts an end to the foolish legend that the French were in any sense in league with the Mahdi; on the contrary, he tells in striking language how nearly Marchand and his small group of men were themselves destroyed by the Dervishes. When Lord Kitchener wrote his famous despatch to Marchand he addressed his letter, "To the Chief of the European Mission, Fashoda." The rest is well known. The letter arrived on the 19th of September; on the 11th of December, 1898, Marchand left the spot which he had made so many sacrifices to attain for ever. The anonymous writer, taking the bull by the horns, declares that from the political point of view the whole idea of making a French settlement at Fashoda was a mistake. "Who could have been so foolish as to imagine that the mere arrival of Marchand at Fashoda would give us a right of bringing forward the Egyptian question or suffice to compel England to discuss its possible solution?" On the other hand, he says that if instead of resorting to the casus belli arguments the British Government had taken the part of discussing the case in a courteous manner, the result would have been what it ultimately was, and France would have been spared a bitter humiliation; and further, he evidently believes that the Fashoda incident led to the far more serious abandonment by the French of the rich province of Bahr-el-Ghazel.

M. Faguet deals in a sympathetic manner with two well-known Frenchmen who have lately passed away one the great dramatic critic, Sarcey, who has been called the Clement Scott of France, and Henri Becque, a typical Parisian dramatist, who, though little known in this country, was immensely popular with the French playgoing public.

TRADE OUTLOOK IN ENGLAND.

M. Bérard, under the curious title of "Peaceful England," gives a candid account of the trade outlook in the Black Country, and of the great manufacturing centres of England. He quotes from numerous Bluebooks, and he points out, not altogether with sorrow, that England has now lost for ever certain branches of trade which were once her undisputed property. To take but one item-namely, cotton. About 1872, nearly a quarter of a century ago, the whole world depended upon Lancashire for its cotton, and for a while the demand was greater than the supply. In one year alone eighty million pounds worth of cotton was exported, Europe taking rather more than half. In those days free trade seems to have been more or less universal. Austria was the first country to bring in a prohibitive tariff, Germany and Russia followed shortly, and France in 1882.

Lancashire, not to be beaten, set up factories in Germany, France, Barcelona and Italy; but, in spite of all this, British trade suffered terribly. In 1892 the German cotton trade began to make itself felt, and from Hamburg there soon sailed weekly goods offered at half, and sometimes even at one-third, the price still asked by British manufacturers. M. Bérard has many hard things to say of the selfishness of British trades unions, which he evidently believes have had a disastrous effect

on British trade. Apropos of Lancashire life, he gives some picturesque and curious details. While the trade is leaving the Black Country, other countries are becoming more and more prosperous. The Lancashire artisan, or factory hand, whatever his work, will find upon examination that all the food he eats is procured from over-sea. Denmark provides him with lard and butter; France with eggs; Ireland with bacon. Meanwhile, even India and Japan are beginning to learn that they can make their own cotton; indeed, as early as 1887 a large factory was opened at Osaka, now called the Japanese Manchester.

The French writer has evidently a great admiration for the town of Manchester, and he declares that the Manchester Guardian is the best daily paper in the world -"the best informed, the most impartial, the most honest, and the least fanatic."

VICTOR HUGO'S WRITING STYLE.

Victor Hugo is still a great and picturesque figure in France, and the two brothers Glachant tell in the second number of the Revue the story of the great poet's manuscripts. Victor Hugo left all his autograph manuscripts, amounting to some thirty-four volumes, to the French National Library. Here are to be found almost all he ever wrote, with the exception of "Hernani" and "Odes and Ballads." Here is given a curious insight into the great writer's mind and method of work. It proves conclusively that the first half of his life he jotted down his ideas on any stray piece of paper lying under his hand, such as the backs of old letters and envelopes. In this way he wrote in a few weeks "Notre Dame de Paris." In those days his handwriting was very slight, clear, and small, and when he became famous he was very particular both as to the kind of manuscript paper on which he wrote, and also as to the sort of pen which he was wont to use. In after years the style of his handwriting changed completely, and became bold and large. He always used a quill pen, and when he became a middle-aged man he was fond of embellishing his

manuscripts by clever drawings, of course by himself.

Those who wish to know him in his second manner should see the manuscript of the "Travailleurs de la Mer." As an old man he wrote well and clearly, and the blue paper—so well known to autograph collectors— became thicker and finer as time went on. He always left a large margin, but he rarely took advantage of this to make any serious alterations. Victor Hugo was evidently at one time a convinced spiritualist, and on one occasion he distinctly says that, without being in the least anxious to do so, he found himself writing automatically some verses which were afterwards published under his name. He seems to have always sought with some anxiety the exact word with which to express his thoughts, and he attached the greatest importance to style. Sometimes he made many rough copies of his work, on other occasions seeming to be satisfied with what he had first done. The manuscripts can now be

seen in the National Library in Paris.

Scribner's for July contains letters of R. L. Stevenson in which he bewails the ineffable shame which befell England for her desertion of the Soudan garrisons and the sacrifice of General Gordon. He exclaims, "I fear England is dead of Burgessry." Mr. E. G. Chat gives a very spirited account of the energy and expedition with which the foreign mail service at New York is handled. Mr. James F. J. Archibald describes the progress of Havana since the occupation.

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THE BOOK OF THE MONTH.

"THE MARTYRDOM OF AN EMPRESS." AUSTRIAN HISTORY À LA "FAMILY HERALD."

THE book entitled "The Martyrdom of an Empress," which was published last month by Messrs. Harper and Brothers, has been much talked of in London. This is partly due to the nature of its contents, but also to the fact that, according to current rumour, the Austrian Embassy has used its influence in order to induce Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son, and another well-known library, to put the book upon their Index Expurgatorius. The fortune of many a book has been made by efforts to suppress it, and "The Martyrdom of an Empress" would never have attained the notoriety which it at present enjoys but for the effort to withdraw it from general circulation. It is difficult to speak patiently of the book or of its author. Messrs. Harper and Brothers are a well-known firm of good standing, and no one would for a moment accuse them of practising any fraud upon the public; we can only regard them as being the unsuspecting victims of an astute author.

WHO IS THE AUTHOR?

"The Martyrdom of an Empress" is published anonymously. It is dedicated "To my Empress in loving and devoted memory of years gone by"; and it professes to be written by one who lived for many years in the closest possible intimacy with the Empress Elizabeth and her children. The implication, or even the assertion, which we find in its 'pages is that the authoress is a lady who made an unhappy marriage, but who nevertheless possessed a social standing, so high indeed that during the great Galician military manœuvres she entertained the old Archduke Albrecht, the uncle of the Emperor, as one of her guests. He was not only her guest, but she was on such terms of intimacy with him that it was her delight to accompany her august visitor (who was Generalissimo of the Austrian Army) to the manœuvring field every morning at five o'clock. Another clue to her identity is to be found in the statement that in the year 1879 she undertook to supervise twice a week one of the People's Kitchens which were established in Vienna for the purpose of supplying the very poor with good food at a minimum price.

WHAT SHE GIVES HERSELF OUT TO BE.

She represents herself as having been the friend and confidante of the Empress, and as having been her companion when she sojourned in Brittany. On that occasion the Empress, she says, was lodged in the ruined château of X. on the Breton coast—a château which belonged to her own family. But notwithstanding all this intimacy with the Empress—an intimacy so great as to allow her to address the Crown Prince Rudolf as "Master Rudie"—she has not hesitated to print for the amusement of a somewhat cynical world all the scandalous chronicles of the Austrian Court. It is also somewhat curious that most, if not all, of her revelations have been the common property of Viennese gossips for the last twenty years. The book is interesting reading to those to whom the subject is entirely new, but it is something of a tax upon our credulity to be asked to believe that all the familiar anecdotes of the Court were personally retailed to the sympathetic ear

of this confidante, who was so little worthy of her trust as to pour them forth to minister to the curiosity of the world.

A RESURRECTION OF OLD STORIES.

"Its effect upon me," said an Austrian journalist, who first brought the book to my attention, "or upon any one who knows anything of the gossip of Vienna, is precisely the same as if you were to bring me a book in which every one of the familiar jests of Joseph Miller was told anew as having been spoken for the first time in your hearing. It is very ingenious, no doubt, to serve up a book like this upon the unsuspecting British public; but in Austria they will simply shriek with laughter at the hoax that is being practised upon you."

Whether this be so I cannot say; but there is no doubt that if the authoress really enjoyed the confidence of the Empress to the extent which she claims, then that confidence was misplaced. She herself records on page 177 a statement by the Empress to the effect that "Queens and Empresses must carry their sorrows within themselves, and not show them forth to a public always eager to see them writhe and smart under the common agonies and e-eryday sorrows common to all mankind." Notwithstanding this very natural wish on the part of the Empress, we have everything she suffered set forth with all the picturesque detail which could suggest itself to a Family Herald novelist.

KITCHEN GOSSIP.

The book is such a one as might be written about our own Court by any ready writer who had access to the file of Truth, provided that he had sufficient imagination and courage to conceive that all the more important incidents which he records happened when he only was present, which he, therefore, was alone in a position to reveal to the world. It is a genuine book of the backstairs, and its author revels in descriptions of cookery and upholstery, which strike us as somewhat out of harmony with the character of one who lived in such close intimacy with so spirituelle a person as the Empress Elizabeth. We are told, for instance, that "His Majesty the Emperor, during Lent, contents himself with fish and various kinds of omelettes. His Majesty takes his fish preferably with buttered potatoes." When the This, however, is only his Lenten fare. Church prescribes no fast, we are informed that "he contents himself in summer with a cup of coffee and sliced cold sausage and ham at 5 o'clock in the morning. At noon he lunches upon soup and a slice of roast meat. At half-past four he washes down a dinner of six courses -comprising soup, fish, two roasts, pudding and dessertwith Pilsener beer and claret. Liqueurs are also served, but Franz Josef never touches them." The description of the dinner given to the King and Queen of Italy at the Hofburg is in the highest style of Society journalism. It was, we are told, "the culminating point of luxury combined with the most refined and exquisite taste. The tablecloth was a perfect bank of fragrant violets, which only left room for plates of semi-transparent Sèvres, each of which was surrounded with a thick garland of marguerites. Before the plate of each woman was a vase of Venetian glass, mounted in finely wrought gold, containing a bouquet of marguerites and

^{* &}quot;The Martyrdom of an Empress." (1899: Harper and Brothers, London and New York.)

violets powdered with gold dust. The menus were engraved on thin sheets of hammered gold. Everything was served on gold dishes." The climax, however, of this feast of Lucullus was reached when the sorbets were brought in, served in large daisies made of spun sugar, which were placed upon the back of little double-headed eagles, also made of the same material, perched on a pale mauve glass ball containing a tiny electric light. In describing what she calls "the apotheosis of gastronomy," the writer reaches the zenith of her style. It must be admitted that such passages hardly convey to the reader a conception of the kind of person to whom one would naturally look for an appreciative and sympathetic biography of the Empress of Austria.

A SINGULAR USE TO MAKE OF CONFIDENCES.

Apart from the question of literary taste, there is the question as to the decency or the humanity of a writer who could pen and publish such attacks upon still living persons as those which abound in this book. The Crown Princess Stephanie, the widow of the Crown Prince Rudolf and daughter of the King of Belgium, is made the butt of numberless passages, which, whether true or false, appear to be inspired by an ill-natured spite that sticks at nothing in inflicting pain and heaping insults upon one who is powerless to reply. The Crown Princess is not the only victim of this anonymous writer. She makes Countess Larisch, a niece of the Empress, whom she professes to adore, the object of a still more vindictive attack, and accuses her of having deliberately worked to create the misery which culminated in the tragedy of Mayerling. She expressly tells us that Countess Larisch is now living somewhere in Germany with an opera singer whom she married after her husband had divorced her. The extravagant eulogiums which she heaps upon the Empress of Austria lose very much of their value in the face of such evidence as to the nature of the eulogist.

Stripping away, nevertheless, all these excrescences, and dismissing entirely the question as to whether or not the book is a literary fake or a genuine document, it may be worth while, for the sake of the perennial human interest attaching to one of the saddest and most tragic of histories, to string together the incidents which, true or false, original or hackneyed, we find within the covers of this book. A good deal that is in it will not be new to many of our readers; for there was last November contributed to the REVIEW OF REVIEWS an article containing a good deal of material taken from the same sources from which the anonymous author has drawn. Nevertheless, ignoring all such questions of taste, let us extract from these pages, as best we can, the tragic story of a reign.

THE TRAGEDY OF THE WITTELSBACHS.

"The Martyrdom of an Empress" is a somewhat high-flown title to give to the story of a life which, although not devoid of sorrows, was nevertheless filled with opportunities of happiness, and which terminated in a death that was unusually free from the suffering which commonly attends the passing of the soul from the body. The real tragedy of the Empress's life is sedulously concealed by her biographer. The fatal taint of insanity which clings to the family of the Wittelsbachs appears to have incapacitated her from doing her duty in the position to which she was called. She had her trials, no doubt, as other women, royal and plebeian, have had before her; but she also had her consolations; and the real intensity of her misery arose from that extreme morbid sensitiveness which makes life a living torture to many persons who

have never had her opportunity of sheltering herself from the pressure of unpleasant circumstances.

MISERY, 'NOT MARTYRDOM.

All life is a martyrdom for extremely sensitive souls; but in the case of the Empress Elizabeth, she had privileges and advantages which very few of her sisters could ever hope to share. Her married life was unhappy, no doubt. Francis Joseph, as our authoress is very forward to tell us, was by no means a faithful husband; but as she is equally emphatic in declaring that her Imperial heroine never really loved her husband, and was indeed by nature incapable of passionate affection, her misery on this score must have been infinitely less than that which a really devoted wife, worshipping her husband with passionate affection, would have felt under similar circumstances. We fail entirely to find in these pages that the Empress was the ideally perfect human soul, much less one whose sufferings have a right to appeal to the universal sympathy of mankind. That she was mad, poor lady, may be true, and that excuses all. But to ask us to accept a woman who spent so much of her life in a restless attempt at distraction, which she carried out on a scale only possible to those who have the wealth of an empire at their command, as the very highest type of the human race, is to insult our intelligence and affront the moral sense.

A WASTED LIFE.

That she was kind-hearted no one denies; that on many occasions she exposed herself to considerable risk of disease and of danger by her efforts to alleviate the suffering of individual cases of sickness and destitution, will be admitted without reserve; that she was beautiful, gifted, possessing infinite energy and an intellectual capacity far beyond the average—all this is true; but when we come to ask what she made of it all, and in what the world is better for the way in which she spent her time while here amongst us, one need not be a very severe moralist to find more matter for regret than for eulogy. The authoress says that it was a cruel mistake to say that she had an unbalanced mind. "There was no more accomplished, level-headed, sagacious woman in the length and breadth of Europe than she." If this be so, then indeed the regret expressed over this tragedy of a wasted life would be much sterner than facts really appear to justify.

DISTRACTION AS THE END OF LIFE.

For, reduced to its elements, what is her biography? It is the biography of a woman married as a child to a man to whom she was never passionately attached, who deserted her rightful position when she found that he was unfaithful, and from that time onwards spent years of her life in a more or less aimless and purposeless fashion. The authoress "speaks about her hatred of the "horrible incubus of perpetual show and parade." But empresses and queens have to bear their burdens as well as other mortals; and it is nonsense to pretend that the "most level-headed and sagacious woman in the length and breadth of Europe, placed in a position where she might have exercised immense usefulness, could find nothing better to do than to spend her life in long and restless travels to and fro. All this is perfectly explicable, nay, even justifiable, when once we admit that she sought distraction for a mind diseased. Her biographer says that "she had not a trace of selfishness in her grand nature, and always spared those about her as much as possible." But there is hardly a page in the book which does not describe how she devoted herself to the satisfaction of her own

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cravings, among which the longing for perpetual motion seemed to be one of the strongest. "She was sad," we are told, "because she had to bear the burden of other people's sins, faults and lack of comprehension"; but that is a burden which we all have to bear, and it would be well for all of us if we did not add to the general burden by sins, faults and lack of comprehension of our own. Speaking broadly, as an Empress she was a failure, where, had she been really level-headed and sagacious, she might have been a success; and for an Empress to be a success means that she uses a pre-eminent position with pre-eminent skill in contributing to the general welfare of her subjects. Not any number of manifesta tions of kind-heartedness in relation to individuals who might cross her path can be counted as more than a feather-weight in the balance compared with the condemnation which, but for her mental failing, would be pronounced upon any Sovereign who wasted such opportunities. "She did not understand the art of forgetting. She did not take kindly to fools and their follies. These were her crimes." The fact is, she was always too sorry for herself. It was a sadness which was very real, and her heredity secures her from blame; but the attempt to represent her not only as sane, but as an ideal embodiment of all excellence, necessitates this protest.

HER HUSBAND.

That she was beautiful is true, and it was her beauty as a girl of sixteen which brought about her marriage with the Emperor Francis Joseph. No one was more beautiful than the bride or more unfortunate than the bride proom:—

None can deny that the cup of bittern ss of this unfortunate monarch, who for half a century has now worn the Hapsburg crown of thorns, and who ever since the day when, in 1848, he was forced by his mother to become the ruler of Austria-Hungary in lieu of his uncle, Emperor Ferdinand, "the kind-hearted," has been filled to overflowing. Misfortunes and catastrophes have overtaken him from all sides. He saw his Italian provinces wrenched from him by Napoleon III., who dictated peace to him on his own terms after Solferino and Magenta. The six weeks' war which he waged with Germany ended for him at Sadowa with humiliation and sorrow. He lost his beloved brother, Maximilian, in an ignominious fashion in Mexico; his only son, the pride and joy of his heart, was taken from him by an unrelenting fate and under circumstances which made his death especially painful for the Emperor to endure; his sister-in-law, the Duchess d'Alençon, to whom he was devotedly attached, was burnt alive at the appalling conflagration of the bazar de la Charité; his favourite niece, the Queen Regent of Spain, was humbled into the dust by the failure of her subjects to hold their own in the war against America; and, to cap the climax of his distress, his beautiful and lovely consort was foully slain by the knife of an Anarchist.

THE IDYLL OF THEIR MARRIAGE.

Francis Joseph came to her father's seat at Possenhoffen in order to celebrate his betrothal with her eldest sister, who was much less beautiful. He met Elizabeth in the wood, a mere child in a short white frock, with long chestnut hair streaming down to her feet, attended by a brace of large white deerhounds. She had never seen her cousin before, but recognising him from his portraits, she flung her arms about his neck and embraced him. That moment fixed the decision of the Emperor. The elder sister became but as Leah in his eyes beside this fairy-like Rachel of the woods. They were betrothed, and in a few weeks they were married. This child, who was described as a quaint combination of Greek nymph and Christian virgin blended in one, was absolutely devoid of human passion. Her husband idealised her,

but, as the authoress naïvely says, "the one flaw in his character was a love for flirtations of a most pronounced description." His mother, the Archduchess, brooked no rival for her throne, and she spared no effort to maintain her ascendency. The Emperor, despite his chivalrous ways, did not esteem women very highly. They had made themselves too cheap, and something very like contempt took the place of gratitude where they were concerned. His wife, whom he worshipped as an incarnation of passionless beauty, seemed to him too young, too inexperienced, and too indifferent to become his real companion and comrade.

THE CHILD-WIFE AND HER MOTHER-IN-LAW.

Any ambition which the child of seventeen might have felt to play a rôle worthy an Empress was checked by the jealousy of her mother-in-law; and twelve months had not passed away before the discovery of her husband's infidelity aroused her from the childlike visions of her youth. The authoress maintains that the Archduchess, the Emperor's mother, purposely surrounded him with temptations in the shape of complacent mistresses, in order to win him from the society of his wife. Her own mother told her one day that she was one of those women who never get their own. She had remarkable abilities and talents, and a deep thoughtful mind, and plenty of character, but she had no power of stoop-ing to the level of her associates or adapting herself to the exigencies of her position. "Do not break your heart by imagining that you are a martyr," said her mother to her one day; but unfortunately the daughter, although she repeated the conversation twenty years later, did not take to heart the sensible advice of her mother. On the contrary, she seems to have come to the conviction that she was a martyr, and lived up to her martyrdom all the rest of her life.

MOTHER.

When her first child was born, every one was much disappointed that it was a daughter, and her joy at being a mother speedily gave way to regret that she had not borne an heir to the throne. The unwanted girl died, however, when she was two years old, and two years later the necessities of State were satisfied by the appearance of a son, the ill-fated Rudolf. Her delight in the baby boy, however, was soon damped by the discovery that she was not to be allowed to bring him up herself. The heir-apparent to the Austrian throne was not to be brought up by a chit of a girl, who did not even know how to behave herself, as her mother-in-law said. So he was placed in the care of other persons, where, as his grandmother remarked, "he would be much better than in the hands of his silly young other."

THE OPEN BREACH.

Things went from bad to worse, the estrangement between the young couple growing wide enough even to satisfy the mother-in-law. But at last things came to a head in an open breach between them. The Emperor's flirtations, we are told, had become of so flagrant a nature that it was not in ordinary flesh and blood to overlook them, and after a violent scene the Empress suddenly bolted. She left the palace at Vienna for Trieste, and, embarking on board her yacht, started for the Ionian Islands, having vowed never to see her husband again. He followed her, first to the Ionian Islands and then to Minorca; but she fled beyond the Straits of Gibraltar, and he returned without her to Austria. Thus began the peregrinations in which she spent the great part of the rest of her life. She had

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no doubt reason to resent the treatment which she had received from her husband.

RIDING AWAY FROM ONE'S SELF.

Whether in Norway, Greece, Algeria or Egypt, she spent her life much in the same way—ceaselessly endeavouring to conquer her tendency to melancholia by physical exhaustion. She was from childhood passionately fond of horses and dogs, and she never was so happy as when she was in the saddle. "In riding in the desert she lost a certain sense of nervousness and pain. She generally rode alone. League after league passed away like a dream, and it was only when she felt her horse quiver beneath her with fatigue that she would slacken her pace, and let the bridle drop upon its neck." When she was not riding, she devoted herself to study, and spent much time in acquiring many dead and living languages. She went out in all weathers, and would ride for days at a time in drenching rain or under blazing sun, turning a deaf ear to all the entreaties heaped upon her by her mother and her friends.

HER MOTHER'S REPROOF.

Her mother wrote to her: "The higher we stand on the social ladder, the less right have we to gratify our own private vengeance and to set ourselves free from painful obligations. You are an integral part of a great nation's honour. You are faithless to your trust and to the traditions of your ancestry when you thus act on the spur of personal injury and pain." Once or twice a year she was compelled by her official duties to put in an appearance in Austria; but the moment these functions were over she was off on her travels. For seven years she wandered about round the shores of the Mediterranean, and it was not until after the battle of Sadowa had been fought and lost, and Austria was compelled to seek reconciliation with Hungary, that the Empress made up her mind to return to the post which she had forsaken so long.

EMPRESS ONCE MORE.

When the King was crowned in Buda-Pesth, she returned to his side. In our authoress's phrase, she realised that "she could not for ever arrogate to herself the right of judgment against her lord, and great peace came over her." For a time it seemed as if she really contemplated the idea of regaining her hold over her husband and her place in the lives of her children. The execution of her brother-in-law, the Emperor Maximilian, in Mexico, afforded her opportunity for comforting her husband. "She resumed her place at Court with a dignity of attitude, a kindness of heart, and a loftiness of purpose which amazed and silenced her bitterest enemics." Another little girl—the conciliation baby—was born, and she devoted herself to the education of her children. The motherhood in her welled up with extraordinary force, and the presence of her children healed most of the wounds which she had suffered:—

One of the finest traits of the Empress was certainly her untiring charity, and her methods were always notable for the extreme delicacy of feeling which she showed in all things. It was she who caused the Viennese to realise the very decided difference which exists between men reduced to poverty through no fault of their own, and men whose destitution is the result of lazy or extravagant habits, and it was she who showed them how to treat the former as fellow citizens who stand in need of help, and the latter as criminals deserving severe reproof if not punishment. Through her influence numberless families are now redeemed from misery, many youths are saved from sin, many men aided to begin new and prosperous lives.

THE PEOPLE'S KITCHENS.

In the year 1872 an association of 400 ladies and noblemen belonging to the loftiest ranks of society, and presided over by Elizabeth herself, was formed for the purpose of supplying wholesome dinners to the poor at the lowest possible price. Each member gave a sum of 700 florins towards the initial outlay, and with this money the first volkskiichen (people's kitchen) was opened. To-day there are fifteen of these in Vienna, and in the course of the year food is sold in them to the value of more than 1,200,000 florins.

The volkskiichen are large rooms, with great windows letting in both sun and air, and provided with oak tables and benches.

The volksküchen are large rooms, with great windows letting in both sun and air, and provided with oak tables and benches, which are kept scrupulously clean. The floor is paved with marble, and at the lower end of the hall a wooden counter serves as a division from the actual kitchen, where many cooks are at work preparing food. All classes, from poor university students to ragg d-looking tramps, receive a kindly welcome.

Every day over ten thousand persons dine in the volkskichen, and the marvellously low price at which the food is sold can only be accounted for by the huge quantities in which it is bought and prepared. The complete dinner, excellently cooked, costs two groschen, and a breakfast of coffee, bread and butter, and some kind of stew can be obtained in the early morning for one groschen. From six to nine in the evening supper is served at the cost of one groschen, and is generally composed of scup, cold meat, and pudding. The ladies and gentlemen who manage this superb association have done w nders. Eight or ten ladies belonging to the Court circle make a point of being in each kitchen while the dinners are being served.

It is, one must confess, a rather touching sight to watch the lovely and aristocratic Court beauties of Vienna, wearing snowy aprons over their elegant walking-dresses, as they distribute the food to the poor, ill-fed wretches who crowd the room. A kind smile or word of sympathy always accompanies the action. It often happens that one of these charming ministering angels grows deeply interested in the case of one or another of her guests, and thus becomes the means of doing a great deal of practical good.

AN ADVENTURE IN THE SLUMS.

In those days the Empress frequently visited the slums on errands of mercy. On one occasion in an outskirt of Pesth, the authoress declares that she was her only companion, when their attention was attracted by loud cries of distress:—

The voice was that of a woman evidently in the greatest of distress. On the impulse of the moment we both leaped from our horses, and rushing to the door and pushing it open, we found ourselves in a villainously dirty room, where a huge ruffian of a man was dragging a woman about the floor by her luxuriant, unbound hair, kicking her vigorously as he did so. B:fore I realised what was happening, the Empress had laid her heavy hunting-crop about the fellow's face, and so surprised was he at our unexpected appearance and at this vigorous on-slaught that he dropped his victim, and stared at us in blank amazement. His astonishment was, however, as nothing to ours, when the ill-used dame sprang to her feet, and, putting her arms akimbo, demanded, in her shrillest Hungarian and with a torrent of invectives, what "we hussies" meant by interfering with her husband. The Empress, who possessed a considerable amount of humour, and in whom the sense of the ridiculous was singularly developed, burst into a peal of laughter, and taking from the side-pocket of her habit a couple of gold ten-gulden pieces, she handed them to this model benedict, exclaiming, "Beat her, my friend; beat her all she wants. She deserves it for being so loyal to you."

A STORY OF MAYNOOTH.

Her son was devoted to her, and when apart they corresponded daily, and frequently wrote to each other in English. The Empress still retained a love of travelling and of hunting; and in 1879 she made the first of her many visits to Ireland. She established herself in the County of Meath, where she took Lord Langford's

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retuger pre sav residence as her hunting-box, and brought over with her fifty-two horses. In February, 1880, she is said to have made the acquaintance of Archbishop Walsh in somewhat remarkable circumstances:—

It was during that visit that a certain fox she was pursuing sprang over the wall of Maynooth College, and rushed across the exercise-ground, where the pious young students were pacing to and fro. What was the astonishment of these youths whin the wall was also cleared by a lovely woman sitting with amazing skill a magnificent hunter, all flecked with foam and mud. It was the Empress of Austria, who had followed the fox through thick and thin, and evidently also through a great deal of water, for she was dripping wet. Dr. Walsh, who was then principal of Maynooth College, hurried into the grounds to receive the Empress, who had so unwittingly and so unceremoniously entered his domain, and observing that she was running great danger of catching a severe cold in her present drenched condition, offered her a warm wrap. No feminine garment, however, was to be found in that school for young priests, and Elizabeth had to accept Dr. Walsh's own cloak, which she donned, laughingly remarking that with it a doctor's degree ought to be conferred upon her! On the following day the Empress sent Dr. Walsh a diamond ring of great value, and later on presented the college with a superb silver statue of St. George and the Dragon, as well as with a set of magnificent vestments, but the academic coat she insisted upon keeping in memory of her impromptu visit.

DEATH IN LIFE.

In 1881 she hunted in Cheshire, for she was always very fond of the British Islands. Some one having spoken before her of "foggy England," she replied: "You have a perfectly false idea of the place. Parts of it are simply incomparable, and as to the Isle of Wight, it is a little paradise on earth." Fuchsias, heliotropes, myrtles, pomegranates, and oleanders, she declared, would make one believe that one was in Greece, while those great green velvety lawns, sweeping right down to the sea, could be found nowhere but in England. Brittany was another place where she was very fond of staying, and once when riding home to Sassetot, she was thrown from a horse, and left lying senseless in the field. Whether in Brittany, or at Cromer, or wherever she found herself in her many visits to Western Europe, she had numberless opportunities of displaying her kindness of heart. She was fond of the sea, and whether on land or sea, never appeared to know what fear was. She was a fatalist, and faced death with composure. As she once said to her Greek tutor: "When the love of life has forsaken one, death has already put his cold hand on one's shoulder. There is in every earthly career a moment when one inwardly dies, and that need not be the time when actual death takes place."

AN APPARITION IN BRITTANY.

The book from which we are quoting is made up of pictures of incidents which occurred in the Empress's career, which are almost all represented as having taken place when the authoress was present. There is a good deal of "borderland" element in the book, of which a few specimens may be quoted. The authoress declares that, when staying at the château in Brittany, many years ago, she had a vision which prefigured the death of the Empress. Just as dusk was gathering, when she was returning home, she saw a white figure swaying with gentle undulating motion upon the very edge of the precipice, and that night, when she lay trying to sleep, she saw the same figure floating towards her on a sheaf of moonbeams:—

The figure reached my bedside and bent over me. I clenched my teeth convulsively to smother a cry of agony, for I could

now distinguish every detail plainly, and I saw Elizab:th's features pale as death, her great blue eyes dilated and bent upon me with a heartrending expression of sadness and of woe, and one slim, emaciated hand pointing to a little wound on her bare breast, and from which two or three drops of blood had ooz:d upon the white folds of her robe. And then I swooned away, losing all consciousness of that awful picture.

RAVENS AND THE HAPSBURGS.

Another story describes how the ravens always appeared as heralds of misfortune to members of the House of Hapsburg:—

Everybody has heard of the flight of ravens which swept across the little town of Olmütz during the minutes when Emperor Franz-Joseph accepted the crown of Austria, and with it a weight of sorrows such as seldom has been carried by a monarch. When Maximilian was about to start on his ill-fat.d. journey to Mexico in order to assum: his duties as sovereign, a raven was seen by him and his wife Charlotte during a last walk which they took in the grounds of their castle of Miramar. The bird persistently followed them, and when they sat down upon a bench under a clump of sycamores it flew, or rather hopped, towards them and settled itself on one leg upon the sweeping folds of the future Empress's train. Again, when Archduchess Maria-Christina was about to enter the carriage which was to drive her to the railway station, whence she departed for her future kingdom of Spain-a land where she suffered all that a woman can suffer in her affections, her pride, and her health-an enormous raven kept hovering over the horses' heads, and actually kept up with them during the whole

On the afternoon which preceded the Empress's assassination at Geneva, she wandered for several hours in the mountains about Territet with her reader, Mr. Barker. The latter had brought with him a basket of fine fruit, the Empress being in the habit of partaking of some every day in lieu of five-o'clock tea. Seated upon some moss-grown rocks, the imperial lady, while listening to Mr. Barker, who was then reading to her Marion Crawford's celebrated novel "Corleone," drew the little basket towards her and began to peel a magnificent peach, of which she offered half to her reader. Just as she was in the act of handing him his share, a huge raven flew down from a tall pine-tree whose dusky branches were casting a deep shade upon the pair, and touching Elizabeth's forehead with the tip of its sombre wing, actually knocked the peach out of her hand.

The Empress herself had her own experiences, as, for instance, when her cousin, King Louis of Bavaria, appeared to her all dripping wet at the very moment when he was drowned in the Starnberg See; but since then she had "schooled herself never to let such wanderings of the mind, when asleep, create too great an impression when awake." "Life is not happy enough for us to spoil what few joys we have by worrying about such prognostications and ill-omened signs from the land of dreams."

HER PALACES.

At Corfu she built the famous palace known as the "Villa Achilleon," of which we have the usual ornate description, from which two facts may be noted—one, that behind the villa "is a huge field of roses, comprising twenty-five thousand bushes of all kinds and colours"; the other is the fact that everything in the stables was brought from England, down to the wainscoting in light oak with which they were lined. The building contains one hundred and twenty-eight rooms, and the stables have accommodation for fifty horses. In the garden, which slopes to the edge of the sea, she reared an exquisite little Greek temple:—

In this Greek temple the Empress used to sit with her dogs at her feet gazing on the deep blue sea, which appeared here and there between the forest of flowers, seeking comfort and consolation from the pain ever gnawing at her heart. Unfortunately, even the beauties of Achilleon failed to attain any such end, and the poor Niobe, hunted by the restlessness of a pain too great to be explained in words, decided not very long ago to abandon her lovely Greek villa.

"Who shall assuage thy grief, thou tempest tossed, And speak of comfort, comfortless to thee?"

But tiring of Achilleon, she went to Lainz, where she concealed herself from the public in the midst of thousands of woodland acres. If Achilleon was a marvel of Greek and Pompeian reconstruction, Lainz seemed to be torn out of the pages of some ancient records of legends and fairy-tales. Here she would wander about alone, secluded from the world, spending most of her time in correspondence and in writing a great deal of prose and poetry, which she said amused her, and kept her from thinking.

THE CROWN PRINCE AND HIS WIFE.

We have several chapters devoted to the tragic story of Rudolf's marriage and suicide. The authoress lays all the blame upon the Crown Princess Stéphanie. Empress, according to her, was strongly opposed to the marriage. Rudolf was apparently quite indifferent in the matter. He had no objection to marry the good little Belgian girl, who was neither homelier nor more un-interesting than the rest of her kind. His mother, however, knew too well that the marriage would be unhappy. "I am not blinded," she said, "by my love for my boy. She cannot keep him straight." Nor did she. For a time all went fairly well. But the Empress became more despondent than ever, and the death of her favourite hunter, Sir Lancelot, who broke his back when leaping a stream, cast a deeper gloom over her melancholy soul. Rudolf purchased the hunting lodge of Mayerling, and devoted himself to literary and scientific pursuits, in none of which his wife took any interest. She flung herself more and more into social distractions, till at last their disagreement culminated in such an explosion that his wife decided to leave him and return to Belgium. This, however, was forbidden by King Leopold, and she remained in Austria.

MARIE VETSERA.

It was in 1886 that Rudolf met Marie Vetsera at the Polish ball. She was only nineteen, tall, slender, and of extraordinary loveliness. They fell in love with each other, and matters progressed so fast that when in 1887 the Crown Prince and his wife had to go to London to attend the Queen's Jubilee, and Marie Vetsera by coincidence happened to be in London, the Crown Princess refused point blank to accompany her husband to England. Husband and wife had a great scene before Rudolf started alone, with the result that an irreparable breach took place between them. The Crown Prince Rudolf met Marie Vetsera several times in London, and decided apparently that life was not worth living without her. The following year he wrote to the Pope, entreating him to dissolve the marriage, and to use his influence with the Emperor to obtain his sanction for his giving up the succession to the throne in order that he might retire altogether from the public gaze. The Pope at once wrote to the Emperor, sending him the Crown

Prince's letter; and thereupon father and son met. Rudolf declared his determination to give up everything in order to marry Marie Vetsera. His father opposed this resolution, and, after a long stormy scene, he succeeded in exacting from him a promise never to meet Marie Vetsera again. Next day, the Crown Prince left for Mayerling, where he said he intended to spend some days hunting with two companions.

THE TRAGEDY OF MAYERLING.

The night of January 29th, Marie Vetsera was driven to Mayerling in Prince Rudolf's private cab, and admitted secretly into the Crown Prince's apartments. His companions were out in the fields, nor did they know that she was in the castle until the following morning. Next day his man-servant knocked at his door, but received no answer. Taking alarm, he summoned his master's friends, and finding no response, they broke open the door:—

On the lounge near the window lay the body of Marie Vetsera, still dressed in her dark serge gown, but with all the violets of her two bouquets scattered about her. Her white face, outlined against the crimson silk of the cushion upon which her head was resting, seemed cut out of marble. Half leaning against her shoulder, half upon the floor, lay the Crown Prince, his hunting suit drenched with blood, and his lifeless hand still grasping a heavy cavalry revolver.

Count Hoyos hurried into Vienna and told the Empress. She broke the news to the Emperor, soothing and consoling him as if he were a child in pain.

Meanwhile, Crown Princess Stéphanie was sitting at her piano playing some new melodies which had been sent to her that morning. She wore a pink crépon peignoir, much adorned with lace, and on her light hair a coquettish little combination of ribbons and lace. So loud was her playing that she did not hear the door open, and was very much startled when, without any warning, her husband's father and mother stood before her.

Naturally alarmed, she asked if Rudolf was ill. The Emperor replied in a trembling voice, "Yes, we have bad news; very bad news." The Crown Princess recoiled a few steps, and with an awful scream, which rang throughout that entire wing of the palace, she fell headlong at the Empress's feet, her face touching the carpet, shrieking out in a wild, almost unearthly fashion, "He is dead, and it is I who have killed him!"

The rest of the book is devoted to the story of the assassination of the Empress at Geneva. Her end was peaceful and happy—happier than her life appears to have been. A sudden blow, followed by a few hours' unconsciousness, and then a quiet death—how few mortals are allowed to put on immortality so easily! Luccheni, her assassin, began life as a number in an Italian poorhouse. He was a bastard deserted by his mother. He is now a number once again, serving his life sentence in a Swiss prison.

The impression which the book makes upon the reader is melancholy. Here was a woman who had youth, beauty, power, wealth, and yet her life was so wretched—her whole existence is described as a martyrdom. It is the old, old story. Health, love, and a contented disposition—these things count for more than all the gilded glories which are the envy and despair of all mankind.



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Some Notable Books of the Month.

MR. SPURGEON'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

1856-1878.

THE third volume of the "Standard Life of Mr. Spurgeon" (Passmore and Alabaster) is a very readable book, the pages of which are enlivened by many quaint and humorous anecdotes and sayings of the great preacher. Like the volumes which have preceded it, it would have been greatly improved by careful editing and the omission of many pages which at present help to swell its bulk, but do not increase its value. Vol. III. covers the period between 1856 and 1878, when Mr. Spurgeon was in his prime. It records the founding and building up of the Pastors' College, the Orphanage and the Colportage Association. But of more general interest than the detailed account of Mr. Spurgeon's life-work are the scattered passages which throw a vivid light upon his personality.

MR. SPURGEON'S READY WIT.

Many instances of Mr. Spurgeon's facility in retort are given. For example, Mr. Spurgeon writes:—

Soon after I came to London, an eccentric individual called to see m:, with the view of setting m: right on various points in which he did not agree with the doctrine I preached. When he failed to convince me that my teaching was unscriptural, he rose and said: "Then I will shake off the dust of my feet against you." "Please don't do that," I answered, "you might make the carpet dirty; you will find a scraper and a mat at the front door; they will answer the purpose quite well!"

On another occasion his ready wit deprived an

embarrassing situation of its sting: -

I remember that once, in London, a man took off his hat, bowed to me, and said, "The Rev. Mr. Spurgeon—a great humbug!" I took off my hat too, and said, "I am much obliged to you, sir, for the compliment; I am glad to hear that I am a great anything." We parted very amicably.

Although as a rule Mr. Spurgeon was one of the most punctual of men, he was once late in keeping an appointment. He explained to his host that the cause was due

to his desire to vote :-

"To vote!" exclaimed the good man; "but, my dear brother, I thought you were a citizen of the New Jerusalem!" "So I am," replied Mr. Spurgeon, "but my 'old man' is a citizen of this world." "Ah! but you should mortify your 'old man." "That is exactly what I did; for my 'old man' is a Tory, and I made him vote for the Liberals!"

During a General Election Mr. Spurgeon's enemies set about the story that he had declared he would vote for the devil himself if he were a Liberal candidate. Mr. Spurgeon contented himself with the following decisive

retort :-

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"I certainly should not vote for the devil under any circumstances, nor am I able to conceive of him as so restored as to become a Liberal."

MR. RUSKIN ON ST. PAUL.

Mr. Ruskin, in one of his talks with Mr. Spurgeon, brought a formidable indictment against the Apostle Paul. The conversation is given in Mr. Spurgeon's words:—

Mr. Ruskin came to see me one day, and amongst other things he said that the Apostle Paul was a liar and I was a fool! "Well," I replied, "let us keep the two things separate; so, first of all, tell me how you can prove that the Apostle Paul was a liar." "He was no gentleman, and he was a liar too," answered Mr. Ruskin. "Oh, indeed!" I rejoined. "How do you make that out?" "Well," he said, "th re was a Jewish gentleman

came to him one day, and asked him a polite question: 'How are the dead raised up, and with what body do they come?' Paul began by saying to him, 'Thou fool,'—which proved that the Apostle was not a gentl-man; and then he continued, 'That which thou sowest is not quickened unless it die,'—which was a lie." "No," I answered, "it was not a lie; Paul was speaking the truth." "How do you prove that?" asked Mr. Ruskin. "Why," I replied, "very easily. What is death? Death is the resolution into its original elements of any compound substance which poss-sses life." Mr. Ruskin said, "That is the most extraordinary definition of death that I have ever heard, but it is true." "Yes," I replied, "it is true; and that is what happens to the seed when it dies, it is resolved into its original elements which is within; it becomes the source and centre of the new life that springs from it. "Then," asked Mr. Ruskin, "what do you mean when you talk of the death of the soul?" "I mean," I replied, "the separation of the soul from God; it was originally with God, and when it is separated from Him it dies to God, that is its death, but that death is not non-existence. The separation of the soul from the body is the separation from itself of that which quickened it, and it falls back into its original condition." "Well," said Mr. Ruskin, "you have not proved him to be a gentl-man." "At all events," I answered, "the Apostle was as much a gentleman as you were just now when you called me a fool." "So you are," said Mr. Ruskin, "for devoting your time and talents to that mob of people down at Newington when you might employ them so much more profitably upon the intellectual and caltured few."

UNDESIRABLE STUDENTS.

Many amusing stories are told about the students and teachers of the Pastors' College. Mr. Spurgeon had many curious applications for admission to the College:—

One brother I have encountered—one did I say ?—I have met ten, twenty, a hundred brethren who have pleaded that they were quite sure that they were called to the ministry because they had failed in everything else. This is a sort of model story:—"Sir, I was put into a lawyer's office, but I never could bear the confinement, and I could not feel at home in studying law. Providence clearly stopped up my road, for I lost my situation." "And what did you do then?" "Why, sir, I was induced to open a grocer's shop." "And did you prosper?" "Well, I do not think, sir, I was ever meant for trade; and the Lord seemed quite to shut up my way there, for I failed, and was in great difficulties. Since then I have done a little in a life assurance agency, and tried to get up a school, besides selling tea; but my path is hedged up, and something within me makes me feel that I ought to be a minister."

"A man with a big tongue which filled up his mouth and caused indistinctness," Mr. Spurgeon writes, "another without teeth, another who stammered, another who could not pronounce all the alphabet, I have had the pain of declining on the ground that God had not given them those physical appliances which are, as the Prayer Book

would put it, 'generally necessary.'"

THE ANGEL GABRIEL AS PASTOR.

Hardly less amusing were some of the requests for pastors he received from country churches. For instance:—

The officers of a small church in the country applied to me for a minister, but the salary they were prepared to pay was so small that in reply to their request I wrote, "The only individual I know who could exist on such a stipend is the angel Gabriel. He would need neither cash nor clothes, and he could come down from Heaven every Sunday morning, and go back at night, so I advise you to invite him."

ANSWERS TO PRAYER.

Many pages are devoted to describing the work of the Orphanage. It was Mr. Spurgeon's habit when supplies ran short to resort to prayer, and with notable results:—

ran short to resort to prayer, and with notable results:

We met together, one Monday night, for prayer concerning the Orphanage; and it was not a little remarkable that on the Saturday of that week the Lord should have moved some friend who knew nothing of our prayers to give £500 to that object. It astonished some of you that, on the following Monday, God should have influenced another to give £600! When I told you of that at the next prayer meeting, perhaps, that the Lord had something else in store, and that the following Tuesday another friend would come with £500. . . In November, 1869, when the President was suddenly laid aside by an attack of small-pox, a fflend, who knew nothing of his illness, called and left £500 for the Orphanage; and a few days later, an anonymous donor, who was also unaware of Mr. Spurgeon's affliction, sent £1,000 for the same purpose. At one meeting of the Trustees the financial report was, "All bills paid, but only £3 left in hand." Prayer was offered and the stream of liberality soon began to flow again. On another occasion, the funds were completely exhausted, and the managers were driven to special supplication on behalf of the work. That very day nearly £400 was poured into the treasury.

THE STOLEN GLOVES.

In the middle of a sermon in Exeter Hall Mr. Spurgeon suddenly broke away from the subject of his discourse,

and pointing across the hall, said :-

"Young man, those gloves you are wearing have not been paid for; you have stolen them from your employer." At the close of the service, a young man, looking very pale and greatly agitated, came to the room which was used as a vestry and begged for a private interview with Mr. Spurgeon. On being admitted, he placed a pair of gloves upon the table, and tearfully said, "It's the first time I have robbed my master, and I will never do it again. You won't expose me, sir, will you? It would kill my mother if she heard that I had become a thief."

A HOLIDAY CALENDAR.

Mrs. Spurgeon records the impatience with which her husband looked forward to the holidays, and the novel way in which he kept account of the passing of the days that separated him from his well earned vacation:—

The time for the proposed holiday was fixed far in advance, and he looked forward to it with feverish impatience. It was referred to at all meal times; and one day he said to me, "Wifey, I wish I had a piece of string marked, and put in some prominent place, so that I could cut off each day as it passes." I immediately prepared a length of tape, with all the dates plainly written on it, and attached it to the chandelier which overhung the dining-table. It certainly was not an ornament to the room, but it gave him exceeding pleasure to clip off a piece of it day by day; so nobody cared how it looked if he were gratified. It was very long when first put up, and he took as much delight as a little child would have done in watching it gradually grow shorter.

ALL botanical students will find themselves under a debt of gratitude to Mr. F. J. Hanbury and the Rev. E. S. Marshall for their recent book, "Flora of Kent," published privately by the former at 37, Lombard Street, E.C. (12s. 6d.). The work is truly a monumental one, having taken over twenty years of hard research to compile, but at the same time it is very compact and easy for reference, as the arrangement is alphabetical, and the authors have added a good index as well. For purposes of botanical exploration the "Garden of England" was divided into ten districts. The size and position of these districts are clearly shown in a large ordinance map. There is also a smaller map, which is coloured geologically. Any one interested in the botanical life of Kent can certainly find no better reference book than that which Messrs. Hanbury and Marshall have given us.

INDEX TO THE PERIODICALS OF 1898.*

PUBLICATION OF A NEW VOLUME.

I AM constantly applied to by journalistic and literary aspirants for advice as to the best way in which to begin

and the quickest way to get on.

The counsel given varies, of course, according to circumstances. But one general rule always holds good. Before you write on any subject post yourself up upon that subject. Many people spend weeks reading up references in books to some question which they are handling, and at the end usually omit all mention of some salient fact, for the simple reason that they had failed to come across it. The simplest way to avoid such misfortunes is to look up the articles which have most recently appeared in the periodical literature of the day. There is no more direct road to acquiring at least the semblance of omniscience so much desired by some editors than to procure our newly published "Annual Index to Periodicals," and to look up under their respective headings all the articles bearing upon the subject with which they are dealing. Even if they are unable to gain access to all the articles, the mere list of names and subjects will give many a clue for which the overdriven journalist will often be grateful.

The Annual Index has now attained its ninth year of

The Annual Index has now attained its ninth year of publication, and the contents of nearly two hundred periodicals are most carefully indexed. It is probable that, for permanent value, nothing that I publish exceeds the Annual Index, for it supplies a ready key to the periodical literature of the English-speaking world.

I was delighted, when I visited the library of the Dominion Parliament at Ottawa, to find the Index in constant use on the librarian's desk, and also at Chicago I found that its value was appreciated by the librarian of the Public Library. How any journalist or writer on contemporary subjects can afford to do without it is a marvel. Certainly any one who has once used it will always have it at his elbow. The latest editions of the Encyclopædias rapidly get out of date, and the harvesting of the results of the study and research of mankind is carried on by the editors of our periodicals; but the magazines and reviews form a mighty maze without a plan. To this maze, so far as the periodicals printed in the English language are concerned, Miss Hetherington and her staff have succeeded in providing a most convenient clue.

To journalists who dwell in the neighbourhood of accessible public libraries the Annual Index is invaluable. Journalists cannot wait; speed with them is of the first importance, and the possibility of having reference ready to hand of every important article published in the English language on every subject under the sky, and not a few in the firmament of heaven, adds immensely to the confidence with which this hard-worked class may contemplate what the future has to bring. Nor is it only the journalists to whom the Index may prove as a key unlocking the storehouse of otherwise inaccessible information. There are very few of the immense number of persons interested in hobbies of their own, whether sports and pastimes, or any particular branch of study, who will not find references to articles which would tell them just what they want, but which, for lack of some such Index, they have hitherto known nothing about.

Previous volumes, I.—V., 1890-1894, are published at 5s. nett each (Volume III., 1892, is out of print); Volumes VI.—IX., 1895-1898, are published at 10s. nett. A prospectus and specimen page will be sent on application.

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^{* &}quot;Index to the Periodicals of 1898." REVIEW OF REVIEWS Office. 108. post free. Now ready.

THE BIOGRAPHY OF A THIEF.

A HOOLIGAN LIFE.

THE Hooligan is not one of the admirable products of modern city life. He is a modern Ishmaelite, every man's hand is against him and his is against every man as a natural consequence. His way of regarding life is entirely different from that of the average citizen. He commences life with a grievance against society, and his aim and ambition is to "get his own back." That is his point of view, which Mr. Clarence Rook has made comprehensible in his realistic sketches of Hooligan life—"The Hooligan Nights" (Richards, 6s.). Life has little to offer the Hooligan but what he can help himself to. Honest work will bring in but a few shillings a week, whereas picking pockets and robbing houses presents glorious possibilities to the Hooligan mind. Mr. Rook describes the life and thoughts of Alf, a typical Hooligan. The home of the Hooligan is within the area bounded by the Albert Embankment, the Lambeth Road, the Kennington Road and the streets about the Oval. A lad growing up in this neighbourhood takes naturally to stealing. The average Hooligan is no ignorant ruffian. He is a product of the Board School, writes a fair hand and is quick at arithmetic. He is undersized as a rule, sinewy, swift and untiring, but nervous, and highly strung. Young Alf untiring, but nervous, and highly strung. Young Alf explained to Mr. Rook the Hooligan philosophy of life. It has at least the merit of extreme simplicity:

"Look 'ere, if you see a fing you want, you just go and take it wivout any 'anging abart. If you 'ang abart you draw suspicion, and you get lagged for loitering wiv intent to commit a felony, or some dam nonsense like that. Go for it strite. P'r'aps it's a 'orse and cart you see as 'll do you fine. Jump up and drive away as 'ard as you can, and ten to one nobody 'll say anyfink. They'll think it's your own property. But 'ang around, and you mit just as well walk into the next cop you see, and arst 'im to 'and you your stretch. See ? You got to look after yourself, and it ain't your graft to look after anyone else, nor it ain't likely that anybody else 'd look after you—only the

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cop. See?"
The account of young Alf's daily life is a profoundly interesting study of character and social conditions. When a few years old he was taught to cross a flocr of creaking wood without making a sound, and to open a tin box without noise. Later, he entered houses by the fanlights, dressed in an Eton suit, with "a black bowler 'at and a nice white collar," and he opened the doors for his elders. But unless a boy does something remarkable at "class" he does not get a chance of joining a gang. Young Alf first made his mark by rifling the pockets of a troop of amateur actors while they were engaged before the public. He was then deemed worthy of higher things. He began by distributing false coin all over the South of London, making as much as fifteen shillings a day. But this did not last long, for he and his patron were seized by the police, the eternal enemy of the Hooligan. Alf got off owing to his readiness and resource. After a month of newspaper selling he joined a house-breaking gang. Alf gained much experience in this line, and confided many interesting hints to Mr. Rook. He attached great importance to the planning of a job, and neglected no means of making himself acquainted with the interior of the house he proposed to visit. The commonest way to gain information was to set out with a few plumber's tools and offer your services in looking over the cistern and pipes. Some favoured the insurance book as disarming suspicion; but that will not gain you admission to the best houses. The best dodge is to send one of the gang with flowers and ferns for sale. As soon as the door is open the man notes all the bolts and fastenings, the position of the staircase, and gets an idea of the general plan of the

house. No burglar-proof window has yet been invented, and a catch can easily be unfastened. Young Alf's account of the subsequent proceedings may not be without interest to householders :-

Once an entrance is effected, shut the window behind you. Nothing attracts the suspicion of a policeman like an open window. But note carefully its position in case you have to make a sudden retreat. A burglar prefers to leave a house unostentatiously by the door. There are, however, occasions on which decent time is not afforded for a quiet and respectable exit, and you are compelled to jump through a window. That requires some doing. Remember to go through sideways, adopting a sparring attitude. You will thus save your face, and also avoid identification. Electric bells under the doormats and on the stairs need not worry you, for you will not step on a mat but straddle it, and usually only the middle and top steps are wired. It is safer, however, to go up by the bannisters. Creaking boards are sometimes an annoyance even to the lightest-footed crib-cracker. Young Alf carries a set of wedges which shut together like a telescope. He carries too a small supply of oil for the lubrication of any noisy article of furniture on which he proposes to operate. Having thus gained entrance, it would be your own fault if you do not make the best use of your time. Let your visit be as short as possible, resist the temptation of refreshment (you will have taken a nip of brandy before getting to work on the windows), and on no account omit to look behind the pictures. Finally, do not wire the lawn. The wires are of no use unless you have to do a scoot. If you do, you are likely to fall into your own trap, being naturally flustered.

The Hooligan has many ways of gaining a livelihood. Nothing escapes his quick glance and nothing comes amiss to his deft fingers. If he finds an unattended bicycle he mounts, rides slowly with many wobbles to the first corner. Once round it he rides full tilt to a shop he knows and in ten minutes the bicycle is disintegrated. If the owner should happen to see him he explains he is only having a lark, an explanation which is borne out by his manifest incompetence to ride the machine. During Advent he will carefully follow the waits and call next morning to collect the rewards they have earned. Another fairly safe way of getting hold of money is to collect at Lifeboat processions or on Hospital Saturdays. Dog-sneaking comes in useful when times are dull. There is usually a reward attached to all dogs who stray either voluntarily or under compulsion. Churches again are an easy prey. All that is necessary is to conceal oneself after service, prise open the offertory boxes and leave about eleven, when the police have their eyes on the doors

of the public-houses.

Then again the small shopkeepers simply invite depredation by keeping the till just under the counter. One of young Alf's stories of till-lifting is the best commentary

upon the Hooligan philosophy of life :-It was at Peckham. The day was cold, wet and foggy. Young Alf was going round with a piano-organ, which was wheeled by one of the lads that worked with him. He had ground out a couple of tunes in front of a small shop which dealt in sweets and newspapers, when the woman came out and gave him twopence. Moreover, seeing that his clothes were thin and poor, she said it was a shame that a boy should face such weather without a decent coat to his back. Young Alf was invited into the shelter of the shop, while the kind-hearted woman went upstairs to fetch a coat which had belonged to her son. She had no longer a son to want it so she told young Alf. Young Alf stood alone in the little shop, amazed at the folly of the woman who had left him there. He leaned over the counter and slid the till out. About fifteen shillings! He had the choice. . . . He chose the fifteen shillings-with the odd coppers, and scooted.

Such is Hooligan gratitude. Soft-heartedness, as young Alf explains, has no place in his philosophy.

REGENERATING CUBA.

WHAT THE UNITED STATES IS DOING.

THE most detailed and authoritative account of the present condition of Cuba and of the work accomplished by the United States since the occupation of the island that has yet been published is "Industrial Cuba," by Robert 'P. Porter (Putnam, 15s.). Mr. Porter was the Special Commissioner of the United States Government to Cuba and Porto Rico. He gives an extremely interesting description of Cuba and the Cubans, and sets forth in detail the extent of the task which his countrymen assumed when they undertook to regenerate Cuba. He points out that the most pressing problem to be solved in the island is economic and not political. It is not so much a question of who shall administer the government, but how the devastation wrought by the long war may be obliterated. Mr. Porter visited Jamaica, and bestows very high praise upon the English administration of the island. He thinks the United States could not do better than take it as a model in many respects.

Although the United States has only had control of affairs for six months, a very great deal has been accomplished. Mr. Porter gives a useful summary of the work

already taken in hand :-

A new tariff has been framed and put in operation by the War Department, aided by the experienced officers from the Treasury Department. The Post Office Department has inaugurated an improved mail service. The telegraph lines are rapidly being put in order. The United States sanitary authorities are laying their plans for a vigorous can paign against epidemic disease this summer. The governors of cities are as rapidly as possible cleaning up the streets and preparing plans for modern sewerage and drainage. Under the direction of General Brooke and the immediate supervision of General Chaffer, a complete system for policing the rural districts of the Island with Cuban police is in progress of organisation. For this purpose the Cuban army will be utilised as far as possible. The United States has abolished many onerous taxes, stopped the draining away to Spain of the resources and revenues of Cuba, and rigorously applied all available methods and instruments to build up the Island and improve the condition of the people. It has endeavoured to establish the principle that the Island should be governed in the interest of Cuba, by Cubans, for the Cuban people.

But much more remains to be done:-

The building of public roads, the establishment of public schools, and the inauguration of sanitary work are three branches of the civil government that must be pressed forward with all possible vigour immediately after the scheme for policing Cuba has been completed. The importance of teaching English in all Cuban public schools must not be overlooked, because the Cuban people will never understand the people of the United States until they appreciate our institutions. A complete reform of the judiciary must follow. The laws relating to ownership and transfer of property must be revised, safeguards added to the laws relating to mortgages, and some of the old customs repealed. Savings banks must also be established.

POLITICAL CARICATURE.

"THE POLITICAL STRUWWELPETER (Richards, 3s. 6d.) breaks fresh ground in political caricature. The story of Struwwelpeter is well known and deservedly popular, but it has been reserved to Mr. Gould and Mr. Begbie to adapt the idea to the politics of the day. Mr. Gould's imitations of the original illustrations are admirable, and must be included among the cleverest caricatures he has yet done. The verses which Mr. Begbie has contributed to accompany the sketches are somewhat rough, but they are amusing, as will be seen from the following extracts.

The cover is adorned with the familiar figure of Struwwelpeter, but with the British lion in place of the boy. In explanation of the neglected appearance of the lion Mr. Begbie writes:—

See the British Lion pose, Wildly groping for his foes! Men who tinker up the laws Never manicure his claws: And you will observe with pain No one ever crimps his mane; Seeing that he's so neglected, Do you wonder he's dejected.

Mr. Chamberlain figures as Cruel Joseph. "A stinging tongue has he," but old Boar Kruger proves more than a match for him:—

The trough was full, the greedy Boar Drank quartz and quartz yet dirtied more; And while he quaffed the grateful flow, He kept an eye on Cruel Joe! But Joseph when he cracked his whip, Began to speak of fellowship; He said he did but bring a letter To ask if Mistress Boar was better.

Lord Rosebery is caricatured as Young Primrose, who "found the childish game of ploughing sands was rather tame." Sir William Harcourt is pictured in the "Story of the Protestant Who Wouldn't":—

He really seemed to love the fight, But one day—one twin-letter day, He said—"I will not join the fray; I don't care what the papers say, No party will I lead to-day!"

One of the cleverest series of caricatures illustrates the direful tale of little "Johnny Head-in-Air," as Mr. John Morley is designated.

ALFRED THE GREAT.

It has become a habit with many people to regard the latter half of the nineteenth century as a materialistic age given up to sordid ambitions which leave no room for the admiration of the noble and beautiful. But it is this age which is giving back to us many of our national heroes. It is only the present generation which has adequately recognised the greatness of Cromwell, and it is on the millennial anniversary of Alfred's death that we are beginning to acknowledge the great part he played in the moulding of the English nation. The national commemoration will not take place till 1901, but the admirers of Alfred have done well to publish a most useful and timely volume on "Alfred the Great" (A. and C. Black, 6s.). Various authors have dealt with different aspects of Alfred's life and character. The general introduction is by Sir Walter Besant, Mr. Frederic Harrison contributes a chapter on Alfred as King, the Bishop of Bristol writes on Alfred as a Religious Man and Educationalist, Sir Clements Markham describes Alfred's achievements as a geographer, and other writers treat of his relations to war, law, literature and art.

"So much is Alfred the Founder of our Empire," Sir Walter Besant declares, "that every ship in our navy might have his name—every school his bust, every Guildhall his statue." He is everywhere. But he is invisible. The people do not know him. Mr. Frederic Harrison hails our English Alfred as the only perfect man of action

recorded in history.

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New or So Pate

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Books	
BIOCDARUW PTC	NEW EDITIONS
BIOGRAPHY, ETC.	NEW EDITIONS. Creighton, Mandell (Bishop of London). Queen Elizabeth. 1, cr. 8vo.
Caffyn, Wm. Reminiscences of Seventy-One Not Out. cr. 8vo. 266 pp	308 pp Longmans 6/o
366 pp	324 pp Blackwood) 2/6
cr. 890. 392 pp	(Marshall Bros.) 2/6
Life and Letters of Sir Joseph Prestwich. Written and edited by his	Plutarch's Lives. Englished by Sir Thomas North. Vols. v. and vi
wife, med. 8vo. 444 pp	cap. 8vo. 354 pp. and 358 pp(Dent) net each 1/6 Rossetti, Dante G. Ballads. (The Siddal Edition), c.p. 8vo. 158 pp.
l, cr. 8vo. 544 pp	Scott, Sir Walter. Anne of Geierstein. (10 Illustrations). I. cr. 8vo.
wife. med. 8vo. 444 pp	, 760 pp. Ninmo) 3/6 Scott, Sir Walter. Count Robert of Paris and the Surgeon's Daughter. (rolliustrations). Border Edition. I. cr. 8vo. 300 pp.
ESSAYS, BELLES LETTRES, ETC.	Scott, Sir Walter. The Fair Maid of Perth. (10 Illustrations)
Ashton, John. Florizel's Folly. (13 Illustrations.) l. cr. 8vo. 308 pp. (Chatto and Windus) 7/	I. cr. 8vo. 710 pp(Nimmo) 3/6
Redington Canon Charles Lichfield Cathedral, Illustrated by	Eversley Series cr. 8vo. 542 pp
Herbert Railton. cr. 8vo. 66 pp	(Macmillan) 5/0
Holland Tringham, cr. 8vo. 66 pp	Tompkins, B. The Theory of Water Finding. 1. cr. 8vo. 138 pp (Tompkins, Chippenham) 2/6
McIrose, C. J. Free Will and Determination in Relation to Progress. cr. 8vo. 54 pp(New Century Press)	POETRY.
cr. 640. 34 pp	King, Clifford. Poems. l. cr. 8vo. 282 pp (Digby Long) net 5/c Lucas, E. V. The Open Road. cap 8vo 312 pp (Richards) 5/o
FICTION.	Vialls, Mary Alice. Musical Fancies. I. cr. 8vo. 128 pp
Baignet, J. M. Stars and Stripes, 1, cr. 8vo. 306 pp	(Constable, Westminster) 5/0 RELIGIOUS.
(Digby Long) 6/	Fox, Rev. C. A. Victory Through the Name. dy. 18mo. 119 pp
Chatterton, G. G. The Sport of Circumstances. cr. 8vo. 213 pp. (John Long) 3/	MacNeil late Pey John Some One is Coming and Henry Cathered
Duckworth) 6/	SOCIAL.
Fletcher, J. S. From Broad Acres. cr. 8vo. 280 pp(Richards) 2/ Forrest, Thorpe. Builders of the Waste. l. cr. 8vo. 200 pp(Duckworth) 3/	(Bowen, Chicago)
Frederic, Harold. The Market Place. l. cr. 8vo. 360 pp	6 Ferris Alfred I Pumerising the Rich I er five
Fried, Alfred Hermann. The Diary of a Condemned Man. Trans- lated from the German by S. van Straaten. cr. 8vo. 178 pp	med. 8vo. 416 pp
Marsh, Richard. Frivolities. l. cr. 8vo. 336 pp(Bowden) 3/	A Prayer for the Nations.
Marshall Archibald, Peter Binney, Undergraduate, I. Cr. 8vo.	THE Sunday at Home for May contained an illuminated
Marshall, Emma. Rose Deane; or Christmas Roses. cr. 8vo. 352 pp.	frontispiece, "The Prayer of the Nations: a Hymn for
Miniken, Bertha M. M. Where the Ways Part. 1. cr. 8vo. 560 pp	and the first and last of the first atomics to the first and the first atomics and the first atomics at the first atomics atomics at the first atomics atomics at the first atomics at the first atomics atomics at the first atomics atomics at the first atomics at the first atomics at
Rodway, James. In Guiana Wilds. cr. 8vo. 272 pp(Unwin) 2/	
Rodway, James. In Guiana Wilds. cr. 8vo. 272 pp(Unwin) 2/ "Two Friends." Punjabi Sketches. (8 Illustrations.) cr. 8vo. 110 pp(Marshall Bros.)	Behold us, Lord, Thy burden'd folk !
Walker, Wm. S. From the Land of the Wombat, (13 Illustrations.)	Our ploughshares rust, our fallows wait:
cr. 8vo. 220 pp	Our toil goes up in bitter smoke To fashion sword and armour-plate.
GEOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL.	Our hosts increase, we know not why:
	Our terrors grow: we gaze and hark:
Morison, Theodore. Imperial Rule in India. cr. 8vo. 148 pp	The realms are tinder, quick, and dry; That waits the wind and spark.
Maps and Illustrations.) dli. cr. 8vo. 374 pp(Sampson Low) Wilmot, Hon. Alexander. The History of Our Own Times in South	Unwind, O Lord, the crimson thread
Africa. Vol. iii., 1889-1898. demy 8vo. 362 pp	Blind hate has woven through the years:
	Let earth forget the armies' tread, The seas no more be salt with tears.
MISCELLANEOUS.	This Council of the weary lands
Jenkins, E. Vaughan. The Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford. 74 pp. cap. 4to. Alden 2/Kirk, R. C. Twelve Months in Klondike. (100 Illustrations,) 1, cr. 8vo.	Enlighten: let Thy star increase,
Kirk, R. C. Twelve Months in Klondike. (200 Illustrations.) l. cr. 8vo. 274 pp(Heinemann) 6/	And lead us the our groping tailes
REFERENCE BOOKS.	Tun Balantina Mathetic Control Bridge Control
Coxhead, A. C. Cricket Records. cr. 8vo. 92 pp	THE Primitive Methodist Quarterly Review for April is marked by a wide variety of contents. Mr. J. D.
(Lawrence and Bullen) Hanbury, F. T., and E. S. Marshall, Flora of Kent, cr. 8vo. 444 pp.	Thompson concludes his study of the Elmira system of

is marked by a wide variety of contents. Mr. J. D. Thompson concludes his study of the Elmira system of criminal reform. Mr. A. H. Vine discusses the enigma of animal suffering, and ends with the exclamation: "Better a great mystery than a miserable explanation!" Mr. Tolefree Parr cordially welcomes the Free Church Catechism. The literary papers treat of Charles Lamb, Edmund Spenser and Emerson's poetry.

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LEARNING LANGUAGES BY LETTER-WRITING.

WE English-speaking folk have a traditional idea that when there is need of a quick seizing of any chance for getting on in the world, or when some energetic action is demanded, the Britisher is all there, and other nations nowhere. After the correspondence was started this idea was considerably shaken, for French teachers caught at the plan and acted upon it at once, whilst our schoolmasters hung back. It revived later on, when I found our clerks and business men so much more eager than our friends over the water, only to collapse more entirely than ever in the last few days, during which forty-seven letters have arrived from Danes—clerks, commercial men, medical students, etc., all, apparently, as a result of a short paragraph in a Danish newspaper. They came in by every post, and I contemplate them with dismay. Must I write to these enterprising young Danes that their language is rather "out of court," or will some forty-seven Englishmen or Englishwomen take the opportunity of doing a neighbourly turn by exchanging English letters, even if they themselves do not want to learn Danish, and the only advantage to be obtained is a little clearer knowledge of the fellow-countrymen of our gracious Princess. I trust some of our people who have a little leisure will seize this chance.

BILL OF FARE IN A FRENCH SCHOOL.

This appears chiefly remarkable from the absence of "pudding." Well I remember, years ago, trying to describe an English fruit pie; the eagerness of my entertainers and my disappointment were about equal when triumphantly at table the desired pie, made in a dinner plate with two thick crusts, was cut open, discovering a single layer of cherries, lying in rows 'ike marbles, and equally without juice. Of course, the lack of soup is the corresponding trouble of the French boy in England:—

7.30. Petit déjeuner (toast, butter, coffee or chocolate). Noon. Diner (soup, plate of meat, plate of vegetables).

4.0. Gcuter (bread).
6.30. Souper (plate of meat, plate of vegetables, dessert).

I suppose our technical schools would correspond most nearly to the École professionelle at Nontron from which this food table is taken. English boys have to take their birth certificate, in order to comply with French law, and are allowed freedom to leave the school bounds occasionally if their parents desire; a special liberty. The curriculum includes science, agriculture, commercial law, carpentering, metal and wood work in addition to the ordinary subjects, and swimming, cricket, football, tennis, gymnastics, French boxing, "la Canne," and tennis, gymnastics, French boxing, "la Canne," and shooting are the occupations of the Thursday and Saturday afternoons. It is a pity this country school is six hours from Paris, because the small fees suit so well the pockets of many amongst us. The attention paid to agriculture in French schools is very remarkable. is not a "book subject" as in our elementary schools, where it is quite possible for a teacher who has obtained a certificate to be in ignorance as to whether mustard or cress should be planted first, so that both should be ready for cutting at the same time. In France the methods are practical, and in consequence farming has been improved and production increased. The amount voted for agricultural teaching in the elementary schools in this present year was £152,000.

INTERESTING COMMUNICATIONS.

Dr. Hartmann, in writing about what is described as the situation-agency of the Saxon Society of Modern

Philologists, remarks that a residence in foreign countries is necessary for the thorough mastery of a language which one intends to teach, and says that Dr. Max Gassmeyer, of Blumenstrasse 31, Leipzig-Gohlis, was impelled to start the agency by the numerous applications he received. I find, also, that some of the members of the society will gladly endeavour to befriend any young students staying in Leipzig for the holidays, by telling them of good pensions or advising them generally. I suppose that such students should write to Dr. Gassmeyer, sending a reply-postcard. Such kindly help seems also spoken of in Dresden; possibly Dr. Meier, Dreikönigschule, would answer inquiries.

Holiday courses are now the rule. That at Marburg begins on July 17th, and has three divisions—English, French, and German. Full particulars given by the Teachers' Guild, 74, Gower Street, from whence also may be obtained particulars of the French course at Lisieux.

The Alliance Française has established continuous courses at Nancy, examinations being held in April,

July, and November.

A schoolmaster writes (and I can bear witness that English as well as French are guilty, and men as well as boys) :-

Would it be possible to warn boys to write their own names so that it is possible to read them? I am often appealed to, and have to give it up almost invariably. With French boys especially it seems to be the fashion to sign with a flourish, more or less ornamental, but certainly most inconvenient when writing for the first time.

NOTICES.

Forty-seven Danish gentlemen of various ages and occupations seek English, and two amongst them German, correspondents. As there is no need to seek Danish, the usual fee of one shilling for adults is not necessary, but a stamped addressed envelope should be enclosed with application for a Danish correspondent.

An Italian lawyer would like to correspond with a

business man.

A young Frenchman (17) would like to write to an

Englishman who is an amateur photographer.

Will our adult readers remember to send a post-card directly they have received their first foreign letter? The shilling asked only defrays postage expenses, and it is therefore impossible to undertake the additional labour of writing to inquire whether applicants have duly received letters. It would cause too much delay to await a reply from each correspondent to whom a name may have been sent, and as many are communicated with vainly it is important for us to know at once when letters have been received.

Two German youths and several French normal school students are eager to exchange letters with girls, but such young ladies must have the permission of parents or

guardians.

A schoolmaster at Flers, a town about twenty miles south of Caen, writes that the parents of one of his pupils, a boy of fifteen, would like to exchange their son with the

son of an Englishman for a few months.

I am sorry that so many English girls have had to wait so long for French girls. These delays, and at other times the frequency of the lists, are inexplicable facts. I can only beg our girls to be patient, and assure them that no efforts have been spared on our part and the part of our co-workers to secure them correspondents.

ART IN THE MAGAZINES.

Architectural Review .- EFFINGHAM HOUSE, ARUNDEL ST., STRAND.

Supplement :- "Milford Lane" and "Booksellers' Row," by F. L. Emanuel.

Architecture and Crafts at the Royal Academy, 1899; Illustrations. Continued.

Clocks and Their Decoration. Illustrated. Continued.

E. Guy Dawber.

July. Supplement :- "Lincoln's Inn Fields," by F. L. Emanuel. Architecture and Crafts at the Academy; Illustrations. Con-

The Decoration of St. Paul's. E. S. Prior. Table-Glass. Illustrated. H. J. Powell.

The Well-Heads of Venice. Illustrated, F. Hamilton Jackson. Art Journal .- J. S. VIRTUE. 18, 6d. July.

Frontispiece: "" A Powerful Monk." After J. L. Gérome. Arthur Hopkins. Illustrated. J. A. Reid.

The Source of the Tay. Illustrated. Continued. A. Scott

The International Exhibition at Knightsbridge. Illustrated. R. A. M. Stevenson. The Decorations of the Carlton Club. Illustrated. A. L.

The Art of Homer Watson. Illustrated. James Mavor. Caswall Smith, Photographer. Illustrated. J. T. Nettleship.

Art Journal Jubilee Series.—J. S. Vietue. 13. 6d. No. 6. Engraving:—"The Odalisque," after Lord Leighton. Etching:—"An Old German Mill," by A. H. Haig. Studies by Sir Edwin Landseer. Illustrated. "Eleanor" Crosses in England.

Birket Foster. Illustrated.
"Misereres" in English Cathol rals. Illustrated. Doré's Pictures of London. Illustrated. Japanese Art. Illustrated. Sir R. Alcock.

William Frederick Yeames. Illustrated. J. Dafforne.

The "Peg" Tankard. Illustrated. Specimens from the International Exhibition of 1871. Illus-

Artist .- Constable. 18. June.

Frontispiece:—"Rescued," after Charles J. Allen. Studies by John Charlton. Illustrated. François Lutiger and His Silverwork. Illustrated. Dr. G. C. Williamson.

A Triptych of Three Cities painted by Edmond van Hove. Illustrated.

Pyrography in Bookbindings. Illustrated. W. G. Bowdoin. Dining-Hall by Jean Baffier. Illustrated. M. de Vouzay. The Work of W. J. Neatby. Illustrated.

Atlantic Monthly .- June. Notes on Glass Decoration. Annie Fields.

Catholic World .- June. Whistler and the Expatriated. F. W. O'Malley.

Century Magazine.-July. Gilbert Stuart's Portrait of Mrs. Josiah Bradlee. Illustrated. C. H. Hart.

Victor Hugo; Draughtsman and Decorator. Illustrated. Le Cocq de Lautreppe.

Critic.-June.

Thackeray's Contributions to Punch. Continued. Illustrated. Frederick S. Dickson.

Dome.-Uniconn Press. 18. June. Supplements:—"Alessandra Del Borro," after Velasquez;
"Timoteo Viti," after a Pastel. Velasquez and His Modern Followers. Il'ustrated. C. J.

Holmes. Englishwoman,-July.

Lady Bookbinders. Illustrated. F. M. Steele.

Fortnightly Review .- July. The Academy, the New Gallery, and the Guildhall. Heathcote Stratham.

Girl's Realm .- July.

Lucy Kemp-Welch; Our Future Rosa Bonheur. Illustrated. Mrs. S. A. Tooley.

Harper's Monthly Magazine.-July.

The Interior Decoration of the City Heuse. Illustrated. Continued. Russell Sturgis.

House, -Queen Office. 6d. July.

The Home Arts and Industries Exhibition. Continued. Illustrated.

Idler.-July.

Goya; the Artist and the Man. Illustrated. P. G. Konody. Edgar Wilson and His Work. Illustrated. Arthur Lawrence.

Lady's Realm.-July.

Mrs. Alma-Tadema and Her Art. Illustrated. Fred Miller.

Magazine of Art.—Cassell. 18. 4d. July.
Frontispiece:—"The Captive Cupid," after T. Blake Wirgman. The Royal Academy. Continu.d. Illustrated. M. H. Spiel-

The International Art Exhibition. Illustrated. A. L. Baldry. Limoges Enamels. Illustrated. Rev. S. Baring-Guld. Demenico Trentacoste; a Modern Italian Sculptor. Illustrated. Miss Helen Zimmern.

The Guildhall Exhibition of the Works of Turner. Illustrated. A. G. Temple.

The Old Salon, Paris, 1899. Illustrated. Henri Frantz. Paperhangings and Textile Fabrics designed by G. C. Haité. Illustrated. W. Shaw Sparrow.

The Guild of Women-Binders. Illustrated. D. M. Sutherland. The New Buildings at South Kensington. Illustrated.

New Century Review .- July.

Mr. Maitland's Exhibition at Clifford's Gallery, Haymarket. Charles Kains-Jackson.

Pall Mall Magazine.- July.

Punck Notes. Continued. Illustrated. F. C. Burnand.

Pearson's Magazine.-July.

The Art of the Age. Illustrated.

Review of Reviews.-(AMERICA). July. Rosa Bonheur and Her Work. Illustrated. Ernest Knauft.

Saint George.-July. The Artist and the Amateur. J. B. Stoughton Holborn.

Scribner's Magazine.-July.

John La Farge. Illustrated. Russell Sturgis.

Strand Magazine.-July.

A Peep into Punch, 1875-1879. Illustrated. John Holt Schooling.

Studio .- 5, HENRIETTA STREET, COVENT GARDEN. 18. June. The Paris Salons, 1899. Illustrated. Continued. Gabriel Mourey.

Fritz Erler and His Decorations for a Music Room. Illustrated. Burnley Bibb.

E. M. Simas's Decorations for a Bath Room. Illustrated. American and French Applied Art at the Grafton Galleries. Illustrated. Horace Townsend.

Coloured Supplements: "Design for a Bath," by E. M. Simas; Painting by Byam Shaw; "The Violinist," by Kate Cameron.

Windsor Magazine. - July.

Stanley Berkeley and His Work. Illustrated. R. Mortimer.

Young Man.-July.

V. Verestchagin; Interview. Illustrated.

LIST OF THE LEADING CONTENTS OF CURRENT PERIODICALS.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN.

Anglo-American Magazine. -BREAM'S BUILDINGS, CHANCERY LANE. rs. June.

rs. June.
Trusts and Industrial Combinations. Dr. George H. Johnson.
1432-1838—The Spaniards' Return. Eleanor Bevan.
High Explosives in Warfare. Continued. Illustrated. Hudson Maxim.
A Wedding Trip around the World. Mrs. and Dr. George Donaldson.
The Problem of Three Bodies. Evan McLennan.
International Stock Arbitrage. Allen Sangree.
A Young American's Life in Spain. Continued. Franklin C. Bevan.
That "Printer's Devil." Edwin Ridley.
What I saw in Africa. Alden Bell.

Antiquary .- ELLIOT STOCK. 6d. July.

Windham's Tour through France and Italy, Continued,
Working in Precious Metals, Illustrated, Mrs. Isabel Suart Robson.
Farther Contributions toward a History of Earlier Education in Great
Britain, Continued, W. Carew Hazlitt,
Haunts of the London Qurkers, Illustrated, Continued, Mrs. Basil
Holmes

Architectural Review .- Effingham House, Arundel Street, is. June. Guildford, Illustrated, A. H. Powell,
Toledo, Illustrated Continued, J. L. Powell,
Reminiscences of a Lincolnshire Stream, Illustrated, R. B. Lodge.

July.

Kensington Palace. Illustrated. Rev. W. J. Loftie.
Bourges and its Churches. Illustrated. S. N. Vansittart.

Arena. - GAY AND BIRD. 18. 6d. June.

A Queen Bee and Her Subjects. Illustrated. Helen H. Gardner, A Japanese View of Kipling. Adachi Kinnosuke. A Word for the Mormons. Theodore W. Curtis. The "National Duty" Delusion with regard to the Filipinos. Wm. H. Davis Davis.

Woman's Economic Status in the South. Laura S. McAdoo.

How Silver may be restored. Horace Boies.

Municipal Expansion. Samuel M. Jones.

The Mayoralty Contest in Toledo, Ohio: Draining a Political Swamp

Herbert N. Casson.

Mental Healing. Chas. Brodie Patterson.

The Genesis of Action. Horatio W. Dresser.

Argosy.-MACMILLAN. 18. July. Scenes in a Novelist's (George Eliot) Landscape. George Morley. Heidelberg. Continued. Illustrated. Chas. W. Wood.

Atlantic Monthly.-GAY AND BIRD. 18. June.

Japun and the Philippines. Arthur May Knapp.
Politics and the Judiciary. Frank Gaylord Cook.
The Greaser of New Mexico. William R. Lighton.
The Tenement House Blight. Jacob A. Riis.
Improvement in City Life. Continued. Charles Mulford Robinson.
Letters between Bayard Taylor and Sidney Lanier. Henry Wysham Lanier.
Robert and Elizabeth Browning. Harriet Waters Preston.
The Outlook in Cuba. Herbert Pelham Williams.
The Autobiography of a Revolutionist. Continued. P. Kropotkin.

Author. - HORACE Cox. 6d. June.

The Discount System.

Badminton Magazine.-Longmans. 18. July. Dry-Fly Fishing for Sea Trout. Illustrated. W. B. Boulton.
The Birds of the Southern Seas. Illustrated. Edward Roper.
The Cost of a Grosse Moor. Leo Parsey.
Irish Winners of English Championships. C. B. Irwin.
The Cunning of Birds. Illustrated. John Burroughs.
Big-Game Hunting in Northern Spain. Illustrated. Henry Goodale.
The Subaltern in India. Illustrated. Col. T. S. St. Clair.

Bankers' Magazine. - WATERLOW AND SONS. 18. 6d.

The Bank of England and the Money Market.
Co-operative Banking in Country Districts.
Auditors—Their Duties and Responsibilities to Themselves and the Public.
Charls: Woolley.
Life Insurance—Premiums and Surrender Values. Thomas Fatkin.

Blackwood's Magazine.-BLACKWOOD. 28. 6d. July. The Downfall of Finland; an (bject-Lesson in Russian Aggression. William Morris. Modern German Drama. Laurie Magnus. Pioneering in Klondike. Conclusion. Alexander Macdonald.

Some Gastronomical Recollections.

Mme. Bernhardt's Hamlet and the Celebration of the Tercentenary of
Velasquez at Madrid; Two Spectacles.

The Looker-on.

Board of Trade Journal.—Eyre and Spottiswoode. 6d. June. Shipping Bounties in France, The Persian Customs. The Boma-Mayumb: Railway. New Bulgarian Coast and Harbour Law. Customs Law of the Argentine Republic.

Bookman.-Hodder and Stoughton. 6d. June.

Literary London. Gertrude Atherton. The International Congress of Publishers. Illustrated.

Bookman .- (AMERICA). DODD, MEAD AND Co., NEW YORK. 25 cents. June.

Thomas Hardy's Country, Illustrated. Clive Holland. Henry Timrod. With Portrait. Henry Austin. Rider Haggard; the Evolution of an Artist. Katharine P. Woods.

Canadian Magazine. - ONTARIO PUBLISHING CO., TORONTO.

A New National Policy. Senator Boulton.

Dante's "Inferno." Prof. Wm. Cla'k.
Pierre Radisson; Bushranger. Illustrated. Beckles Willson.
Birds of the Ga-den. Illustrated. C. W. Nash.
The Canadian People. Norman Patterson.
With Rifle and Rod in the Moose Lands of Northern Ontario. Illustrated.
W. R. Wadsworth.

Byton Edund Weilber. With Participe T. F. C. 25 cents. June. Byron Edmund Walker. With Portraits, T. E. C.

Cape Illustrated Magazine.—44, Shortmarket Street, Cape Town. 6d. June.

About Bushmen. Beta.

Captain.-George Newnes. 6d. July. How I cornered Ranji; Interview. Illustrated. Keble Howard. The South African Elephant at Home. Illustrated. Major-Gen. A. W. Drayson.

How to Bat and how not to Bat. Continued. With Diagrams. C. B. Fry.

The Fresher at Cambidge. Illustrated. H. A. Sams.

When You leave School; Something in the City. A. E. Manning Foster.

Cassell's Magazine.-Cassell. 6d. June. Sardou; the Man and the Dramatist. Illustrated. Tighe Hopkins.
Mont Blanc wi h Parasols. Illustrated. Edw. H. Cooper.
London by Night. Illustrated. B. Fletcher Robinson.
A Kodak in the Clouds. Illustrated. John M. Bacon.
On the Rivers of the East. Illustrated. Raymond Blathwayt.
W. T. Douglass on Lighthouses; Interview. Illustrated. Frank Banfield.

George and Mrs. Al. xander; Interview. Husstrated. Frank Danneld.
July.
George and Mrs. Al. xander; Interview. Illustrated. Leily Bingen.
The Next Day's Paper. Illustrated. B. Fletcher Robinson.
Gunpowder Mills at Faversham; Where Gunpowder is made. Illustrated.
W. B. Robertson.
The Art of "Manufacturing" Landscapes. Illustrated. Geo. A. Best.
To Klondike by Rail. Illustrated. H. J. Shepstone.
Cricketers before the Camera. Illustrated. M. Randal Roberts.

Cassier's Magazine .- 33, Bedford Street, Strand. 18. June The Electric Railways of Budapest. Illustrated. Alfred O. Dubsky.
The Automatic Freight-Car Coupler in the United States. Illustrated.
H. G. Prout. Manufacturing Economies. Illustrated. Henry Binsse.
Fighting the Ice in River and Lake. Illustrated. George E. Walsh.
Electric Lighting of Railway Trains in Great Britain. Illustrated. H.

Scholey.

Scholey.

Electric Yachts in Holland. Illustrated. W. de Gelder.
Rolling Mill Fly-Wheels. Illustrated. John Fritz.

A Biographical Sketch of Lord Kelvin. Illustrated. J. D. Cormack.
Electricity as a Factor in Modern Development. Prof. R. B. Owens.

Catholic World .- 22, PATERNOSTER Row, E.C. 18. June. The Truth about the Church in the Philippines. Bryan J. Clinch. German Rumour. C. B. C. Englesfield. V. M. Crawford.

Béguines Past and Present. Illustrated. V. M. Crawford.

Northern Italy: Fresh Woods and Pastures New. Illustrated. E. M. Northern Italy; Fiesh 1. Margaret F. Sullivan, Lyoch, A Philosopher in Bohemia. Illustrated. Margaret F. Sullivan, Bishop Watterson. With Portrait. J. J. Rooney. Reminiscences of a Catholic Crisis in England Fifty Years Ago. Rev. C. A.

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Century Magazine,—MacMillan. 18, 4d. July. Bird Rock. Illustrated. F. M. Chapman. Unpublished Portraits of Sir Walter Scott. Illustrated. John Thomson. Williamina Stuart; Sir Walter Scott's First Love. Illustrated. F. M. F.

Williamina Stuart; Sir Walter Scott's First Love, Illustrated. F. M. F. Skene.
Rudyard Kipling and Racial Instinct. With Portrait. H. R. Marshall.
The Making of "Robinson Crusoc." J. C. Hadden.
Alexander the Great. Continued. Illustrated. Benj. I. Wheeler.
Franklin's Relations with the Fair Sex. Illustrated. Paul Leicester Ford.
George Eliot. With Portrait. Annie Fields.
Bret Harte in California, With Portrait. Noah Brooks.
Stevenson in Samoa. Isobel O. Strong.

Chambers's Journal .- 47 PATERNOSTER Row. 7d. July.

Bacteria in Harness. J. B. C. Kershaw.
The Fall of Sebastopol, Sept. 8, 1855. Capt. I. S. A. Herford.
Lord Rosebery as Literary Critic. J. F. Hogan.
Parasites and their Peculiarities. Percy H. Grimshaw.
Stevenson's Relations with Children. Edmund Gosse. Harem Hospitality.

Chautauquan.-KEGAN PAUL. 108. 10d. per annum. June. Footprints of Famous Americans in London. Illustrated. John Chas.

Thornley.

The Drug Trade in the United States. Walter Scott Bigelow, Microbes in the Household. Gerald McCarthy.

The Development of Newspaper-Making. Edward Arden.

The City of Buenos Ayres. Illustrated. Wm. Eleroy Curtis. Walter Scott Bigelow.

Church Missionary Intelligencer,—Church Missionary Society, Salisbury Square. 6d. July.

Teachers at Home and Progress Abroad. F. B. A Plea for Proverbs. Rev. A. Manwaring.
The Uganda Mission: Letters and Journals.
The Centenary in the British Islands and the Colonies. G. F. S.

Classical Review .- DAVID NUTT. 6d. June.

Hannibal's Routs over the Alps. G. E. Marindin.
The Codex Turnebi of Plautus and the Bodleian Marginalia. W. M.
Lindsay and E. A. Sonnenschein,

Contemporary Review .- ISBISTER AND Co. 28. 6d. July.

The Conservatism of President Kruger, Herbert Paul. The Voice of the Uitlanders. Frank Safford. Puritanism and English Literature. Professor Dowden. Puritanism and English Literature. Professor Dowden,
The Situation in France. E. D.
The Present Phase of the Temperance Question. Canon Hicks,
Eamb and Keats. Frederic Harrison.
The Troubles of a Catholic Democracy. William Barry.
The Possibility of a Catholic University. A Modern Catholic.
Demmark and Germany. George Brandes.
The Cancer Problem. Dr. Woods Hutchinson.
The Independence of Cuba. Dr. Antonio G. Pérez.
The Independence of Cuba. Dr. Antonio G. Pérez.

Cornhill Magazine.-SMITH, ELDER AND Co. 15. July.

The Rise of the "Short Story." Bret Plarte.

The Decay of Sensibility. Stephen Gwynn.
Sudan Recollections. Lieut. H. C. B. Hopkinson.
The Abodes of the Homeless. Rev. Canon Barnett.
At "the House" in the Fifties. John A. Bridges.
"Polyglot Russian Scandal" in the Sixties. George Somes Layard.
William Morrell; the Most Successful Bigamist on Record. F. Scarlett
Potter.

Conferences on Books and Men. Urbanus Sylvan. Cosmopolitan .- 5, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lang. 6d. June. Progress in Air Ships. Illustrated. H. B. Nason. In the Philippines. Illustrated. R. L. Packard. How to secure Expression in Photography. Illustrated. C. Francis

Jenkins.

Marine Disasters on Pacific Shores. Illustrated. James G. McCurdy.
The Woman of To-Day and of To-Morrow. H. T. Peck.
The Ideal and Practical Organization of a Home. Symposium,
Mohammed; Abu Beker; Omar; the Building of an Empire. Continued.
Illustrated. John B. Walker.

July. Some Americans Who have married Titles. Illustrated. Francis de Forest. Balzac and His Work. Illustrated. Harry T. Peck. Samoan Types of Beauty. Illustrated. Wm. Churchill. The Building of an Empire: Omar. Continued. Illustrated, John B.

Walker.
Tea-Drinking in Many Lands. Illustrated. Laura B. Starr.
The Ideal and Practical Organization of a Home. Charlotte W. Eastman.
Woman's Economic Place. Illustrated. Charlotte P. Stetson.
Gen. Frederick Funston: Romance and Reality in a Single Life. Illustrated.

Chas, S. Gleed. What One should know about Swimming. Illustrated. John Fletcher.

Critic .- G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS. 18. June. Sardou; the Man and the Dramatist. Tighe Hopkins, Jean Richepin. Bessie McGinnis Van Vorst. Richard Whiteing; the Author of "No. 5 John St." With Portrait. Contemporary French Novelists. Illustrated. A. Schade van Westrum. Lowell and His Friends.

Dial .- FINE ARTS BUILDING, CHICAGO. 10 cents. June 1. An American Academy. Two Orders of Critics. C. L. Moore.

Boys and Girls and Books.

Dome .- UNICORN PRESS. 18. June. Paderewski and Felix Mottl. Israfel.

Economic Journal.-MACMILLAN. 58. June.

American Trusts. Prof. W. J. Ashley.
The Commercial Supremacy of Great Britain. Prof. A. W. Flux.
Local Finance in Scotland. J. A. Row-Fogo.
The New Budget and the Principles of Financial Policy. Prof. C. F. Bastable.

Poor Law Statistics and Old Age Pensions.

Women Compositors and the Factory Acts.

L. Barbara Bradley and Anne

Black, Slate Clubs. Edith M. Deverell.
Conditions under which Shop Assistants Work. M. G. Bondfield.
Prof. S-ligman on the Mathema ical Method in Polivical Economy. Prof. F.
Y. Edgeworth.
Mortality in Extreme Old Ags.. Prof. H. Westergaard.
The Economic Aspect of Australian Federation. A. Duckworth.

Educational Review .- 203, STRAND. 4d. June. Moorish Schools and Colleges. Budgett Meikin. Psychology for Feachers. C. Lloyd Morgan. Soms New Eth cal Conceptions in Their Bearing on Education. Prof. James Sully.

Desirable Reprints of Old Educational Books. Prof. Foster Watson.

Educational Review .- (AMERICA.) J. M. DENT AND Co. 18. 8d.

Preliminary Report on School Hygi ne. Wm, T. Harris,
Hygienic Desks for School Children, Illustrated. Eliza M. Mosher.
The Defective Vision of School Children. Walter B. Johnson.
A Successful Experiment in promoting Pupils. Julia Richman.
Reading by Sample. Henry S. Pancoast.
Educational Legislation for New York State. Symposium.

Educational Times.—89, FARRINGDON STREET. 6d. July. Historical Examination Papers. H. E. Malden.

Engineering Magazine. -222, STRAND. 18. June.

The Work of the Naval Repair Ship Vulcan. Illustrated. Gardiner C. Sims and W. S. Aldrich.

Machine-Shop Management in Europe and America. Continued. Illustrated. H. F. L. Orcuit.

Hydraulic Transmission and Distribution of Power. Illustrated. E. B.

Ellington.
The Influence of Electricity upon Railway Locomotion. B. H. Thwaite.
The Iron Industry of Sweden. Illustrated. David A. Louis.
Methods of Remunerating Labour. P. J. Darlington.
The Buildings of the Paris Exposition of 1700. Illustrated. Jacques Boyer,
The Industrial Situation in Japon. Lamar Lyndon.
Electric Power for Marine Propulsion. Chas. T. Child.

English Illustrated Magazine. -1,8, STRAND. 6d. July. English Hustrated Magazine.—1,5, Strand. od. July.
Polo in England and India. Illustrated. H. S. D.
A Remarkable Tiger Hunt. Illustrated. Capt. R. G. Burton.
The Story of the Volunteers, Illustrated. J. M. Bulloch.
The Growth of Cities. Illustrated.
St. Mary's, Woolnoth; a Church That has a Station beneath It. Illustrated.

Englishwoman .- 8, Paternoster Row. 6d. July. ome Representative Girls' Schools. Illustrated. Harriet Martineau; a Woman Writer of the Century. Illustrated. Halboro

Denham. The International Congress of Women. Illustrated.

A Voyage to Morocco, Teneriffe and Madeira. Illustrated. Rev. J. T. C.

Bucks, Lac 2-Making. Illustrated. M. E. B. Burrowes.

Etude.-T. PRESSER, PHILADELPHIA. 15 cents. June. Prevalent Faults of American Teachers. H. Wickham.
The Need of a Wider Musical Culture. G. H. Gleuson.
The Relation between the Music Teacher and the Pupil. W. A. Dietrick.
Voice and Vanity. C. A. Fisher.
Cécile Chaminade. With Portrait. Ward Stephens.
Robert Franz. With Portrait. C. A. Nash.
Music for Piano:—"Alcazar," by L. Gautier; "Les Deux Alouettes," by
T. Leschetizky; Slumber Song, by E. Roeckel.

Expositor.-Hodder and Stoughton. 18. July. The Vicarious Sacrifice of Jesus Christ. Dr. John Watson.
A Historical Commentary on the Epistle to the Galatians. Prof. W. M. Ramsay

Ramsay.
Something Better than Husks. Prof. T. K. Cheyne.
The Twenty-Third Psalm. Rev. Armstrong Black.
On the Relation of the Discourses of Our Lord recorded in St. John iii.
and vi. to the Institution of the Two Sacraments. Rev. H. J. C.

Knight.
The Appearances of the Risen Lord to Individuals. Rev. N. J. D. White
Survey of Recent English Literature on the New Testament. Rev. Pro

Expository Times .- SIMPKIN MARSHALL. 6d. July. Prof. Dalman on "The Son of Man." Rev. David Eaton.
The Great Text Commentary. Continued.
The Hittite Inscriptions. Continued. Prof. Fritz Hommel.

Fireside,—7, Paternoster Square, 6d, July.
Arctic Attractions. Illustrated. M. A. Linklater.
Honeysuckle, Illustrated. George L. Apperson.

Folk-Lore.—David Nutt. 5s. June.
Ethnological Data in Folk-lore; a Criticism. G. L. Gomme. A Reply.
Alfred Nutt.
Folklore from the Southern Sporades. W. H. D. Rouse.
Christmas Mummers at Rugby. Illustrated. W. H. D. Rouse.
"Sqaktkgualt," or the Benign-Fazeed, the Oannes of the Ntlakapamuq,
British Columbia. C. Hill-Tout.

Fortnightly Review .- Chapman and Hall. 28. 6d. July. Fortnightly Review.—Chapman and Hall. 2s. 6d. July.

Lord Rosebery; a Palmerston—with Nerves.
Rallying Points for the Liberal Party. "K."
Souvenirs of Some Court Favourites. Countess of Cork and Orrery.
China: Spheres of Interest and the Open Door. R. S. Gundry.
The Mean Englishman. Joseph Jacobs.
In the Twilight. A Son of the Marshes.
Lamennais. W. S. Lilly.
The Legal Advantages of being a Drunkard. E. D. Daly.
Sarah Bernhardt. Yetta Blaze de Bury.
The Shop Seats Bill Movement. Margaret Hardinge Irwin.
Plays of the Season. William Archer.
A Regenerated France. An Angle-Parisian Journalist.
The International Council of Women. Gilbert Parker and Mrs. May
Wright Sewall.

Wright Sewall.
The "New Situation" in South Africa. Diplomaticus.

Forum .- G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS. 18. 6d. June.

Common Schools in the Larger Cities. Andrew S. Draper.
The Crisis in the Church of England. F. A. Channing.
The Value of Porto Rico. Robert T. Hill.
Insurance of Property against War Risks. W. W. Kimball.
The Struggle for Commercial Empire. Charles A. Conant.
A Side-Issue of Expansion. Julian Hawthorne.
Physical-Growth Periods and Appropriate Physical Exercises. Wm. O.

Krohn.
Why Teachers have No Professional Standing, J. M. Rice, England's Decadence in the West Indies. Brooks Adams, Some Light on the Canadian Enigma. A. Maurice Low. A New Departure in Railroad Management. J. W. Midgley. Why Dumas's Novels Last. Prof. G. R. Carpenter.

Genealogical Magazine.-Elliot Stock. is. July. Henry Claude Blake; the New Athlone Pursuivant of Arms. Portrait. Fortrait.
Story of the Surname of Beatson.
An Old Scottish Manuscript. Continued. Charles S. Romanes.
Duchy of Lancaster Inquisitions Post-Mortem. Continued. Ethel Stokes.
Royal Descent of Lionel Cresswell.
The Arms, Crest and Supporters of Stourton. Illustrated.

Gentleman's Magazine.-Chatto and Windus. is. July. Epitaphs; Their History and Humour. John R. Fryer.
William Dunbar, Scottish Poet. A. S. Nelson.
On Foula Isle. Jaye Garry.
A Century of English China. Geraldine Leslie.
Insect Augury. F. G. Walters.
A Wiltshire Manor; Where Time Stands Still. M. Prower.
London seen through Foreign Spectacles. C. W. Heckethorn.

Geographical Journal.—Edward Stanford. 25. June. The Nyasa-Tanganyika Plateau. Illustrations and Map. Capt. F. F. R. Boileau. Onicau.
On Kumatology; Waves and Wave-Structures of the Earth. Illustrated. Vaughan Cornish.
The English Expedition to Sokotra. Dr. H. O. Forbas.
The German Deep-Sea Expedition in Antarctic Waters.

A New Carboniferous Trilobite. — DULAU AND Co. 18, 6d. June. A New Carboniferous Trilobite. Illustrated. F. R. Cowper Reed. On Archandon Jukesi. Illustrated. R. Bullen Newton. Note on Ammonites Euomphalus, Illustrated. G. C. Crick. Notes on Certain Granitoid Fragments from the Culm, etc., of South Devon. Arthur R. Hunt. Geological Magazine. - DULAU AND Co. 18. 6d. June. Courses of the Landwasser and the Landquart. With Maps. A. Vaughan.

Girl's Own Paper .- 56, PATERNOSTER Row. 6d. July. Dr. Thomas Arne. With Portrait. Miss Eleonore D'Esterre-Keeling.
Our Lily Garden. Continued. Charles Peters.
The Pleasures of Bee-Keeping. Continued. Illustrated. F. W. L. Sladen.

Girl's Realm.—Hutchinson and Co. 6d. July.
Princess Alice of Albany. Illustrated. Sybil.
Dolls of Many Nations. Illustrated. A. F. Morris.
The Pleasures of the River. Illustrated. A. Naiad.
A Girl's First Dinner-Party. Margaret Bateson,
Bedford College. Illustrated. Mrs. Stepney Rawson.
Music on the River. Bessie Hatton.
On Being Engaged. Miss Alice Corkran.

Good Words .- ISBISTER. 6d. July. The Miracles of St. Louis. Florence MacCunn.
Inch Buis; the Burial-Place of the Macnabs. Illustrated. Rev. Hugh
Macmillan. Macmian.
Greek Matrons and Maids. Illustrated. Miss Lucy M. J. Garnett.
London; a City of Strange Customs. Illustrated. Amyas Clifford.
George Meredith. With Portrait. Wm. Sharp.
The Mightiness of the Pen. With Diagrams. Harold Macfarlane.
A Chapter of Telegraph History. R. W. Johnston.

Great Thoughts .- 28, HUTTON STREET, FLEET STREET. 6d. July. James W. Riley: American Poet. With Portrait.
The Future of Dutch Women; Ladies-in-Waiting, Rowland Grey.
Henry Froude on the Oxford University Press; Interview. With Portrait.
Kaymond Blathwayt.
James A. Froude; a Great Prose-Writer. With Portrait. W. J. Dawson.
Rev. W. H. Fitchett on the Colonies; Interview. With Portrait. Raymond.

Harmsworth Magazine.-HARMSWORTH. 3td. June. Workers in the Air. Illustrated. Alfred Arkas.
Famous Cricket Families. Illustrated.
Where Battles raged. Illustrated. Chas. G. Harper,
Feeding a Town at Sea. Illustrated. J. G. Horner.
The Marvels of Bird Photography. Illustrated. Sidney Gowing.
Trained Animals act a Play. Illustrated. Sidney Gowing.
Trained Animals act a Play. Illustrated.
Things Men Covet. Illustrated. C. L. McCluer Stevens and M. Bowne.

Harper's Monthly Magazine .- 45, ALBEMARLE STREET. 18. July. The Spanish-American War. Illustrated. H. C. Lodge. The Australian Horseman. Illustrated. H. C. McIlwaine. Trade Policy with the Colonies. Worthington C. Ford.

Harvari Graduates' Magazine.-6, Beacon Street, Boston. Harvari Graduatos Magazine,—6, Bracon 75 cents. June. Edward Austin. With Portrait. W. W. Vaughan. The Beginnings of Christian Literature. C. H. Toy. Comparisons; 1869-1899. W. R. Thayer. How President Eliot was elected. W. A. Richardson. Academic Hoods, Caps, and Gowns. W. James.

Homiletic Review .- 44, FLEET STREET. 28. 3d. June. Recent Reconstructions of Theology. Prof. Jesse B. Thomas. Immanence and Grace. Prof. Henry C. Minton. The Pastor and the Home. Dr. Samusl Dike. Present Theological Tendencies. Continued. Dr. J. H. W. Stuckenberg.

July. The Witness of the Egyptian Monuments to the Old Testament. Prof. A. H. Sayce. "Back to Christ" through Paul. Prof. Wm. C. Wilkinson.
The Inspiration Question. Dr. J. B. Remensayder.
The Problem of the New England Country Church. Prof. Alfred W.

Anthony. House.-QUEEN OFFICE. 6d. July. Kensington Palace. Illustrated.

Humanitarian .- DUCKWORTH AND Co. 6d. July. A Natural History Observation and Its Consequences. Prof. Meldola. The Colour Problem in the United States. Mark Drayton. Some Ideals and Practices. Hon. Stuart Erskine, Concerning Dr. Pitres of Bordeaux. A. R. Whiteway. Count Lützow's Bohemian Literature. Constance, Countess De la Warr. Foundlings and Foundling Hospitals in Italy. John J. Eyre. The Ethical Teachings of Mahomet. Beatrice Taylor.

Idler .- 8, PATERNOSTER Row. 15. July. Roamings in Brittany. Illustrated. Chas. Emanuel. Some Modern Psychology. A. Hamilton. Old Songs of the Chase. Miss Laura Alex. Smith.

International .- A. T. H. BROWER, CHICAGO. 10 cents. June. S' Gravenhage; the Seat of the Peace Conference. Illustrated. Harry Tuck Sherman. Splendour for Chicago. Austin Bierbower.

Irish Ecclesiastical Record .- 24, NASSAU STREET, DUBLIN. 15. June. Society for the Propagation of the Faith; a Neglected Association. Rev. T. P. Gilmartin.
The Birthplace of St. Patrick. Rev. Edward O'Brien.
The Congregation of Irish Priests in Bordeaux. Rev. Denis O'Donoghue. Was St. Augustine an Evolutionist? Rev. Philip Burton.
The New Legislation on the Index. Rev. T. Hurley.

Irish Naturalist .- SIMPKIN MARSHALL. 6d. June. Natural History Museum, Queen's College, Galway. Illustrated. Prof. R. J. Anderson.

Notes on the Razorbill. E. M'Carron.

Irish Rosary.-WILLIAMS AND BUTLAND. 3d. July. The Confederation of Kilkenny, Illustrated. Sacerdos. A Whitsuntide Walk. Illustrated. T. P. Fox.

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Journal of the Board of Agriculture .- 1, Essex Street, Strand.

Spraying of Fruit Trees.
Eradication of Charlock.
Belgian Agricultural Coroperative Societies.
Russian Poultry Industry.
Seeding of Sainfoin and Lucerne.
Evantageness in Charming Street Beautiful Street. Experiments in Growing Sugar Beet. Injurious Insects and Fungi. Illustrated.

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Journal of Education .-- 3, BROADWAY, LUDGATE HILL. 6d. July. How to treat English History from Gardiner's "Outline." W. E. Brown.
Class Master or Class Mistress preferable to Subject Teacher as a Principle.
A. Jamoon Smith.
Annual Meeting of the Teachers' Guild. James Bryce.

Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society.-John Murray.

Abortion, Barrenness, and Fat. 6d. June.

Abortion, Barrenness, and Fat. 6d. June.

Abortion, Barrenness, and Fat. 6d. June.

The Bacterial Treatment of Sewage. Illustrated. Dan. Pidgeon.

Flower and Fruit Farming in England. Continued. Wm. E. Bear.

Geese and Gese-Breeding. Edward Brown.

Stition Cheese. Illustrated. J. Marshall Dugdale.

Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute,-Northumberland AVENUE. 6d. June. The Colonies and the Century. Sir John Rob nson.

Journal of the Royal United Service Institution.—
J. J. Kellher and Co. 2s. June.
General Reconnaissances; Their Objects and Value. Colonel Mark S. Bell.
The Cavalry Exercises before and the Cavalry during the Manceuvres of 1838. Major C. G. Morrison.
Main Features of the Spanish-American War. M. Plüddemann.
The British Marshalate, 1805–1855. Charles Dalton.

Ladies' Home Journal.—Curtis Publishing Co., Philadelphia.

When Washington was married. Wm. Perine. Ludwig II. of Bavaria; the Moonlight King. Illustrated. Professor J. H.

Girl Life in Germany. Illustrated. Charlotte Bird.
The College-Bred Woman in Her Home. Katharine Roich.
How to Make the most of Your Minister. Ian Maclaren.

Lady's Realm .- HUTCHINSON AND Co. 6d. July. Prince Edward of York. Illustrated. Mrs. S. A. Tooley. Women's Work in Medicine. Illustrated. Æsculapia. Mme. Réjane. Illustrated. Robert H. Sherard. A Turkish Wedding. Illustrated. Lady Jephson. The Art of Hospitality. Symposium.

Land Magazine. -149, STRAND. 18. June. Turkey-Rearing in England and in France. Charles E. Brooks. The Revival of Home Industries. Duchess of Sutherland. Handicaps upon British Farmers. Wm. E. Bart. The Small Holdings' Act, 1892. A. W. Crampton. The Abolition of Vagabonds in France. Edward Corner. Results of the National Poultry Test. K. B. Bagot De la Bere.

Leisure Hour .- 56, PATERNOSTER Row. 6d. July. Our English Names. Lady Verney.
Apothecaries' Hall, Illustrated. W. J. Gordon.
Baku and the Fire-Worshippers. Illustrated. Dr. G. D. Mathews.
To Lapland by Railway. Illustrated. James Baker. To Lapland by Railway. Illustrated. James Baker.
Mrs. Oliphant, John Dennis.
Lorenzo Perosi and the New Oratorios. Miss Eleonore D'Esterre-Keeling.
The Kea; the Sheep-Eating Parrot of New Zealand. Illustrated. Dr. F. Truby King.

A Parcel of Anecdotes. Miss Elsa D'Esterre-Keeling.

Library Assistant. -B. L. Dyer, Old Brompton Road. June. Women Librarians; Symposium. .

Library Association Record .- HORACE MARSHALL, 18. June. Historical Sketch of Wigan, with a Note on Its Free Library. H. T. Insect Book-Pests; a Review of Recent Literature. E. Wyndham Hulme.

Library World .- 4, Ave Maria Lane, Paternoster Row. 6d. June. Library Charging Systems. James D. Brown. Alderman Southern of Manchester.

List of Books on Music. Continued. James D. Brown Longman's Magazine.-Longmans. 6d. July.

Music and Words. Frank Ritchie.
A Far.ner's Year. Continued. H. Rider Haggard.
Eadgers and Badger-Baiting. P. Anderson Graham.

Lute.-PATEY AND WILLIS. 2d. June. Miss Ethel Barns. With Portrait. Anthem: -- "Come unto Me," by H. M. Higgs.

McClure's Magazine. -- 10, NORFOLK STREET, STRAND. 10 cents.

Marconi's Wieless Telegraph. Illustrated. Cleveland Moffett. With Troop M on the Frontier. Illustrated. W. J. Carney. John Paul Jones's Greatest Fight. Illustrated. Rev. C. T. Brady. Lincoln and the Soldiers. Illustrated. Ida M. Tarbell. Dewey's Capture of Manila. Illustrated. Joze King Davis. The Deep Mines of Cornwall. Illustrated. R. H. Sherard.

Macmillan's Magazine. - MACMILLAN. 18. July.

Pope and King in Italy. Sir John Robinson.
Danton. H. C. Macdowall.
Tennyson: the True Poet of Imperialism.
A Chelsea Manuscript; edited by Ronald McNeill.
Charles de Batz Castelmore; the Real D'Artagnan.
The Wedding of a Rajput Prince.
The Taking of Gibraltar. David Hannay.

Medical Magazine,-62, KING WILLIAM STREET, E.C. 18. June. The Future. Dr. Lovell Drage. How Surgery became a Profession in London. Continued. D'Arcy Power. Maternal Impressions. Prof. Bertram C. A. Windle.

Metaphysical Magazine. - GAV AND BIRD. IS. June. The Dual-Unity of Mind. Questor Vites.
The Doctrine of Election. Benj. F. Mills.
A Technical Analysis of Thought and Its Faculties. Paul Avenel.
Life Eternal. Concluded. Dr. A. Wilder.
Genius. Prof. H. N. Bullard.

Missionary Review of the World .- 44, FLEET St. 18. 3d. June. Samoa. With Map and Illustrations. Rev. James M. Alexander. The Present Centre of the Slave Trade. With Map. Rev. S. M. Zwemer. Reflections after a Winter Tour in India. Illustrated. Rev. F. B. Meyer. The C. M. S. Centenary. Rev. A. R. Buckland.

Month.-Longmans. 18. July. Dr. Ri ington on the Council of Chalcedon. S. F. S.
The Examination System; Its Use and Abuse. Rev. R. F. Clarke.
Shakespear and the Song of a Lark. C. Hope.
Prophecies of Future Popes. Illustrated. Rev. Herbert Thurston.
The American Language. C. Kegan Paul.
Catholic Progress in England. James Britten.

Monthly Musical Rec d -Augener. ad. June. The Lessons of the London Festiva: A. Eaughan.
J. L. Dussek. Prof. E. Prout.
Dr. Chrysander and Handel.
Music for Piano: "'Spring Son.
"Musestunden," by C. Gurlitt. Son and No. 6 of

On Sanity in Art. E. A. Baughan. From the Public's Point of View. F. Peterson. "Animation," for Violin, by Richard Hofmann.

Music .- 186, WARDOUR STREET. 2d. July. The Church Choirmaster's Training. J. E. Borland. The History of the Violincello. Continued. E. van Der Straeten.

Music.—1402, Auditorium Tower, Chicago. 25 cents. June. The American Indian Legend in Music. Wm. Armstrong. Sidney Lanier as a Musician. Egbert Swayne. Musical Instruments mentioned by Shakespeare. Ira Gale Widor's rh and 8th Organ Symphonies. T. C. Whitmer, European Teachers of Singing. P. D. Aldrich. The Chord of the Diminished Seventh. D. S. N. Penfield. Mendelssohn and His Violin Concerto. J. N. Huyette. The Theory of Violin-Playing. E. Gruenberg.

Musical Herald .- J. Curwen. 2d. July. Madame Lemmens Sherrington. With Portrait.
German Imperial Choir Contest. Editor.
Song in Both Notations:—"The South Wind," by Wm. McKendrick.

Musical Times .- Novello. 4d. July. Hans Richter. Illustrated.

Robrau: the Birthplace of Haydn. Illustrated. Frank Merrick.

Critics I have Known. Joseph Bennett.

The Influence of Fashion on the Art of Music. Sir J. Stainer.

Anthems: "The Woods and Every Sweet-Smelling Tree," by J. E. West;

"While the Earth Remaineth," by A. R. Gaul.

National Review. - EDWARD ARNOLD. 28. 6d. July. Is the Unionist Party committed to Old-Age Pensions? (a) C. A. Whitmore:

(a) Sir John Dorington: (3) Edward Bond.

The Civil War in France. Admiral Masse.

Studies of a Biographer: Southey's Letters. Leslie Stephen.

The British Sunday. Rev. H. H. Henson.

American Affairs. A. Maurice Low.

A Study in Jew-Baiting. F. C. Conybeare.

The Genesis of Germany. Henry Cust.

The Commonwealth of Australia. B. R. Wise.

Greater British. South Africa. Greater Britain; South Africa.

Natural Science.—Young J. Pentland, Edinburgh. 18. June. The Study of Natural History. Prof. J. A. Thomson. Fresh-Water Biological Stations: America's Example. D. J. Scourfield. Weismann's "Regeneration." Prof. Marcus Hartog.

Nature Notes .- ELLIOT STOCK. 2d. June. The Vanishing African Fauna. The Extermination of Monkeys. Robert Morley.

New Century Review.—434 STRAND. 6d. July.
The Sunday Prophecy of Alphonse Esquiros. T. H. S. Escott.
Some Experiences of an Indi in Barrister. Continued. Sir William Rattigan.
The Forgotten Churchill. F. G. Walters.
Paris and the Paris ans ; In and About Bohemia.
Gambling as It was and as It is. Lawrence Irwell.
The North-Western Provinces and Oudh Court of Wards Bill. Fendall
Currie.
Early Associations of Flicketh.

Early Associations of Elizabeth B. Browning, Alice M. Timmins. Transatlantic Whimsicalities. R. S. Sillard. Pickwickian Studies. Continued. Percy Fitzgerald.

New England Magazine .- 5, PARK SQUARE, BOSTON. 25 cents. June Grand Manan. Illustrated. Wm. I. Cole.
Lorenzo Dow. With Portraits. Emily S. Gilman.
Insect-Eating Birds of America; Our Northern Fly-catchers. Illustrated.
Wm. Everett Cram.
Wm. Morris's Commonweal. Illustrated. Leonard D. Abbott.
Liberty though Levislation.

w.m. MOTIS'S COMMONWOOL, Illustrated, Leonard D. Abbott. Liberty through Legislation, Joseph Lee. Hamilton College: New England's First College out of New England. Illustrated. E. P. Powell. New Haven. Illustrated. Walter Allen.

New Orthodoxy .- 30, PATERNOSTER Row. 6d. July. So-Called Heresy: the Final Court of Appeal. Rev. Robert Tuck. The Gospel of the Holy Ghost. Continued. Rev. Robert Tuck.

New World .- GAY AND BIRD. 35. June.

Formal Reform. Ernest C. Moore.
History a Teacher of Liberal Religion. Samuel M. Crothers.
Zionism. Josephine Lazarus.
The National Movement amongst the Jews. Gotthard Deutsch.
Immortality and Physical Research. James H. Hyslop.
Mythical and Legendary Elements in the New Testament. Samuel J. ience of the Social Question on the Genesis of Christianity. Francis

A. Christie.

The Printing Press and Personality. Gerald Stanley Lee.
The Psychological Evidence for Theism. G. M. Stratton.
The New Evangelical Catechism. pW. G. Tarrant.

Nineteenth Centurand Sampson Low. 28. 6d. July.

Are we to lose South Africa? Sir Sydney Shippard, School Children as Wage-earners. Sir John Gorst, The International Council of Women in Congress. Countess of Aberdeen. The Open Spaces of the Future. Miss Octavia Hill. The International Council of Women in Congress. Countess: The Open Spaces of the Future. Miss Octavia Hill. The Mediæval Sunday. Father Thurston. The Native Australian Family. Miss Edith Simcox. Dante's Ghosts. D. R. Fearon. While Wniting in a Friend's Room. Sir Algernon West. The Teeth of the Schoolboy. Edwin Collins. The Outlook at Ottawa. J. G. Snead Cox. The English Masque. Prof. Edw. Dowden. Is there really a "Crisis" in the Church? Sir Charles Roe. Lord Ellenborough. Sir Spencer Walpole. Old Age Pensions in France. Arthur F. Wood. A Parlamentary Government in Japan. H. N. G. Bushby. "A Supreme Moment"; Play. Mrs. W. K. Clifford.

Nonconformist Musical Journal .- 29, PATERNOSTER Row. 2d. July. Music at Rushden Old Baptist Chapel. Anthem: —" Jesu, Thou Soul of All Our Joys," by A. Berridge.

North American Review.-WM. Heinemann. 2s. 6d. June. Conditions and Prospects of the Treasury. Lyman J. Gage. Israel among the Nations. Max Nordau. Jeffersonian Principles. Wm. J. Bryan. The Imbroglio in Samoa. Henry C. Ide. Commercial Education. James Bryce. The Industrial Commission. S. N. D. North. The Reverses of Britomart. Edmund Gosse. Taxtion of Public Expedient. The Reverses of Dittomart. Lomund coose.
Taxation of Public Franchises. John Ford,
The Outlook for Carlism. James Roche
The War with Spain. Continued. Maj.-Gen. N. A. Miles.
Present Aspects of the Dreyfus Case. Joseph Reinach.
The Peace Conference. A Diplomatist at the Hague.

Open Court.-KEGAN PAUL. 6d. June. Paganism in the Roman Church. Rev. Th. Trede. Condorcet. With Portrait. Professor L. Lévy-Bruhl. Peace on Earth. Dr. Paul Carus. Plato and the Cross. Illustrated. Dr. Paul Carus.

Organist and Choirmaster .-), Berners Street. 3d. June. Anthems: "Cantate Domino" and "Deus Misereatur." By Dr. C.

Outing.-International News Co. 25 cents. June. Through the "Green" with the Iron Clubs. Illustrated. Findley S. Douglas, and the Flow Illustrated. Ed. W. Sandys.
The New Yachts of the Year. Illustrated. A. J. Kenealy.
Five Weeks Awheel in France. Continued. Illustrated. "Sidney Cross."
Up to the Hills in India. Continued. Illustrated. P. E. Stevenson.

Overland Monthly .- SAN FRANCISCO. 10 cents. June. Amecameca, Mexico. Cunyngham Cunningham.

The Congress of American Aborigines at the Omaha Exposition. Illustrated.

Mary A. Harriman.

Rainfall and Wheat in California. With Diagrams. W. H. Fraser.

Photographing Fishes. Illustrated. R. W. Shufeldt.

Pall Mall Magazine.—18, Charing Cross Road. 18. July.
Modern Architecture in Chicago. Illustrated. Peter B. Wight.
Wireless Telegraphy. Illustrated. H. C. Marillier.
Polo. Illustrated. Capt. A. G. Bagot.
The Anglo-American "Entente." Lord Charles Beresford.
Silhouettes in Parliament. Continued. Illustrated. F. G. Higginbottom.
The Hundred Best Novels. W. E. Henley.

Parents' Review.—Kegan Paul... 6d. June.
Nervous Children and Their Training. Continued. Dr. G. H. Savage.
The Religious Teaching of Our Children. Mrs. P. H. Bagenal.
Educational Disappointments. T. N. Hart Smith.
Browning on the Incarnation. Continued. Rev. C. V. Gorton.

Pearson's Magazine.-C. A. Pearson. 18. July. The Russian Ice-Breaking Steamer Ermack; the Strongest Ship Afloat. Hustrated. Levin Carnac. How to Become Rich. Illustrated. Leading Self-Made Millionaires of America. America.
Algiers; a City of Ghosts and Shadows. Illustrated. Peter Keary.
The Secrets of St. Paul's. Illustrated. Gertrude Bacon.
How Soldiers Shoot. Illustrated. Marcus Tindal.
Pig-Sticking. Illustrated. Hesketh Prichard.
Signalling through Space. Illustrated. Herbert C. Fyfe.
How to Rescus the Drowning. Illustrated. M. L. Ewes.
Human Architecture. Illustrated. Turner Morton.

Physical Review.—Macmillan. 50 cents. June.

The Conducti ity and Dissociation of Some Electrolytes. With Diagrams. Wm. Foster, Junr.

The Derivation of the Equations of a Plane Electro-Magnetic Wave. With Diagrams. Edw. B. Rosa.

A Determination of the Modulus of Elasticity for Small Loads. With Diagrams. Charles P. Weston.

A Normal Curve of Magnetisation of Iron. With Diagrams. W. S. Frank'in and S. S. Clark.

Determination of Hysteresis Loss in Iron for Small Ranges of Induction. With Diagrams. H. S. Webb.

Poet-Lore. - GAY AND BIRD. 65 cents. June. The American as seen by a Melancholy Dane and a Mystical Hindoo. American as seen by a Meiancholy Dane and a Mystical Hindoo Magnus Mykilati. Clues to Emerson's Mystic Verse. William Sloame Kennedy. Bellmar; the Swedish Poet of Native Romanca. P. H. Pearson. Motherless Heroines in English Classics. Gertrude Withington. The Art Spirit in Browning's "Flight of the Duchess." Charlotte Moore. Shakespeare's Legerdemain with Time in "Julius Cæsar."

Positivist Review .- WM. REEVES. 3d. July. Comte's Psychology. J. H. Bridges. Honour—True and False. Frederic Harrison. Comte as Religious Leader. Charles G. H gginson.

Practical Teacher .- 33, PATERNOSTER Row. 6d. July. Educational Holiday Courses with our Continental Neighbours. Superannuation in South Australia. Home and Foreign Travel. Illustrated.

Primitive Methodist Quarterly Review.—48, Aldersgate Street.
28. July.

Martin Luther. Joseph Ritson. Myth in Relation to Religion. John Forster. The Dantean Idea of Future Punishment. Wm. Barker. The Dantean Idea of Future Punishment. Wm. Barker. Marcus Aurelius. John Welford. St. Paul's Conception of Sanctification. R. G. Graham. Romanticism and Religion. Dr. James Lindsay. The Progress of Early Christianity. F. Jeffs. Recent Anthropology. Arthur S. Peake. The Good and the Evil of the Catholic Revival. John Day Thompson. Jonas Lie. Robert Hind. Trevor's Book "My Quest for God." Edward R. Davies. C. M. Sheldon's Works. H. Ycoll.

Public Health,—129, Shaptesbury Avenue. 18. June.
Bacteriology in Public Health Work. Dr. D. S. Davies.
Legislative Measures Necessary for the Abolition of Tuberculosis in Cattle. Dr. Meredith Young.
Pasteur Filtration at Darjeeling. J. Nield Cook.

Public School Magazine .- 131, TEMPLE CHAMBERS. 6d. June. Bedford Grammar School. Illustrated. H. M. Dymock, Seafield Technical College. Illustrated. Philip Whitwell Wilson, Public School Chapel. Illustrated. Norman Bennet. Public School Athletics in 1899. Illustrated.

Liverpool College Upper School. Illustrated. K. B. D. Forbes.
Norwich. Illustrated. Scott Damant.
The Royal Naval School at Eltham. Illustrated. Philip W. Wilson.
Public School Chapel. Continued. Illustrated. Norman Bennet.
Dismissal of Assistant Masters at Grantham Grammar School.

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Butterflie C. L Instinct i A Histor British F Ticks and Cinchona Puritan.—James Bowden, Henrietta Street, W.C. 6d. July.
Th. Mills Hotels, New York. Illustrated. J. R. Macdonald.
The Congregational School, Caterham. Illustrated. Felix Hope.
A Christian Daily Newspaper. Symposium.
Letter to Archbishop Temple. Candid Critic.
The Faith of Yesterday. Thomas G. Selby.
A Free Church Camp for Public School Boys. Illustrated. J. E. Hodder
William

Williams, . Wm. Tidd Matson; a Free Church Hymn-Writer. Illustrated. Rev. Wm. Tidd Matson; a Fre D. Henry Rees. An East End Sportsman's Sunday.

Quiver.-Cassell. 6d. July. Institutions for the Blind; the Chasing of the Shadows. Illustrated. D. L. Woolmer.
Church Life in Canada. Illustrated. Special Commissioner.
Jane Austen's Private Life. Illustrated.
Temperance Enterprise in New York. Illustrated. A. P. Hollingdale.
Weather Wisdom of the Bible. Illustrated. Rev. H. B. Freeman.

Railway Magazine .- 73, TEMPLE CHAMBERS. 6d. June. Alfred Powell; Interview. Illustrated. From Roofless Pen to Corridor Coach. Illustrated. D. T. Timins. Great Northern Manchester Services; Old and New. Illustrated. Chas.

Rous Marten.

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B. H. Inomas.
The Corris Railway. Illustrated. T. Booth.
Timber for Our Railways. Illustrated. V. L. Whitechurch.
Reading New Station. Illustrated. W. J. Scott.
Continental Tourists for the British Isles. Parisian.

Review of Reviews (America) .- 13. ASTOR PLACE, NEW YORK.

2, cents. June.

Trusts; the Rush to Industrial Monopoly. Byron W. Holt.

Oliver Cromwell and the National Church of England. Illustrated. W. T. Stead.

Stead.
The Mormons in Mexico. Map and Illustrations. Chas. W. Kindrick.
The State as a Farmer. Illustrated. Leonora Beck Ellis.
July.
Modern History and Historians in France. Illustrated. Pierre de Coubertin.
A Pilgrimage to some Scenes of Spanish Occupancy in the South-west of the
United States. Illustrated. George W. James.
Brick-Paving in the Middle West of the United States. Illustrated. H.
Foster Bain.
Some Phases of the Philippine Situation. John Barrett.
Gold in the Philippines. Ramon Reyes Lala.

Royal Magazine,—C. A. Pearson, 3d. July.

The Art of the Camera. Illustrated. Roderick Grey.
The Crests of the Waves. Illustrated. J. H. Schooling.
How Dogs are Raced. Illustrated. Wellesley Pain.
A Prince of British India. Illustrated. A. L. Cotton.
Rowton House; a Home for the Shabby-Genteel. Illustrated. A. Goodrich.
A Crop of Curious Cyclists. Illustrated. Mulvy Ouseley.
An Elephantine Football Final. Illustrated. W. M. Duckworth, Junr.

Saint George.-ELLIOT STOCK. IS. July. The National Trust. Canon H. D. Rawnsley.
The Ruskin May Day Festival at Whitelands College. E. C. Ivatt.
"Western Rubaiyat;" Poem. John C. Kenworthy.

Saint Nicholas .- MACMILLAN. 18. July. With the Rough Riders. Illustrated. Dr. Henry La Motte, A Soap-Bubble Magician. Illustrated. Meredith Nugent.

Saint Peter's.—37, ESSEX STREET, STRAND. 6d. July.
The English College, Rome. Illustrated. Rev. John Pollen.
Some Memories of Father Mathew. Justin McCarthy.
The Wedding-Ring and the Catholic Marriage Service. Illustrated.
Herbert Thurston.
The High Crosses of Ireland. Illustrated. L. M. Cullen.
Some Rare Papal Coins. Illustrated. Ernest Robertson. Illustrated. Rev.

School Board Gazette. - Bemrose and Sons is. June. Loans, Annual Meeting of the Association of School Boards. Continued. School-Planning. Continued.

School Music Review .- Novello. 14d. July. The Edinburgh Church of Scotland Training College.
Plain Song; the Solesmes Method.
Songs in Both Notations:—"The Woods," by Mendelssohn; "The Dolly's Lullaby," by H. Elliot Button.

School World,-MACMILLAN. 6d. June. The Teaching of English Composition. J. C. Nesfield. The Teaching of Geometry. Concluded. Prof. G. M. Minchin.

Science Gossip.—Simpkin Marshall. 6d. July. Butterflies of the Palaearctic Region, Continued, With Diagram. Dr. H. Butterflies of the random C. Lang.

Instinct in Ants. R. Dickson-Bryson.

Instinct in Ants. R. Dickson-Bryson.

A History of Chalk. Continued. Illustrated. Edw. A. Martin.

British Freshwater Mites. Continued. Illustrated. Charles D. Soar.

Ticks and "Louping-ill." Continued. Illustrated. E. G. Wheler.

Cinchona Bark. Lewis Ough.

Scottish Geographical Magazine, -Edward Stanford. 1s. 6d. June.

The Hydrography of the Caucasus. With Map. Victor Dingelstedt. The Khedivic Possessions in the Basin of the Upper Upangi. Continued. S. H. F. Capenny.

Scribner's Magazine.—Sampson Low. 12. July. ters of R. L. Stevenson. Continued. Illustrated. Sidney The Letters of R. L. Stevenson. Colvin. Colvin.

The Foreign Mail Service at New York. Illustrated. E. G. Chat. Daniel Webster. With Portrait. George F. Hoar. Havana since the Occupation. Illustrated. James F. J. Archibald. Letter to a Young Man Wishing to be an American. Robert Grant.

Strad .- 186, FLEET STREET. 2d. July.

Antonius Stradivarius. Continued. H. Petherick.
The Literature of the Violincello. Continued. E. van Der Straeten.
Beethoven's Trios. Continued. J. Matthews.
The Last Sale of Valuable Violins in the Historical Room in Leicester Square, Illustrated.

Strand Magazine. - George Newnes, Ltd. 6d. July. Remarkable Cycles. Illustrated. Harold J. Shepstone. From Behind the Speaker's Chair. Illustrated. Continued. Henry W. Royal Mésalliances, Illustrated, A. de Burgh, Covent Garden Stars in Their Favourite Rôles, Illustrated, Kathleen Schlesinger, The Arks of Arktown, California. Illustrated. Laura B. Starr. Sand Art. Illustrated. Thomas E. Curtis.

Sunday at Home .- 56. PATERNOSTER Row. 6d. July. Trevelyan's "Wycliffs." With Portrait. Wm. Stevens.
A Sunday at Savaii, Samoa. Illustrated. Rev. R. W. Thompson.
Life in the Monasteries of Meteora. Illustrated. J. C. Cleghorn.
Gipping: Some Old History Retold. Illustrated. Rev. J. P. Hobson.
Cambridge House. Illustrated. F. W. Newland. Spanish Evangelisation Society; a Pioneer Mission. E. B. Moore.

Sunday Magazine.-ISBISTER AND Co. 6d. July. The Days of the We-k. Rev. S. Baring-Gould.
The Poor Law and the Children. Canon Barnett.
Rev. Dr. Alexander MacKennal. With Portraits. David Paton.
The Convict Ship Success. Margaretta Byrde.
Ripon Cathedral. Illustrated. Archdeacon Danks.
The Butter-Bur: Illustrated. Rev. Hugh Macmillan.

Temple Bar.-MACMILLAN. 18. July. John Wilson Croker; a Successor of Samuel Pepys. A Whirl through Batavia. A whirt introggi Batavia.

Sigismondo Castromadiano. E. Martinengo Cesaresco.

A Medley of Voices. Chas. Dray 20tt.

The Story of St. Helena. Malcolm Seton.

Temple Magazine.-Horace Marshall. 6d. July. Famous Men and Women I have met. Illustrated. Tracey L. Robinson, Hop-Picking in Mid-Kent. Illustrated. A Booker, A Night in the House of Commons. Howard Cameron. Silent London. Illustrated Gertrud: Bacon. Prospecting in British South Africa. F. R. Wi liams. Some Curious Collecting Boxes. Illustrated. George A. Wade,

Theosophical Review .- 36, CHARING CROSS, S.W. 28. June. The Trismegistic Literature. Continued. G. R. S. Mead. On Some Difficulties of the Inner Life. Concluded. Annie Besant. The Irish Gods and Their Worshippers. Mrs. Hooper. An Idian Yogin. G. R. Traces of the East in Old Spunish Legends. Miss Hardcastle. The Heavenly Kingdom of the Holy Grail. Continued. Mrs. Cooper Obblew. Oakley.
The "Friend of God of the Oberland." Miss Carr.

Travel.-Horace Marshall. 3d. June. Our World's Cycling Commission. Illustrated. John Foster Fraser and Others. Others.
A Peep into Eastern Africa. Illustrated. Rev. J. Baxter.
A Coaching Tour through Savoy. Illustrated. Dr. H. S. Lunn.
Mrs. Moin on Mountaineering for Ladies; Interview. Illustrated.
Some Beauties of the Northumberland Coast. Illustrated. Chas. H.

United Service Magazine.-Wm. CLOWES AND SONS. 25. July. The Earl of St. Vincent. With Portrait. Viscount St. Vincent and L. G. The Earl of St. Vincent. With Portrait. Viscount St. Vincent and L. G. Carr Laughton.
Life in a Gunboat on the West Coast of Africa. A Naval Officer.
Some of My Shipmates. Robert Lendall.
The Ethics of War. Major-General H. M. Bengough.
Russia; the Great Northern Power. Rev. Philip Young.
The Last Campaign and the Death of Turenne. William O'Connor Morris.
Dost Muhammad Khan, Amiri-Kabir. Major Hugh Pearse.
Field Fortification in Trah. Captain A. K. Slessor.
A Tactical Question. Major A. W. A. Pollock.
The State of the Army. Beados.
An Eighteenth-Century Estimate of Cromwell. H. B. Goodwin.

Werner's Magazine.—43, East 19th Street, New York.
25 cents. June. "Cyrano de Bergerac." Edouard Rod. Elocution and Literature, F. X. Carmody. Louis Arthur Russell.
The Teaching of Music in the New York Normal College,

Westminster Review.-F. WARNE. 25. 6d. July. The Woman of the Future. Annabella Dennehy.
The Rights of Property.
Company and Crown. H. G. K.
What should be the Libral Policy? An Old Radical.
A Plea for a Liberal Education. James Oliphant.
A State Crutch for Old Ag: Pensions. A. Edmund Spender.
A Theory of Junius. N. W. Sibley.
The Domestic Problem and How to Solve It. Allan Ogilvie.
The Awakening of Woman. Ignota.
On Some French Appreciations of the Anglo-Saxon Genius. H. D. Oakeley.
Woman's Duty. Emma C. Hewitt.
A Slight Suggestion as to One Cause of Woman's Present State of Discontent.
A Philosophic Amatour.
Marriags or Free Love. Effic Johnson.
Hydropathy and Small-Pox. Observer. The Woman of the Future. Annabella Dennehy.

Wide World Magazine, -GEO. NEWNES. 6d. July. Twelve Years' Captivity in Chains in Omdurman. Continued. Illustrated. Chas. Neufeld. Chas. Neufeld.
Adventures on the Roof of the World. Illustrated. R. P. Cobbold.
The Columbus Festival in Barcelona. Illustrated. B. Waters.
Curiosities of the South Seas. Illustrated. Basil Thomson.
A Finnish Wedding: the Quaintest Wedding in the World. Illustrated.
Kathleen Schlesinger.
The Miracle Fair of Congonhas. Illustrated. H. K. Scott.
In the Wilds of Alaska. Illustrated. A. Beverly Smith.

Windsor Magazine. - WARD, LOCK AND Co. 6d. July. Signor Marconi and Wireless Telegraphy. Illustrated. Cleveland Moffett. St. John's River, Florida, choked with Hyacinths. Illustrated. Walter

Lord's Cricket Ground. Illustrated. M. Randal Roberts.
Minehead to Land's End; Two Hundred Miles by Coach. Illustrated.
Wilfrid Klickmann.

John Bright as an Angler. Illustrated. W. A. Somerville. Sea-Spiders. Illustrated. Edward Step. A Visit to the Strong Rooms of Chancery Lane. Illustrated. B. M. O'Reilly. Woman at Home. - Hodder and Stoughton. 6d. July.

Royal Amusements. Illustrated. Mrs. S. A. Tooley. French Fashion-Land. Illustrated. Marie A. Belloc. Womanhood .- 5, Agar Street, Strand. 6d. July. Student Life at Newnham. Illustrated. K. P. Marillier.

Yale Review .- EDWARD ARNOLD. 75 cents. May. A French Colonial Experiment in Indo-China. Henry E. Bourne. Taxation of Mortgages in California. Carl C. Plehn. The Political Drift of Germany. H. H. Powers.

Young Man .- HORACE MARSHALL 3d. July. Is Britain on the Down Grade? Symposium.
Water and Its Wonders. Frank Ballard.
Eugene Sandow at Work. Illustrated.
The Young Man and His Pleasures. W. J. Dawson.

Young Woman,-Horace Marshall. 3d. July. Gertrude Atherton on American Wives and English Husbands; Interview. Illustrated. The Adventures of a Lady Journalist in India. Miss Billington. What Wom:n have done in Literature. How Miss Twining reformed the Workhouse.

THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

Aligemeine Konservative Monatsschrift.—E. Ungleich, Leipzig. 1 Mk. June.

Johann Kasper Bluntschli in Baden. Pfarrer Kern, Pictures of Swedish Churches. J. F. Oxford Sketches. J. Siedel. The Human Hand and Superstition. W. Engler.

Alte und Neue Welt .- Benziger, Einsiedeln. 50 Pf. June. X-Rays Illustrated Dr. M. Wildermann.
Abt Vogler. A. Hofmann.
Notes of Travel in Austria. Continued. Illustrated. Dr. G. Grupp.
Marriage Customs in Brittany. Illustrated.
Martin Greif as a Lyric Poet. With Portrait. Dr. C. Stemplinger.

Archiv für Gesetzgebung und Statistik.—Carl Heymann, Berlin.

2 Miss. 50 Pf. Nos. 5—6.

The New Old Age Insurance Law in Germany. Dr. E. Lange.
The Social Conditions of the Silk Industry of East Switzerland. Dr. F.

Schuler.

Progressive Taxation. Dr. C. Heiss. The New Law relating to Care of the Aged, &c., in Italy. Prof. C. F.

Dahelm.-Poststrasse 9, Leipzig. 2 Mks per qr. June 3. How the Sailor finds His Way Across the Ocean. F. Meister.

June 17. Medical Missions. S. Layer. Schloss Hohkönigsburg. Dr. H. Luthmer.

June 24.
Odilienberg and Its Monastery. Illustrated. Dr. H. Luthmer.
Birds and Their Young. Prof. W. Marshall.

Deutscher Hausschatz,-F. Pustet, Regensburg. 40 Pf. Heft 12. Colombia and Its People, Illustrated, Archduchess Magdalena of Austria. Illustrated. Joseph Engel. Toledo. Illustrated. O. Hirt. Berthold of Regensburg. A. Hofmann. Salzburg. Illustrated. F. Koch-Breuberg. G. F. Handel. With Portrait. E. Kreusch.

Heft 13.

Education and Travel. Prof. P. Meyer. Vianna Himmelspforte. Illustrated. C. Wolfsgruber, Cordova and Cadiz. Illustrated. O. Hist.

Deutsche Revue.—Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt, Stuttgart.
6 Mks. per qr. June.

St. Petersburg at the Time of the Crimean War; Extracts from a Diary of St. Petersburg at the United States and in Europe. Pierre de Coub-rtin.

Telepathy. Prof. M. Benedikt.

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Insanity and Crime. Prof. Pelmun.

Colonial Expansion and Territorial Extension. Lord Farrer.

Deafness among Railway Servants. K. Bürkner.

Prince Hatzfeld in Paris, January-March, 1813. Continued. W. Oncken.

Experiences in Samoa. Capt. Freiher von Erhardt.

The People's Representatives and Art. Dr. Max Nordau.

Deutsche Rundschau.-Gebrüder Paetel, Berlin. 6 Mks. per

A Century of Bavaria-Wittelsbach History, 1797-1899. R. Fester. British India To-Day. M. von Brandt. Conrad Ferdinand Meyer. Continued. Adolf Frey. Prince Bismarck's "Thoughts and Reminiscences." Max Lenz. Alexander Pushkin. Eugen Zabel. Eduard von Simson. Erich Schmidt. Berlin Music. Karl Krebs. Karl Storm. F. Tönnies.

Deutsche Wowte.

Deutsche Worte.—Langegasse 15, Vienna VIII. 50 Kr. May. National Democracy and International Social Democracy. O. W. Payer. Gartenlaube .- ERNST KRIL'S NACHE., LEIPZIG. 50 Pf. Heft 6.

Ludwig II. of Bavaria and Art. R. Artaria. Germans Abroad. Johannes Schmal. National Costume Museum at Berlin. Illustrated. Ewald Thiel.

Gesellschaft .- J. C. C. BRUNS, MINDEN. 57 Pf. June 1. The Genesis of Agrarian Ideas. H. Starkenburg. Christian Wagner. With Portrait. Julius Hart.

June 15. Eduard Bernstein and Social Democracy. G. Maier. Otto Julius Bierbaum. With Portrait. W. Holzamer.

Kunstgewerbeblatt .- E. A. SEEMANN, LEIPZIG. 1 Mk. June. The Development of Form in Furniture. Illustrated. Julius Leisching.

Neue Deutsche Rundschau. -S. FISCHER, BERLIN. 1 Mk. 50 Pf. June.

The Origin of Large Towns. F. Oppenheimer. Friedrich Nietzsche. R. Freiherr von Seydlitz. Friedrich Hölderlin. Moritz Heimann.

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The East-Elbe City. H. Schmidkunz.
Victor Rydberg. Gustaw Karpeles.
The Tree of Life in Various Religions. A. Wünsche.

Stimmen aus Maria-Laach.—Herder, Freiburg, Baden, 10 Mks. 80 Pf. per annum. May.

The Church as the Messenger of Grace. R. von Nostitz Rieneck. The Suppression of Anarchy. St. von Dunin Borkowski. Bavaria and the Thirty Years' War. O. Pfülf. Ebb and Flow in Connection with the Copernican System. A. Müller. The Sacred Mountains of Tuscany. Concluded. M. Meschler.

Ueber Land und Meer.—DEUTSCHE VERLAGS-ANSTALT, STUTTGART.
1 Mark. Heft 11.

The Rhine-Elbz Canal. With Map. J. L. Algermissen.
Collecting Sza-Gulls' Eggs in Kunitz. Illustrated. G. Krause.
Max Schneckenburger. Illustrated.
Fictures of Naval Life. Continued. Illustrated. R. Schneider.
Hans Joachim von Zieten. Illustrated. Dr. A. Römer.

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June 24.
The Struggle for Freedom in Italy. Dr. N. Colajanni.
Hungary and Croatia. A. Petrovics.

Zeitschrift für Bildende Kunst.—E. A. SEEMANN, LEIPZIG. 26 Mks. per annum. June.

E S of 1466 in Portugal. Illustrated. S. R. Kochler. Sir J. E. Millais. Continued. Illustrated. W. Weisbach, Dürer's Aesthetics. Illustrated. Continued. K. Lange. Rome after the Renaissance. Illustrated. C. Eckert.

Zeitschrift für Bücherfreunde,—VRLHAGEN UND KLASING, LEIPZIG.
6 Mks. May—June.

German Diaries and Almanacs at the Beginning of the Nineteenth Century.
Illustrated. Dr. A. Schlossar.
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Two Editions de Luise for the Joseph R. Beer. Jean Paul. Illustrated. Prof. L. Geiger. The Oldest Printed Sources of the History of German Student Life. Continued. Illustrated. Dr. W. Fabricius.

THE FRENCH MAGAZINES.

Association Catholique. -3, Rue de L'Abbave, Paris. 2 frs. June 15.

The Development of German Socialism. G. de Pascal.
Social Catholicism and Christian Democracy. Continued.
The Influence of the Consumer on Wages. E. Rivière.

Bibliothèque Universelle.—18, King William Street, Strand.
208. per annum. June.

Réclame. Paul Stapfer.
Gottfried Keller. Continued. F. Dumur.
The Spectre of the Brocken. J. Des Roches.
Bonaparte in Switzerland, 1814-15. E. de Budé.
French and English Detectives. Continued. Aug. Glardon.

Correspondant.—14, RUE DE L'ENERGY.
M. Buffet. Duc de Broglie.
Napoleon III. and Italy, 1860-4. Continued. Comte J. Grabinski.
Creusot. Henri Joly.
The-White Slaves of the French Antilles.
F. Mury.
The Catholic Renaissance in England in the Nineteenth Century
Concluded. P. Thureau-Dangin.
June 25. Correspondant .- 14, RUE DE L'ABBAYE, PARIS. 2 frs. 50 c. June 10.

The Republican Party in France.
The Congo Free State. With Map. J. Darcy.
French Catholic Missions in India. L. de L. de Laborie.
Vendée, Eug. Bossard.
Murat in Spain. G. de Grandmaison.
Mediæval and Renaissance Art in Germany. Mme. E. Paris.

Humanité Nouvelle.—15, Rue des Saints-Pères, Paris. 1 fr. 25c. May Supplement.

War and Militarism.

Some Objections to Economic Materialism. G. Sorel.
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The Present Condition of Finland. N. R. af Ursin. Journal des Économistes,-14, Rue Richelieu, Paris. 3 frs. 50 c. June 15.

The Reform of Prussian Trade Unions in the Eighteenth Century. E Castelot

Prevision in Political Economy. Ch. M. Limousin. Ménestrel .- 2 bis, Rue Vivienne, Paris. 30 c. June 4, 11. Magdeleine Marie Desgarcins; the Life and Death of a Tragedian. Con-cluded. A. Pougin.

Music in Switzerland. Albert Soubies.

Mercure de France.—15, Rue de L'Echaudé-Saint-Germain, Paris. 2 frs. June. From Kant to Nietzsche. J. de Gaultier. The French Salons. A. Fontainas.

Monde Moderne. -- 3, Rue St. Benoft, Paris. 1 fr. 60 c. June. monde moderne, —5, kue St. Benott, Paris.
Tokio. Illustrated, Jack Marshall,
Holland. Illustrated. A. Ganier.
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Tobacco Factories. Illustrated. Jean Roseyro.
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Nouvelle Revue,—18, Kino William Street, Strand.
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The Bourbons in Poland. Count Wodzinski.
Daniel Lesusur; a Woman of Letters. H. Lapause.

M. Lockroy and the French Military Navy. Commandant Chasseriaud.
Letters on Foreign Politics. Mme. J. Adam.

June 15.

The Last French Indian Frigates. Dr. Desjardins.
An Unappreciated Poet. E. Rodocanachi.
The Vienna Novel. V. Rossel.
Puvis de Chavannes. C. Mauclair.

Nouvelle Revue Internationale.—23, BOULEVARD POISSONIÈRE, PARIS. 2 frs. 50 c. June 1.

The Peace Congress. Emilio Castelar. Emilio Castelar. Maria L. de Rute.

The Hague Conference. General Turr.

The Marchand Mission and the Egyptian Question. E. Clavel.

The Franco-Italian Rapprochement. G. Rubstti.

Special Number, June.

Emilio Castelar. Illustrated.

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Réforme Sociale. -54. RUE DE SEINE, PARIS.

Democracy. René de Kerallain.

The Law of Civilisation and Decay. H. Mazel. Democracy. Concluded. R. de Kerallain. The Lyons Congress and Freedom of Education in France.

Revue Blanche .- 1, Rue Lappitte, Paris. 1 fr. June 1. Henry Becque. Gustave Kahn. Military Justice. Valentin Patrice.

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Revue Bleue. - FISHER UNWIN, PATERNOSTER SQUARE. 6d. June 3 A Prologue to the Chanson de Roland. Joseph Fabre. The Aesthetic Sense. Mile. D. Melegare.

Ethical Teaching in Colleges. A. Fouillée.
The Marchand Mission. L. Levin-Desplaces.
Louise Adélaide de Bourbon; the Last of the Condé Princesses. H

June 17.
The Solidarity of States; Memoir to the Hague Conference.
Waterloo. Col. Patry.
The Salons of 1899. Faul Flat.

College Education. A. Fouillée. Versailles under Louis XIII. P. de Nolhac.

Revue des Deux Mondes.-18, KING WILLIAM STREET, STRAND.

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Rebellious Richelieu (1610-1620). G. Hanateaux.
Napoleon III. as a Commander; the Preliminaries of Villa Franca. E. Ollivier.
The Consulate; an Unpublished Document. Count Remacie.
The Excavations at Carthage. P. Berger.
Trade Unionism and Democracy. C. Benoist.

Rebellious Richelieu. Continued. G. Hanateaux.
The Revision of Criminal Trials. A. Desjardins.
French Social Progress. A. Fouillée.
Chinese Merchants and Corporations. M. Courant.
The Curative and Health-giving Forces of Nature. Dr. L. Bithenson.

Revue d'Écourante Relifeus.

Revue d'Économie Politique.—22, RUE SOUFFLOT, PARIS 20 frs. per annum. May. Workmen's Associations in France. H. Blancheville.

Labour Bureaux. J. de Fenyvessy. Revue Encyclopédique.—18, King William Street, Strand.

7s, per qr. Nature's Musicians. Illustrated. Henri Coupin. Politics in Belgium. Illustrated. Marcel Paisant. Racine and Port Royal. Illustrated. Louis Coquelin.

The Pushkin Centenary. Illustrated.

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Pisanello, Animal-Painter. Illustrated.

June 17,

Politics in Germany. Alcide Ebray.

Francisque Sarcey. Illustrated. Henri Castets. The Dutch Colonies. Adrien Mellion.

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Revue Française de l'Etranger et des Colonies.—32, Rue de La Victoire, Paris. 2 frs. June.

The Return of Marchand. G. Demanche.
Algeria; the Population Question. C. R.
The Philippine Insurrection of 1836-7. With Map. C. de Lasalle.

Revue Genérale,-16, Rue Treurenberg, Brussels. 12 frs. per annum. June.

Florentine Painters. Illustrated. Continued. Arnold Goffin. The Woman Question. Concluded. Prosper Saey. The Religious Crisis in England. A. Richardson. Quarries and Quarries. E. F. de Ghellin.

Revue Internationale de Sociologie.—16, RUE SOUFFLOT, PARIS. 18 frs. per annum. May.

Spiritual Power. Edmond Galabert. Tolstoy's Ethical Teaching. M. Kovalewsky.

Revue pour les Jeunes Filles. -5, Rue de Mézières, Paris.
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Francisque Sarcey. Adolphe Aderer.
Womn in Belgium. Frantz Mahutte.
The Salons of 1890. Concluded. Gaston Migeon.
Rapid Transmission of Thought. Goethe and Frankfort. Ernest Tissot. Postage-Stamp Collecting. Louis Forest. On the Si-Kiang. Paul Lindenberg.

Revue du Monde Catholique.—76, Rue des Saints-Pères, Paris.
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The Natade and the Blockade of Dahomey, 1830-1. Continued. A. de Salinis Military Justice and Discipline in the Army. Continued. Jean d'Estoc. Franco-Russian Relations. Continued. A. Savète. African Monarchism. Dom Besse.
The King of Rome. Norbert Lallié.

Revue de Paris.—Asher, 13, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

60 frs. per annum. June 1. The Marchand Mission. The Marchand Mission.
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A Colonising Method. E. Lavisse,
The Kingdom of Italy (1805). F. Masson.
Richard Strauss. R. Rolland.
Peaceful England. V. Bérard.
The Secret Diplomacy of the Sultan. P. Quillard.

Revue Politique et Parlementaire.—5, Rue de Mázières, Paris.
3 frs. June 20.

Letter to Marcel Fournier on Secondary Education. Hugues Le Roux.

The Regulation of Public Administration. G. Graux. Naval Bases in China. A. A. Fauvel. The English Budget. E. Besson.

Revue des Revues. -12, Avenue de L'Oréra, Paris. 1fr. June 1. Statistics of Marriages and Deaths in Paris. P. Gabillard, Catholics and Protestants in England. P. Berger. L. L. Dhurmer. Illustrated. Henri Frantz. Military Justice. Capt. Gaston Moch. Vsevolod Garchine. With Potrtait. Véra Starkoff, The Future of Wireless Telegraphy. Dr. L. Caze. June 15.

Panama and Nicaragua. Illustrated, R. G. Le Normand,
Social Morality. Emile Boutroux,
The Tendency of Contemporary Art and the French Salons. R. Bouye..
Rosa Bonheur. Illustrated. Mme. Virginie Demont-Breton.
Forf. Lombroso's Recent Books. Marquis R. Paulrecci di Calboli.
Journalism. Dick May.

Revue Scientifique.—Fisher Unwin, Paternoster Square. 6d. June 3.

Fishing in Norway. J. Pérard. The Hovas and the Madagascar Question. M. Zaborowski. June 10.
Carbon in the Atmosphere. Charles Richet.
The Condition of the Merchant Service. Gabriel Fermé.

June 17.

Marine Larva. Louis Roule.
The Condition of the Merchant Service. Continued. G. Fermé. The Incandescent Light. Louis Denayrouze,
War and Peace. X.

Revue Socialiste .- 78, Passage Choiseul, Paris. 1 fr. 50 c. June. The Third Congress of German Labour Syndicates, E. Milhaud. The Hague Conference. Paul Louis. Bernstein and Socialism. Arturo Labriola. The Origin of Abstract Ideas. Paul Lafarque.

Revue Universitaire.—5, Rue de Mézières, Paris. 10 frs. per annum. June 15, The Teaching of Archæology in Girls' Schools. Jeanne Crouzst-Benab.n. University Education. Charles Cenil. Semaine Littéraire .- 4, Boulevard du Théâtre, Geneva.

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Mme. d'Ebner-Eschenbach. With Portrait. Virgile Rossel.

Université Catholique, -Burns and Oates, 20 frs. per annum. June 15.

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Bessarione. -3, S. Pantaleo, Rome. 12 frs. per annum. June. Catholic Activity among the Copts, The Eastern Policy of the Popes. Hellenism in Education.

Civiltà Cattolica. - VIA DI RIPETTA 246, ROME. 25 frs. per annum.

Letter of Leo XIII. on Devotion to the Sacred Heart, Catholic France at Lourdes. Presentiments and Telepathy.

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Encyclical of Leo XIII. on the Consecration of Mankind to the Sacred Heart.

Americanism defended by Two Detractors of the Holy Sec.

Italian Dialects. The Dissolution of Evolution

Nuova Antologia. -- VIA S. VITALE 7, ROME. 46 frs. per annum.

The School Problem in Italy. Prof. E. Cocchia.
Tolstoi and Evangelical Literature. Zino Zini.
France and Italian Missionaries in China. Prof. L. Nocentini,
Will England become Catholic? Richard Bagot.
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Balzac's Friends. F. de Roberto.
A Letter of Emilio Castelar. G.
The Political Abstention of Catholics in Italy. P. Molmenti.

Rassegna Nazionale.-VIA DELLA PACE 2, FLORENCE. 30 frs. per Annum. June 1.
China and the Chinese. Spagnolo-Turco.
From Assab to San-Mun. N. Malnate,
Mgr. John Ireland. F. G. S.
A Reply to the Civilta Cattolica. Peregrinus.

Rivista Internazionale.-VIA TORRE ARGENTINA 76, ROMB. 30 frs.

Rural Banks in Germany. L. C. di Chiusano.

Proportional Representation. A. M. Campeggi.

The Commune and its Social Function. F. Inrea.

Rivisita Politica e Letteraria, -3, VIA MARCO MINGHETTI, ROME.

The Parliamentary Comedy concerning the Anglo-Chinese Question. XXX In Austria-Hungary during the Crisis. D. Veroni.

A New Ministerial Responsibility. B. Vita Internazionale. -21, Portici Settentrionale, Milan. June 20.

The Balance of the Dying Century. E. Vidari. Economic Reform in Italy. G. Sansone.

THE SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE MAGAZINES.

Cludad de Dios .- Real Monasterio Del Escorial, Madrid. 20 pesetas per annum. Berlioz and the Symphonic Poem. E. de Uriarte. Heredity and What Modern Anthropology says about It. Z. M. Nuñez.

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Le Play and Social Reform. Jose de las Cuevas.
Terrestrial Magnetism. Justo Fernandez.

España Moderna. - Cuesta de Santo Domingo 16, Madrid. 40 pesetas per annum. June.

Polytechnic Institutions in England. Various Writers. Crime in Castile and Social Customs in Madrid in the Time of Philip II. J P. de Guzman. American Poets. G. Valencia.

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Revista Brazileira.—Travessa do Ouvifor, 31, Rio de Janeiro.
60s. per annum. No. 86.

Viscount de Taunay, X. Garrett and Brazilian Literature. José Verissimo. George Marcial; an Anglo-Brazilian. V. Varea.

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Revista Contemporanea.—Calle de Pizarro 17, Madrid.
2 pesetas. May 30.

The New Bases of the Metric System. De Lannoy The Exploration of the Atmosphere. V. Schaffers.

June 15. "Die Walkure." Eduardo L. Chavarri. A Hundred Leagues on the Frozen Volga, S. C. de Lutoslewski.

Revista Portugueza Colonial E Maritima.—Livraria Ferrin,
Lisbon. 13 frs. per annum. No. 20.
The City of Canton. A. Lobo d'Avila.

The Anglo-French Agreement of March, 1899.
The Trans-African Railway. A. J. d'Araujo,
The Portuguese Navy. Pedro Diniz.

THE DUTCH MAGAZINES.

Eisevier's Gelilustreerd Maandschrift,—Luzac and Co.,
46, Great Russell Street. 18. 8d. June.
Eduard Karsen. Illustrated. C. Beeloo,
A Twelve Days' Tour from Deventer to Flims. Illustrated. Antoon
Molkenboer.

Popular Sketches by a "Popular Artist." Illustrated. Lynceus.

De Gids.-Luzac and Co. 3s. June. The "Amsterdam" Co-operative Community and How it works. L. Simons. The Science of Seeds. Prof. Heymans.

Vragen des Tijds,-Luzac and Co. 18. 6d. June. Our Educational Duties towards the Children. Dr. J. Th. Mouton. The West Indian Islands. J. H. J. Hamelberg. The Poor Law and the Care of the Children in England. L. Peerbolte.

Woord en Beeld, -ERVEN F. BOHN, HAARLEM. 16s. per annum. June. Falcons and Falcon-Hunting. Illustrated. E. van Off.l. J. W. Mangelbarg. With Portrait. H. L. Berckenhoff. Scenes in Amsterdam. Illustrated. Louis Raemaakers.

THE SCANDINAVIAN MAGAZINES.

Kringsjaa .- OLAF NORLI, CHRISTIANIA. 2 kr. per quarter. June 15. The Personality of God. Dr. H. C. Hansen. Alexander Pushkin. With Portrait. Alfred Jensen. The Spanish Inquisition.

Nordisk Tidskrift .- P. A. NORSTEDT AND SONS, STOCKHOLM. to kr. per annum.

What has Gothic Art to do with the Goths? Continued. L. Dietrichson. The Youthful Works of Gyllenborg. Oscar Levertin. Minerals That Contain Rare Earthy Substances. A. E. Nordenskiold.

Ringeren.-The City Passage, Christiania. 2 kr. per qr. June 17 J. E. Christenson; a Danish Politician. With Portrait. Ove Rode. Our Fight with Tuberculosis. Professor Ax:1 Holst.

Tilskueren. - Ernst Bojesen, Copenhagen. 12 kr. per annum. June. Scandinavianism. Johan Ottesen. Herr Lasse Fi.nd. Viggo Stuckenberg. Religion and Morals. Eduurd Larsen. The Siege of Venice, 1849. Continued. H. Dahlerup.

TEN YEARS' TOPICS IN THE MAGAZINES.

THE Rev. Charles H. Eaton contributes a curiously interesting paper to the October Forum on "A Decade of Magazine Literature." The essence of his contribution is the classification of writings in the Forum and the Nineteenth Century during the decade 1888-1897.

From this analysis he infers the general world tendencies, which he declares are economic and political. There is but narrow interest in philosophy and poetry; he discerns also that the points of agreement between English and American thought are many, those of contrast few and superficial. "Nothing, perhaps, will show with more distinctness the essential unity of the English race than an examination of the matter and method of the literature of a decade." He finds nothing to show that Science is receding before Religion. The number and interest of the articles remain about the same for the

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1890 .	15	14	10	9	32	26	2	12	3		3	***	35	31	***		***	1	25	48	125	141
1891 .	8	13	7	18	38	27	6	25	2	***	5	3	32	16		1	***	6	40	60	138	158
1892 .	2	16	6	4	60	31	2	8	x	***	. 5	3	33	42		***	3	13	45	82	155	198
1893 .	8	11	8	18	45	32	4	27	6	3	11	5	32	23		***	900	6	32	55	14)	160
1894 .	6	7	24	16	49	24	6	10	3	1	7	5	30	26	1	2	***	***	27	84	x43	175
1895 .	2	7	6	23	50	17.	10	15	7	***	14	5	13	35		5	***	1	41	68	143	176
1896 .	4	9	8	13	24	24	6	18	4	2	11	14	38	36	***	2	***	1	40	65	135	184
1897 .	3	9	5	II	40	21	13	21	1	2	10	6	31	42		2	6	2	25	57	134	173
Totals	61	102	78	139	401	231	58	132	34	9	103	54	303	313	1	14	12	37	332	60)	1,383	1,640

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HISTORY OF THE MONTH IN CARICATURE.

(JULY.)

I.—THE SOUTH AFRICAN CRISIS.



Westminster Gasette.]

[London.

THE POINT.

"W'at sorter seasonin' d'you sagashuate l'se gwineter cook you with, Brer Rabbit?" sez Brer Fox, sezze. Brar Rabbit up en say he don' wanter be cooked 't all. Brer Fox he grit his toof. "Youer gittin' 'way from de point, Brer Rabbit," sez Brer Fox, sezee.



Westminster Gazette.]

[London.

IN THAT BRIER-PATCH AGAIN. Brer Fox wonders what Brer Rabbit is up to now.



Johannesburg Star.]

BRITISH SUPREMACY. A ready helper. A powerful enemy.



Nebelspalter.]

Zurich.

J. Bull: "It would be'a good joke to knock down this Transvaaler, if



. Westminster Ga:ette.]

[London.

THE PARROT THAT WOULDN'T.





Nebelspalter.]

IN TROUBLE.

JOHN BULL: "If I could only get rid of this beast."

II.—GERMANY AND FRANCE.

I .- THE SOUTH AFRICAN CRISIS.



LA FRANCE: "Au Revoir, Sire?"
WILHELM: "Till 1900."
LA FRANCE: "Won't you bring back Alsace-Lorraine then?"



Borss.em Janko.]

"COURTSHIP."



Nebelspalter.]

IN BERGEN.

(Zurich.



NEW TUNES TO BE QUICKLY UNLEARNT!

III.-MISCELLANEOUS.



Nebels | alter.]

[Zurich.

Judy.]

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

"They already begin to show in a striking manner how much they regard Peace."



SMOKING THE PIPE OF PEACE AT THE HAGUE.





Picture-Politics.]

"ALLONS, ENFANTS DE LA PATRIE."



Nebelspalter.]

[Zürich.

AN INTELLIGENT SALESMAN.

Spain (to whom Germany hands a 16,000,000 Mark pizce, whilst holding the Carolines and Marshalls in his helmet!: "Yes, I like this better because I am certain that even these southern fruits will soon taste sour."



Humoristiche Blätter.]

[Berlin

SCYLLA AND CHARYBDIS!

WALDECK-ROUSSEAU: "Forward, dear friends! Look neither to the right or to the left, and we will win through at last."



Sydney Bulletin.]

THE SAMOAN SITUATION AND SOLUTION.

JOHN BULL: "I think, Sam, we could manage him better if we cut him up amongst us."

IV .- A RUSSIAN VIEW OF THE DUM-DUM.



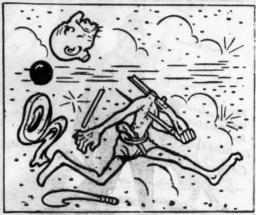
One must remember that the fakirs, by their blessings, render the bodies of the savage soldiers quite invulnerable.



Therefore the rain of shot does not harm them.



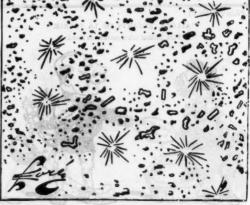
Cold steel does not hurt them.



Cannon-balls have very little effect.







Only the dum-dum bullets are not influenced by the supernatural power of the blessings.

[St. Petersburg.

· K

MR. A. PEEL.

MR. R. C. MAXWELL. MR. R. HAMILTON. LIEUT.-COL. A COURT.

Photograph by

GENZEAL SIR JOHN ARDAGH. ADMIRAL SIR JOHN FISHER.

SIR JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

SIR HENRY HOWARD.

THE BRITISH DELEGATES TO THE PEACE CONFERENCE AT THE HAGUE,

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PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

En Route to Christiania, August 1st, 1899.

A Great Day the World.

To-day is a red-letter day in the history of humanity, for on this day at the Palace in the Woods the representatives of the Powers signed

the final Acte which sums up the story of the achievements and aspirations of the first Parliament of the World. It was a good work well done, and it is one of those things which in the midst of discouragements and disappointments enable us to thank God and take courage, to live more cheerfully in the present, and to contemplate the future with more trusting faith. Yesterday I had a talk with M. Basily, the second Russian Delegate, to whose persistent and repeated efforts the idea of the Conference first owed so much at its initial stages. I asked him what he thought of the work of the Conference. "Good," said he, "better than any one hoped for." "And what," I said, "is your watchword for the future?" "I have thought about that much," he replied. "What do you think?" "Hope," said I. "No," said he; "that is not my word. We must have something stronger than hope. The watchword of the future is confiance. We must have more confiance in everything: confiance first of all in the work of the Conference; secondly, confiance between the Powers that are parties to the Acte, and above all, confiance in the future."

The Father Conference.

I asked M. de Staal what he thought of it all. "It has ended better than it began," he said-" much better. It has been much better than any one

expected. I have said little, but worked much. All my work has been to sit between every one, and take

them by the arm and make them agree." He has been a veritable Father Confessor of the Conference. Delegates have gone to him with all their difficulties and their objections. He has minimised the one and answered the others, made concessions here and smoothed the rough places there. He has been a veritable father of a fraternal family; and although he has never attempted to emulate the hard driving method of management so dear to Bismarck, his name will live in history as a most successful president of the first International Assembly in which all the States of the world were represented. He was better in spirits and immensely better in health at the end of the Conference than when it began. "Five years hence, at the next Conference?" I said to M. de Staal. "Oh," said he, "do you know where I shall be at the date of the next Conference?" "Where?" said I. He said nothing, but raised his hand and pointed it above. Such a prediction would have seemed much more likely of fulfilment at the beginning of the Conference than at the end. M. de Staal seems almost to have recovered his youth in these two months, and there is no man of any nation, clime, language, or religion who does not carry with him from the Hague the pleasantest and kindest memories of M. de Staal.

Evolving

Opinions differ as to which is the great gain of the Conference. Perthe World-Unit. sonally, I am inclined to believe that the Conference itself is its own

sufficient justification and its own exceeding great gain, for its assembly marks an era in the shrinkage of the world, and indicates the beginning of the organisation of the world-unit. Its indirect effects will probably be greater than its direct; and the

mere fact of its existence, of the coming together of the picked men of all nationalities, and closeting them together in the beautiful Palace in the Woods to discuss what things make for the world's peace, cannot fail to have a great and abiding influence on the progress of events. One well-informed delegate said to me that he believed that the extent to which the conviction had penetrated all those present that the day for continually increasing armaments was over and past, was a more substantial gain and likely to have a more immediately valuable result than any resolution or convention that could have been framed.

A Great French Statesman at Last.

Another indirect gain of the Conference has been the creation of a new reputation in the country that

needed it most. Before the delegates met at the Hague, M. Bourgeois was known to be one of half a dozen clever Frenchmen, parliamentarians and others, who have for a brief season held the post of Prime Minister in France. To-day he occupies a unique position in Europe. By universal consent there is no new reputation which has yet been made at this Conference so great as that of M. Bourgeois. So far as new reputations go, he has been the man of the Conference. His skilfulness, his extraordinary receptivity, his consuming energy, and his faculty of grasping the drifts of a dozen currents of opinion and forging in a moment a formula which will embody all the different shades of sentiment, has been a revelation to many men. France never stood more in need of great men than at the present moment. It is with hearty delight, a delight felt especially by her ally Russia, that a great statesman has at last been revealed to the whole world in the debates at the As Chairman of the Comité Huis ten Bosch. d'Examen, and as head of the French delegation, M. Bourgeois, brilliantly aided by his lieutenant, Baron d'Estournelles, has done a great deal to revindicate the reputation of France in the opinion both of her allies and her enemies.

When I asked Count'Nigra for his autograph, suggesting that he might give me a watchword for the future, he wrote some lines from an Italian

he wrote some lines from an Italian poem, which set forth that there live on earth three saintly things: there is Saint Peace, Saint Patience, and Saint Charity, but there is no hope of meeting the first of the three until you have made the acquaintance of the others. It was a good word, well spoken, one of those which are like apples of gold in pictures of silver. Patience and charity are indeed qualities greatly to be desired in the handling of international

affairs. They go slow, of necessity. Hence the need for patience, for when dealing with men of such different heredity, whose habit of thought is moulded by different systems of education and religion, and who do not even perfectly understand the *lingua franca* in use at the general assembly, charity indeed is indispensable. The same thought was deeply impressed on the mind of Admiral Fisher, who, when I asked him what he thought was the most necessary thing to bear in mind, replied instantly: "Apply oil to the machinery whenever you can." The international machine, indeed, is only too apt to get hot bearings, and the international oil-can is one of the most indispensable of all institutions.

A New International Centre. Among the indirect and altogether unexpected results of the Conference has been the discovery that it has created a new international centre.

I do not refer to the Permanent Bureau and the Permanent Court of Arbitration, of which the Bureau will act as headquarters. I refer to the Council of Administration, composed of the representatives of the signatory Powers accredited to the Hague. This expedient was improvised by Sir Julian Pauncefote in order to turn the corner of an objection made by some delegates to his original proposal that the Dutch Government should itself nominate a Council of Administration, which would have to see that the officers of the Permanent Bureau were duly appointed, properly paid, and did their work. He suggested that the Ministers of the signatory Powers accredited to the Dutch Government should form a Council, and Mr. White, the American Ambassador at Berlin, added the suggestion that they should meet under the presidency of the Dutch Minister for Foreign They had hardly created the Council before they began instinctively to fear lest it should become a centre of international politics, so they introduced words declaring that its functions should be purely administrative; but before the Conference broke up, a political question arose which compelled several of the delegates to realise the possibility of utilising this administrative council for other purposes. The question was as to what Powers not represented at the Conference should be permitted to give in their adhesion to the Convention of Arbitration. It was found impossible to obtain unanimity as to the Powers who should or should not be received, and the suggestion was made that the matter should be left to the Administrative Council. It was rejected, but the necessity of things would compel the Powers, however reluctant, to use this council as a kind of standing

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a proud position for the Dutch Minister of Foreign Affairs to occupy, that of President of such an inter-

national body, but it is an honour which Holland has well won by centuries of struggle and service in the cause of human liberty and the civilisation of the world.

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It will Who shall be c o m e Grand Electors? about in this way.

Hitherto there has been no attempt to classify the Powers or to decide as to their status in the world. There was no need to do this, because the Powers have never acted together; the world has never been organised. The moment you begin to organise the world as a unit, the question forces itself to the front, what Powers are entitled to be recognised as members of the governing body? It is true that the reglement pacifique is only permissive, and the list of persons who are fit to be arbitrators which is called into existence may many of them never be summoned to sit on the judgment seat; but the right to nominate members of the International Court of Arbitration implies a recognition of the sovereignty and independence of the States who become the grand electors of the only international body in existence. Hitherto the only

committee of all the Governments of the world. It is was called a closed treaty; no one else was allowed to adhere to it. Hence this question as to what is a sovereign Power never arose; but the Convention of

Arbitration is not a closed treaty, but an open one. Outside Powers are allowed to give in their adhesion. Admission to the rank of Grand Electors will, therefore, be anxiously sought for, and the question as to the qualifications which every Power must possess before it can be recognised as a sovereign State raises many of the thorniest and most delicate questions in international politics. The Conference, after discussing this question at two stormy sittings in strict secrecy, came to the conclusion that it was absolutely incapable of arriving at a unanimous opinion, and therefore it decided that the question must whole be left over to be discussed by the signatory Powers at their leisure. Now the signatory Powers are scattered all over the world, they have representatives at the Hague who will be in constant touch with the Permanent Bureau, and who will be also of necessity in constant telegraphic communication their respective Governments. Here, therefore, we have over against the Court of Arbitration a diplomatic standing committee come



[A. Radford. Photograph by] S.R JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE AND BARON D'ESTOURNELLES.

(Taken during the Peace Conference at the Hague.)

to be regarded as the international body of any importance has been the intermediary between all the Governments. It will European Concert, consisting of the Powers which begin by dealing with small questions, but ultimately signed the Treaty of Paris in 1856. That was what it will have to deal with the greatest questions which interest mankind. The post of an ambassador at the Hague will before very long be the most coveted position in the diplomatic service.

At the Hague the claims of only two The Case outside Powers were considered. It was admitted on all hands that the the Transvaal-South American Republics could come in as soon as ever they pleased; but what was to be done concerning the Transvaal and the Pope? The position of the Transvaal under the Convention by which its independence was restored is difficult, and the discussion raised many a delicate question. The Boers assert that they are a sovereign independent State. The English deny this, and maintain that while independent in the management of all their own internal affairs, they are under the suzerainty of the British Empire, the proof of which is that they are not allowed to conclude any treaty without submitting it to the British Government for This, it was urged by some of the Powers, was quite sufficient to relieve England of any anxiety lest the Transvaal should give in its adhesion to the Convention. But a closer examination of the clause in the Convention governing this point shows that it would be very difficult for England to veto treaties concluded with foreign States, for it specifies that such veto is only contemplated when such a treaty is counter to the safety or interests of the British Empire. Of course we could constructively argue that to allow the Transvaal to nominate four judges to the Court of Arbitration would be dangerous to the interests of the British Empire, inasmuch as it would tend to confer upon the Transvaal the status of an independent sovereignty; but this would be a rather strained interpretation, and it was thought better by the English Government to insist that no Power should be allowed to adhere without the consent of all the other signatory Powers, which, of course, in the

—and of the Papacy.

Powers.

If England had the Transvaal to think of, Italy had the Pope. The Pope, although no longer a territorial Sovereign, is nevertheless distinctly

recognised as the "Sovereign Pope." Ambassadors are accredited to him, and he is diplomatically represented at many European Courts. In the election of Pope several European Powers take direct interest, and his position is such that he has been employed as arbitrator by no less a Power than

case of the Transvaal, would be equivalent to com-

pelling the Transvaal before its admission to obtain

the written agreement of all the twenty-four signatory

Germany in the days of Prince Bismarck. He has at least a prima facie case in support of his claim to be allowed to adhere to the Arbitration Convention. But the Italians feel that were he permitted to do so it would distinctly raise his status in the world at large, and they are opposed to it. did not go so far as England in demanding that no Power should be admitted who could not secure the written assent of all the signatory Powers. They contented themselves with proposing that any application for adhesion should be admitted if no one of the signatory Powers recorded a veto. This no doubt would suffice, but it would place on any individual Power that pronounced the veto an invidious responsibility which Lord Salisbury did not wish to It is so much easier merely to neglect to give a written assent to a proposition than to stand out, it may be alone, and say veto. In clubs, no doubt, the principle of excluding every candidate for admission if there is one black ball found in the ballot-box, is all very well; but in clubs voting is by ballot, whereas in international politics the Powers must vote openly. It is easy to understand the difference between open and secret voting by supposing that the Pope applied for admission to the Court, and it lay with the English Government to decide whether or not he should be admitted. In such circumstances what would Mr. Gladstone have His own instinct would have been to blackball the Pope; but if the question of the administration had absolutely depended for its existence from day to day upon the support of the Irish Catholic members, it needs no argument to show that he would have thought twice and even thrice before giving expression to his own personal judgment if, instead of secretly dropping a black ball in the ballot-box, he had to stand up before the world and refuse the application of the Pope.

One Power One Vote. These questions, however, are but a detail. I mention them here not in the least in order to discourage but rather to encourage all those who

believe in human progress; for what is more plain than that it is the very difficulties of the situation which will compel the Powers to confer together more and more, to act more and more as if the human race was a whole instead of being split up into rival and antagonistic sections? It may, no doubt, appear an anachronism that in such a council the little Duchy of Luxembourg and the small Principality of Montenegro should have to be consulted equally with the German, Russian, and British Empires;

but rectiv to im thems recog ing fo chaste bear gance by re posse existe limita and t mino the f adopt word, forwa fiance. a gre to be in an in the "The the have with not or that done feren have pound way i for th peace

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Last pende betwee Amor neith strangare but that in itself is a very valuable corrective of the tendency of the Great Powers to imagine that nobody else exists in the world but It is, of course, dangerous ever to themselves. recognise rights behind which there is no corresponding force: but on the other hand, it is always well to

chasten the overbearing arrogance of might by reminding its possessors of the existence of the limitations of law and the rights of minorities. For the future let us adopt M. Basily's word, and press forward with confiance. There is a great deal still to be done; and in another page, in the article on "The Topic of the Month," I have described with some detail not only the work that has been done by the Conference, but I have also expounded in what way it is possible for the friends of peace throughout the world to make the most of the present opportunity.

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The Trouble the Transvaal.



Photograph by]

Last month has been one of ups and downs. The

pendulum has swung backwards and forwards

between hopes of peace and fears of war.

Among a minority in this country there should be

neither fears of peace nor hopes of war. For

strange, almost incredible, does it appear there

are some men at large in England who actually

PROFESSOR MARTENS.

talk and write as if it were a thing much to be desired that the whole embattled might of the British Empire should be employed for the purpose of going forth to war against a handful of herdsmen to punish them for trying to govern the South African Republic on the familiar principles of English

Tories. Stranger still, the men who are most anxious to use the Imperial Nasmyth hammer to crack the Transvaal nut are in nearly every case Tories to a man, while the only articulate opposition is led by Radicals. The real trouble is that a Radical and a Unionist at the Cape appear to have laid their heads together for the purpose of "putting the thing through" peaceably if they can; but if not, then by means of the sword. It grieves me to think of my old colleagues gaged in such a task. But in all fairness both to them and to others, there seems to be no doubt that if Milner and

Garrett were absent, we should have had little or none of these alarms and excursions and threatenings of war.

[M. Matuszewski.

Nemesia.

Behind these two men on the spot, one wielding the authority of the High Commissioner, the other holding the ear of King Demos, there is

Mr. Chamberlain at Downing Street, backed on this

occasion by Lord Salisbury, who always grudges the Boers their independence, and can with difficulty resist the temptation to seize the first opportunity to take it away. If-which Heaven forbid!-we get into a war with the Transvaal, we shall not have far to seek for the cause. If, two years ago, Sir W. Harcourt and Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman had not made themselves parties to the most scandalous fraud in the way of whitewashing ever perpetrated on the public, Mr. Chamberlain would not be at the Colonial Office to-day. It is difficult to do this sort of thing and not to have to pay for it Both Milner and Garrett condemned the effort to bring the truth to light. Both were for shielding Blastus, even when he used the South African Committee to make "Pharisees-Hypocrites" the proper description of the English people. now they have their reward. They are rousing British South Africa to demand what is to all intents and purposes the smashing of the Boer domination in the Transvaal, and he is preparing to let loose the dogs of war at Downing Street. And Lord Salisbury, with Lord Selborne as his acolyte, gives the trio his benediction and assures them that having put his hand to the plough he will not go back.

Weather Glass
Points
to Storm.

It is unnecessary to describe in detail the phases of the negotiations in South Africa. In brief, it may be said that what has happened is little

more than a continually increasing clamour on the part of the British in South Africa in favour of Milner, in the belief that he means business; while on the side of the Dutch there has been a gradual improvement in the offers made from Pretoria. It was indeed stated authoritatively in the Times that, thanks to the concession of the seven years' franchise, a basis so favourable to negotiations had been arrived at that the crisis might be practically considered at an end. But the announcement raised such consternation in the camp of Jingodom, that the pendulum soon swung back to the side of war. What is now demanded is almost avowed to be the destruction of the domination of the Boer oligarchy. Mr. Balfour tells us the reforms which must be conceded must be of such a nature as to contain in themselves a germ which will ultimately make the Transvaal part of the British South African Federation. Mr. Chamberlain and all his claque inveigh against the oligarchy. What that means is that whether they say franchise or whether they say intervention, they all mean one thing, viz., the destruction, if need be by the summary process of slaughtering out opposition, of the system of Government which President Kruger and his Boers went out into the Veldt to set up.

There is a tendency in some quarters to idealise the Boers, and to paint President Kruger as a kind of South African Washington. That is all

nonsense; and to base opposition to Sir Alfred Milner's policy on that ground is to give the whole case into the hands of the enemy. From the point of view of the English Liberal, the oligarchy of the Boers is as indefensible as the existence and authority of that other oligarchy, the House of Lords. But he is not prepared "to go a-gunning agin either." Oligarchies are bad things, no doubt, and irreconcilable with principles of modern democracy; but that is no reason for a general throat-cutting of oligarchs if they don't consent at a moment's notice to sign their political death-warrant. The true line to take is to insist that time is on our side; that the Boer oligarchy is but a decaying remnant of a system certain to perish under modern conditions; and that it is to show little faith either in the British race or in democratic principles to argue that such a system can only be got rid of by push of bayonet.

That the Uitlanders have grievances Grievances no one can deny. But they are Inadequate for not unsupportable grievances. They Casus Belli. are taxed without being represented -a grievance they share with one half the human race. But even Mrs. Fawcett would not make the refusal of the franchise to women a casus belli. constitution of the Transvaal is such as to place the control of the whole State in the hands of President Kruger and his Boers. So if we may make bold to say it does, the Constitution of England placed the ultimate control of all legislation in the hands of Premier Salisbury and his supporters in the House of Lords. As for occasionally ugly incidents such as the killing of Edgar and the unredressed murder of Mrs. Applebee, they are the merest bagatelles compared with the wholesale homicide that has gone on for years unchecked in Cripple Creek and other far western mining districts. The constant iteration and reiteration of these names Edgar and Applebee is one of the weakest elements in the Jingoes' case. Why even in London after Bloody Sunday in Trafalgar Square not a single policeman was punished for a series of brutal, and in some cases cold-blooded, assaults upon helpless prisoners in the cells, nor was any one ever called to account for the slaying of poor Linnell-"killed by the police." If we imagine the Irish-Americans in control of the American Republic determined to find

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a pretext for interfering on behalf of the oppressed majority of the inhabitants of the Emerald Isle, the annals of that distressful Isle would afford them a far better case for intervention than the Edgar and Applebee cases afford Mr. Chamberlain for making war on the Transyaal.

The only gleam of light in the An International Debate on the Transvaal question Commission on July 28th was Mr. Chamberlain's Inquiry. statement that he had proposed that a Committee of expert South African lawyers, representing both parties, should examine into and report to the British Government and to President Kruger as to how far the reform proposals of the Boers give "that substantial and immediate representation which alone can be considered the basis of a satisfactory settlement." This is a very practical and sensible attempt to adopt the principle of the International Commissions d'Enquête, which form so conspicuous The règlea feature of the Hague Convention. ment pacifique had not been signed when Mr. Chamberlain made this announcement in Parliament. But the possibility of utilising such methods of elucidating the truth and of removing misunderstandings has been advertised throughout the world by the Peace Conference, and there is no need to wait for ratification before availing ourselves of the principle thus brought before our attention. The inquiry will gain time, and after it has reported we shall see where we are. At present the Boers say one thing and the British say another, and no one really knows what the truth really is. What the British public want is to get as much redress for the Uitlander as it can by squeezing Kruger, without going to war. Pressure, not butchery, is the true key of the situation.

The amount of attention that has "The been wasted on the handful of Fool's Eyes are on the Ends oppressed Uitlanders in the Transof the Earth." vaal, who are for the most part making money too easily and spending it too quickly to put their backs seriously into any revolutionary movement, is in ridiculous disproportion to the cynical indifference with which we treat the grievances of Londoners. Want of water is a worse thing than want of a vote, and the horrors of overcrowding in a great city entail much more hideous suffering and discomfort than the Boers inflict upon Johannesburg. It might even be contended with fair share of reason that the monopoly of land by a few great ground landlords inflicts much more wrong upon the million than the dynamite monopoly

inflicts upon the few. But who cares? Yet the Transvaal problem is but a corn on one little toe, whereas these problems of our great city represent a cancer that is eating into our vitals. If the millions which the Jingoes are longing to spend in butchering Boers were used in rebuilding London, or in giving her thirsty millions water to drink without draining the Thames dry, what good might not be effected? But the corn hurts, and for the time the suffering of the cancer is not felt by the directing brain, only by the silent speechless member of the body politic. So it comes to pass that the papers are full of the grievances of 100,000 men who are making money on the Rand, while never a word is said concerning the grievances of the millions who thirst and suffer in these overcrowded dens even at our doors. But some day there may be an awakening, and the Conservative classes may see how readily the masses will apply to the oligarchy at home the measure of bloodshed and violence which they are now threatening to employ against the Boers. What is sauce for the oligarchical goose in the Transvaal is also sauce for the aristocratic gander in England. To make war in one case would justify making revolution in the other. We are against both. We are for pressure in Africa-agitation at home. But if our governing classes set an example of impatience under slight provocation in the Transvaal, they need not be surprised if under much provocation impatience should resort to force nearer home.

The Re-Trial of Dreyfus.

Before these pages meet the eye of the reader, the long-expected trial of Dreyfus will have begun at Rennes. It is calculated that 450,000 words

will be telegraphed daily from Rennes to Paris-the most astonishing illustration afforded of the manifold re-duplication or waste of labour in reporting. One good verbatim report, with half a dozen different condensations, and say twenty different descriptions, would surely amply supply the public with all that can possibly be known concerning the proceeding; in court. No one appears to entertain any doubt but that the re-trial will result in the affirmation of the innocence of the hero of the greatest of all modern causes célèbres. For years l'affaire Dreyfus has eclipsed all other affairs, political, religious, and social, in France. But how lucky the French are in being able to re-try the victim before instead of after his death! In the case of Jeanne d'Arc and of Calas they were not so fortunate.

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It was not to be expected that the The Writhing party which for so many years has the Vanquished, used every existing agency in France, political, journalistic and mili-

tary, for the purpose of exciting prejudice against Dreyfus, will tamely acquiesce in their discomfiture. We may therefore look out for squalls. We have had already attempts to provoke panic on the Bourse, and there have been the usual demonstrations of "popular sentiment" in the shape of hooting and yelling mobs, whose enthusiasm, as Dr. Dillon has recently explained, is strictly a matter of business arrangement. Paulez, a young genius in the art of organising these demonstrations of unrestrainable public sentiment, has been interviewed, and explained with much detail exactly how the work is done. A band of 300 or 500 roughs and corner men are organised in groups of from 15 to 20, each band



GENERAL NÉGRIER.

being under the command of a commander. For four or five francs a day these excellent citizens will demonstrate in favour of anybody or anything. Without money they will do nothing. As there will be no lack of money to organise anti-Dreyfus demonstrations in the streets, it is well to know in advance exactly the way in which they are got up.

The only serious danger is in the The Fall army itself. No one knows what General Négrier, will happen. But the vigorous fashion in which Marshal de Gallifet dealt with General Négrier when that high-placed officer was detected in the act of attempting to organise a military demonstration against the Government has encouraged public opinion. Hitherto there has always been an uneasy suspicion that the Minister of War might not be strong enough to keep his generals in order. The conspiracy against Dreyfus has had its seat in the General Staff. To expect the General Staff to take it lying down when the inevitable exposure comes is not to be expected. Possibly the best way out of the miserable difficulty for them would be to compromise themselves as General Négrier has done, and so be enabled to get out of the army without having to undergo the ordeal of a trial and the inevitable punishment. Fortunately in President Loubet France has a strong sagacious ruler, and in General Gallifet she has a man whose vigour and energy are unmistakable. So we may hope that despite all dangers the Republic will pull through.

Servia is at present suffering from The Escape the consequences of an unsuccessful attempt at assassination. On July 6, King Milan.

when ex-King Milan, who is still commander-in-chief and all powerful in his son's kingdom, was riding through the streets of Belgrade, he was fired at four times by a man named Knezevitch, who appears to have been set on to make the attempt by the agents of an anti-dynastic conspiracy. One of the bullets struck Milan, wounding him slightly. The others missed their mark, but one of them hit the ex-King's aide-de-camp. Knezevitch was promptly arrested, and when in custody made a series of statements implicating the leaders of the Radical party in his crime. They were all locked up to the number of nearly two score, and are now awaiting their trial by court martial. Belgrade was declared to be in a state of siege, and the newspapers ever since have been full of stories of the ferocity of Milan's vengeance. So far there has been more squealing than killing. The usual stories are

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Ge be current as to the bogus nature of the conspiracy, but these always make their appearance when the assassin fails to bring down his victim. Of one thing we may be quite certain, viz., that neither Austria nor Russia will allow reprisals to be carried too far. An occasional attempt at assassination appears to be regarded as within the rules of the game in Servia, and to punish it too severely would be regarded as "not cricket" at Belgrade.

The attempt on the life of the Presi-The Assassination dent of San Domingo was, unfortunately, more successful. President July 26, when President Heureaux San Domingo. was setting out for Santiago, he was attacked by Ramon Caceres, who slew him, and thereby reminded the outside world for the first time of his existence. Since the fall of Toussaint L'Ouverture no one in Europe has known so much as the name of any governing man in the great island which was once regarded as rivalling Cuba in its wealth and importance. Even now, when it has been advertised by a presidential assassination, the only question asked in England with a certain languid curiosity is as to how long it will be before it follows Porto Rico and Cuba in becoming a dependency of Uncle Sam's. Two American warships have been ordered to the island, but the Stars and Stripes will not go up over the Black Republic until more of the southern negroes have been made capable of undertaking the administration of their savage kinsmen.

The death of the Grand Duke

The Death George, the consumptive brother of The Tsarevitch. the Tsar, has made the Grand Duke Michael heir-presumptive to the Russian throne. The Empress, having now given birth to three daughters in succession, is expected next time to bear a son, who would then become Tsarevitch. The Grand Duke Michael therefore will not be styled Tsarevitch, but only the Grand Duc I' print elsewhere some reminiscences of the late Tsarevitch by an English lady recently resident in the neighbourhood of Abas-Tuman in the Caucasus. He was extremely delicate, but rather headstrong, and met his death when riding a motor cycle alone. It is seldom that the heir to a throne dies unattended public highway. His only aide-de-camp, smarting under the reflections cast upon him for permitting what he probably could not hinder, is said to have committed suicide. Although the Grand Duke George could never have become Tsar, his death has been much lamented. A curious story is published

by the New York Journal to the effect that the dead Prince has made provision in his will for advertising throughout Russia a proclamation advising all threatened with consumption as to what they should do, and especially what they should not do—a mode of spending millions which may be commended to the attention of Mr. Carnegie.

The stroke of paralysis which last Lady Sallsbury's month numbed the left side of Lady Health. Salisbury, created everywhere profound regret by no means only personal. For although Lady Salisbury is no active political partisan, she is the other half of a Premier who is so much of a recluse, that anything affecting one of the few human beings with whom he is absolutely at his ease could hardly fail to affect the politics of the Empire. Fortunately, Lady Salisbury is now reported to be recovering. Women are peremptorily forbidden to sit on London town councils; but if two old ladies, the Queen and Lady Salisbury, were to be permanently laid on one side -which Heaven forbid -the effect of their retirement would be more felt throughout the world than a similar misfortune overtaking all the members of the House of Lords, Lord Salisbury alone excepted.

Ministers with their majority have The Dole clubbed the Clerical Dole Bill through Parliament. By this meathe Clergy. sure the Anglican clergy obtain relief from the National Exchequer to the extent of £,87,000 per annum. The Opposition fought hard, and were beaten; but this trifling subsidy to a sect will probably cost Ministers dear. No one grudges the clergy a little relief. But when the Methodists raise £1,000,000 merely because we are entering a new century, and the Pope received £,1,600,000 as a Jubilee present, it ought not to be impossible for the wealthiest sect in England to raise $f_{10,000,000}$ by an appeal to the laity. At present it is calculated that there are 5,000 livings which are worth only £130. A ten millions centenary fund would enable us to bring that up to £,200. But for that we shall probably have to wait till some layman arises who believes in Anglicanism as Mr. Rhodes believes in Empire.

The Imperial Institute, after a brief existence as an advertising museum for Greater Britain and the dependencies thereof, to which were added certain functions more social than

Imperial, is henceforth to be the seat of London University. The University will occupy the eastern and

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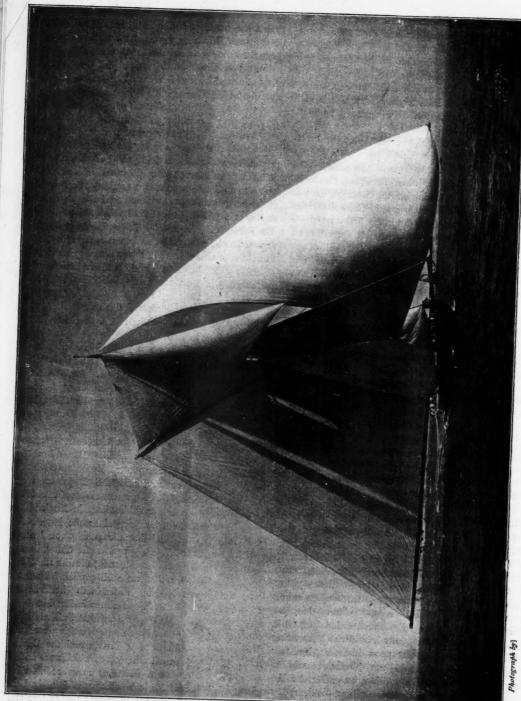
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centre portions of the main block, part of the upper floor of the inner block, and the temporary structure in the South-east Court. The original object of the Institute will continue to be pursued in the rest of the building—for a time. The camel has got his nose well into the tent, and it will not be long before the original inhabitant receives a final notice to quit. The need of a real Democratic social centre of the English-speaking race is still as great as ever. The premises now occupied by the Union Club and other tenants between Trafalgar Square and George III.'s statue would serve such a purpose admirably. But for that we shall probably have to wait for our millionaire.

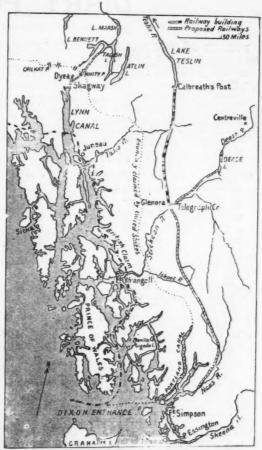
The Alaska Arbitration,

of Alaska has continued to disturb the good relations between the two great English-speaking states which divide between them the American Continent. The Canadians are very stiff bargainers, and Sir W. Laurier did well to remind the Dominion that as direct negotiations had failed they were shut up to the only remaining alternatives, War or Arbitra-As war is out of the question-we might as well talk of war between England and Scotland —the matter must go to arbitration. It is high time Sir Julian Pauncefote got back to Washington. It would be well if he could take Mr. Bryce with him as Imperial Commissioner, and the two of them, with Sir Wilfrid Laurier, were to be shut up in a room with three Americans, and not allowed fire, or light, or victuals till they had settled the terms on

which this outstanding question shall be referred to arbitration. It would be well if the Hague Court could be got ready in time to try this question. But nine Powers must ratify before the Bureau can be constituted, and while the nine Powers are making up their minds, we ought to be settling the terms of the

reference to the Arbitral Court.

The dispute between Canada and the United States over the boundary



MAP SHOWING THE D'SPUTED BOUNDARY OF ALASKA.



Photograph by]

PRIVATE PRIAULX, WINNER OF THE QUEEN'S PRIZE AT BISLEY.

[Knight, Aldershot.

DIARY FOR JULY.

EVENTS OF THE MONTH.

July 1. Captain Dreyfus lands in France and is taken to the Military Prison at Rennes. Mr. Hofmeyer leaves Cape Town for Bloem-

fontein.

3. Captain Dreyfus has interviews with his counsel, MM. Demange and Labori.
An international deputation waits on the Tsar on behalf of the Finnish people; the Tsar declines to see them

procession comprising fifteen thousand Socialists and Liberals march in an orderly way through the streets of Liege to show their indignation at the Electoral Bill.

way inrough the streets of Lieg's to show their indignation at the Electoral Bill. Dr. Schurman, President of the American Civil Commission, concludes his tour of inquiry in the Philippine Islands.

Hofmeyer goes from Bloemfontein to Pretoria The Ausglei k between Austria and Hungary

is completed.

The Tsar publishes a Rescript defending the

The Tsar publishes a Rescript detending the Russian action taken in regard to Finland. The concluding meetings of the International Congress of Women in London take place. The French Parliament is prorogued. Mr. White, American Ambassador to Germany, presides at an American tribute to the memory of Grotius at the Hague.

The Belgian Government capitulates on the question of their objectionable Electoral Law Bill, which is to be referred to a mixed Committee.

5. Mr. Hofmeyer meets President Kruger and the whole of the Transvaal Executive at Pretoria; they discuss the Franchise question.

question.

6. Great loss of life from floods in Texas; three hundred negroes drowned.

7. The German Emperor and the French President exchange polite telegrams on the former's visit of the French training ship Iphigenie at Bergen.

General Zurlinden is superseded as Military Governor of Paris, and General Brugère appointed in his stead.

Mr. Deakin's motion on teaching religion in Australian State schools is defeated by a large majority; the question of a referendam on the question is carried, with the proviso that the religious denominations first settle among themselves what form the instruction is to take.

is to take. A deputation waits on Mr. Balfour at the Foreign Office to commend to the Govern-ment the construction of a tunnel between

Scotland and Ireland.

The Prince of Wales reviews the Metropolitan
Volunteers on the Horse Guards Parade; twenty-six thousand men march past, lew Franchise proposals are submitted to the Raad at Pretoria.

no. Release of General Giletta di San Giuseppe

from prison at Nice.

Captain Watkins, captain of the liner Paris, loses his certificate for two years, as the result of the inquiry into the loss of his

The International Electrical and Silk Exhibi

in the international Electrical and Sik Exhibition of Italy is destroyed by fire; the Volta relics all destroyed.

11. The House of Magnates at Budepest passes the Ausgleich Bills without amendment. The steamer Paris is floated off the rocks.

12. The Cape Town Branch of the Africander Bond approve the new Transvaal Franchise

scheme

scheme.

The Assgleick Bills are carried through both Chambers of the Legislature, and the Hungarian Reichstag is then prorogued till September 28th.

Lord Kelvin resigns the Chair of Natural Philosophy in the University of Glasgow, which he has held for fifty-three years.

The liner Paris is towed safely into Falmouth Harbour.

The new Franchise scheme for the Transvall as revised by the Velksraad is published. The Royal Assent is given to the London Government Bill.

The Attorney-General brings to a conclusion his address before the Venezuela Arbitration Tribunal, in Paris, on the history of the Dutch and Spanish governments of Guiana.
 The Cape Parliament is opened by Sir A. Milner.

15. A Green Book is published at Pretoria concerning the annexation of Zambaansland by the British Government; against this the Trans-

vaal has always protested.

n orderly meeting of Uitlanders is held at
Lyndenburg, which passes a resolution of
thanks to the President for the new Franchise
law now before the Volksraad.

law now before the Volksraad.

17. Japan takes her place as an equal amongst the civilised Powers of the world by her Courts assuming full civil and criminal ju isdiction over all foreigners in Japan.

The newspiper corespondents at Manila complain by teli-gram of the censorship of the press kept up by General Otis.

18. Lead-poisoning in the pottery trade is discussed at a conference between the Home Office officials and a number of manufacturers.



Photograph by]

Russell and Sons.

THE REV. F. W. MACDONALD. New President of the Wesleyan Conference.

18. The Volksraad resumes the debate upon the Franchise Bill; the President makes an

important speech.

The New South Wales Parliament opens; the Governor refers to the passing of the Federation Bill.

The reciprocity teaty between the United States and British Guiana is signed at

Washington.
19. The election for the Bavarian Chamber is concluded, resulting in a Clerical triumph.

The city and environs of Rome are visited by

a severe shock of earthquake, the volcano of Etna being in a state of eruption. Mr. Alger, American Secretary of War,

resigns,
The Canadian Senate rejects the Government
Redistribution Bill.
In Italy the Public Safety Bill, promulgated
by Royal Decree on June aand, comes into

force.

Mr. Henniker Heaton, M.P., receives the freedom of the City in recognition of his services in promoting Imperial Penny Post-

20. Sir Henry Irving and Colonel Hector MacDonald receive the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Glasgow. The London School Board decides to create a

Works Department of its own.
21. A disastrous accident occurs on board the

A disastious accident occurs on board the torpedo boat destroyer Bullfinch in the Solent; ten men are killed. Mr. Severo Mallet Prevost, on behalf of Venezuela, begins his reply to Sir Richard

Venezuela, begins his reply to Sir Richard Webster's speech.
The Queen's Prize at Bisley is won by a Guernseyman, Private Priaulx.
Mr. Root is appointed American Secretary of War in place of Mr. Alger.
The Government of Candia is handed over by the British to local authorities.

The reciprocity treaty between France and the United States is signed. The treaties relating to Jamaica, Bermuda and Trinidad are also signed between the United States and Great Britain.

Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Asquith attend the annual meeting of the Colonial Nursing

Association.

Lord Welby delivers the chairman's annual address on the work of the London County Council.

The new first-class battleship Vengeance is launched at Barrow-in-Furness.

26

27

26. General de Nég ier is removed from his in-spectorship of the French Army and his seat on the Supreme Council of War. Great fire at Marienburg.

The funeral of the Tsarevitch takes place at St. Petersburg.
The Old Age Pensions Committee report in

The Old Age Pensions Committee report in favour of pensions of 5s. per week to deserving and needy persons over 6s.

27. The referendum in Victoria on the Commonwealth Bill results in an enormous majority in favour of Federation.

31. The Archbishops give judgment against the legality of the use of incense and processional liches.

Sir Julian Pauncefote is raised to the Peerage

Peace Conference.

July 3. The drafting Committee of the Brussels y3. The drafting Committee of the Brussels Conference Section have a long sitting. Sir Julian Pauncefote's project is read a second time at the Arbitration Committee. M. Bourgeois and Baron d'Estournelles make this addition; "that the signatory Powers will consider it a "duty" to remind conflicting parties that the permanent Court of Arbitration is open to them." The Comfeed d'Examen on Arbitration meets and finishes its work.

The Conference meets and decides to leave to a future conference the question of private property at s

6. The Queen of Holland receives the members of the Peace Conference at a banquet at the Dam Palace at Amsterdam.

The project of Arbitration is presented to Commission No. 3 by M. Descamps, reporter of the Committee, the text being at the same time published. The document embodies the Russian, British, and American

projects,
"The Exposé de Motifs" reported to the
Comité d'Examen by Chevalier Descamps is published.

16. The Comité d'Examen on Arbitration meets and

discusses amendments and modifications to

discusses amendments and modifications to the general project.

ommission No. 1 sits and discusses the report by M. Karnebeek on the first four articles of the Muravieff Circular. No. 3 on Arbitration also sits and the reading of the arbitration project from Article a to the end 17. Comm arbitration project from Article 9 to the end is gone through, the first eight articles having

is gone through, the first eight articles naving been read before.

18. Commission No. 3 sits. Professor Martens delivers an eloquent speech for the acceptance of arbitration as irrevocable. Mr. Holls delivers a masterly address which carried all before it, and secures iunanimity for Mr. Asser's amendment, which practically embodied the American proposal.

rg. Commission No. 3 again meets, and considers
Article 9 of the Arbitration Project relating
to International Commissions of Inquiry,
Roumania, Greece, and Servia object to the
article, beliaving it adverse to the interests
of small countries. Among the great Powers
all serious causes for difference of opinion
have been removed. have been removed.

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ao. Commission No. 1 votes on the use of asphyxiating shalls and expanding bullets; all the nations represented vote against their use except Great Brit.in and the United states (Portug I abstaining). Commission
No. 3 meets and gets through the second
reading of the first twenty-nins articles of
the general project of arbitration. M.
Bourgoois makes an impressive speech.
22. Commission No. 3 meets. The remaining articles

are read a second time. The Roumanian and Greek Governments withdraw their objections on a slight alteration being made

in Article 9.
24. Article 27 on arbitration is discussed by the Conference.

25. Article 27 in the Arbitration Convention is adopted without modification. The United States delegates however make a declaration that nothing in it shall be construed to require the United States of America to depart from their traditional attitude of not interfering in European affairs.

It was decided that the Conventions to be con-

cluded by the States represented at the Conference are to remain open for signature

until December 3181, 1839.

26. The question of admitting as signatories other than the States represented at the Comité de Rédaction is considered.

27. The Comité de Rédaction discusses the Acte Final. The question of subsequent signa-tories is still undecided. The Plenary Con-ference meets under the Presidency of M. de Staal: the preambles dealing with the laws and customs of war and the application of the Geneva Convention to naval warfare are

read and definit ly adopted.
28. The Plenary Conference sits and unan adopts the decisions arrived at by the Comité de Rédac ion.

29. The Conference is brought to a close. the Conference is brought to a close. This signature of the various documents takes place. The Convention on arbitration is signed at once by sixteen Powers, that for the adoption of the Geneva Convention to Naval Warfare by fifteen, the Acte Final of the Conference by all the twenty-six States represented. Speaches are delivered by Baron de Staal, Count Münster, M. de Beaufort and Baron d'Estournelles. A letter from the Oueen of Holland to the Pous Beaufort and Baron d'Estournelles. A letter from the Queen of Holland to the Pope and his reply on the subject of the Peace Conference are read.

By-Elections.

July 5. Owing to the resignation of Sir John Austin on the question of Local Veto, a vacancy occurred in the Osgoldcross Division of Yorkshire. A re-election took place with the following results:

Sir J. Austin (L.) 5,818

Mr. C. H. Roberts (L. and Local
Veto) 2,893

Against Local Veto ... 2,925

6. In consequence of the death of Mr. Robe
Ascroft and the resignation of Mr. J. I
Oswald, two vacancies in the representation of Oldham took place. An election to fill the two vacancies had the following result:— Mr. A. Emmott (R.) ... 12,93,6
Mr. W. Runciman (R.) ... 12,770
Mr. W. S. Churchill (U.) ... 11,477
Mr. J. Mawdsley (U. and L.) ... 11,449

Mean Radical majority ... 1,410
This poll represents a Radical gain of two

seats 12. Owing to the resignation of Mr. R. C. Webster (C.), a vacancy occurred in the representation of East St. Pancras. An election took place with the following result:—
Mr. Thomas Wrightson (C.) ... 2,670
Mr. B. F. C. Costelloe (L.) ... 2,423

Conservative majority 187

PARLIAMENTARY.

House of Lords.

The report of the amendments to the ondon Government Bill is considered; the Bill passes the report stage. The Educa-tion of Children Bill passes through Com-

Third reading London Government Bill.

Third reading the Education of Children Bill.
Other Bills advanced a stage.
The Ballot for the Milkith Bill read a first time;
speech and statement regarding it by Lord

Lansdowne.

Bills are advanced a stage.

Second reading Seats for Shop Assistants
(England and Ireland) Bill. Division—for,

73; against, 28.
The Seats for Shop Assistants Bill and various other Bills pass through Committee.

other bills pass through commission.

Bills are advanced a stage.

Lord Selborne makes a statement regarding the Ceylon Waste Land Ordinance. Third reading Commons and Open Spaces Bill. Second reading Gordon Memorial College at Khartoum Bills.

Swamel Bills are read a third time. Lord

 Several Bills are read a third time. Lord Inchiquin calls the attention of the Government to the claims of Irish landlords to compensation on account of the Land Act compensation on account of the Land Act administration. Lord Lansdowne cannot promise any relief except in the passing of the Tithe Rent-charge Bill next Sess on. On a division Lord Inchiquin's resolution was carried by thirty-nine votes against thirty-four, which is a defeat to the Government. Government.

The Companies Bill is considered in Committee. Third reading Gordon Memorial College at Khartoum Bill. Report of amendments to Seats for Shop Assistants considered and

igneed to. agreeu to.

21. First reading of the Tithe Rent-charge Bill, which is brought up from the Commons.

Second reading of the Small Houses (Acquisition of Ownership) Bill: Other Bills

tion of Ownership) Bill: Other Bills advanced a stags.

Scond reading of the Tithe Rent-charge Rates Bill; speeches by Lord Schorne, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Kimberley, and Lord Salisbury.

Lord Kitch-ner takes his seat. The Small Houses (Acquisition of Ownerslip) Bill and other Bills are advanced a stage.

The Tithe Rent-charge (Rates) Bill passes through Committee without amendment. Second reading of Congested Districts (Ireland) Bill and Private Legislation Procedure (Scotland) Bill.

Debate on the affairs in the South African Republic: speeches by Lord Camperdown, Lord Selborne, Lord Kimberley, and Lord Salisbury.

Salisbury

31. Second reading of the Ag iculture and Techni-cal Educat on (Ireland) Bill. Second reading Sale of Food and D. ugs Bill. Other Bills advanced a stage.

House of Commons.

July 3. The Chancellor of the Exchaquer, in Com-mittee of Ways and Means, moves a financial resolution on which to found a Bill for the transfer to the British. Government of the administration of the Royal Niger Company's territo ies. The resolution is agreed to after

a division—223 votes to IoI.

Third reading of the Small Houses (Acquisition of Ownership) Bill, and other Bills

advanced a stage.
5. Mr. Gerald Balfour's Agricultural and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Bill is discussed and read a second time,

6. Mr. Chamberlain explains his position in regard to the Niger Compary. The Lords' amendments to the Londoa Government Bill are considered.

7. The consideration of the Civil Service Estimates is resumed.

10. Tithe Rent-charge (Rates) Bill is considered.
11. Committee resumed on Tithe Rent-charge (Rates) Bill.

12. The consideration of the Tithe Rent-charge (Rates) Bill is resumed in Committee. Progress reported.

13. The consideration of the Tithe Rent-charge (Rates) Bill is resumed in Committee; there

is an all night sitting.

14. Committee of Supply—Scotch Estimates considered; vote agreed to.

17. Mr. Balfour moves the suspension for the remainder of the Session of the Standing Orders under which contentious business anot be proceeded with; he mentions the cannot be proceeded with; he mentions the Bills which the Government will try to pass, and those which cannot be passed before the prorogation. The Sale of Food and Drugs Bill is considered.

18. Consideration of the Sale of Food and Drugs Bill as amended by Grand Committee is resumed; amendments considered. The financial resolution on which to found the Naval Works Fills agreed to in Committee of Ways and Mans.

19. Discussion on the Koyal Niger Company Bill;

 Discussion on the Royal Niger Company Bill; the Bill is read a second time. The Sale of Food and Drugs Bill is considered on report. Food and Drigs Bill is considered on report.
Read a third time; the Congested Districts
Board (Ireland) Bill. Naval Wo ks Bill is
read a first time after a brief discussion.
20. Third reading of the Tithe Rent-charge
[Rates] Bill by a majority of 63. The Sale of
Food and Drugs Bill is considered on report.
21. Supply—Navy Estimates considered. Votes
agreed to. Progress reported.
24. Several Ministerial measures are advanced a

25. Third re ding Sale of Food and Drugs Bill.
Second reading Naval Works Bill; vote
agreed to. Discussion on Telephones Bill.

agreed to. Discuss on on Telephones Bill.

26. Second reading Inchriates Act (1808) Amendment Bill. The Royal Niger Bill is considered in Committee.

27. The Chancellor of the Exchequer makes a

27. The Chancellor of the Exchequer makes a statement regarding the Colonial Loans Fund Bill. Third reading Royal Niger Company Bill. The Naval Works Bill is considered in Committee. Third reading of Land Bill.

28. Supply—Debate on the state of affairs in the Transvaal. Speeches by Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman and Mr. Chamberlain.

31. Second reading of the Coloni I Loans Bill; other Bills advanced a strge. Mr. Balfour announces the appointment of an extra

announces the appointment of an extra Charcery Judge.

SPEECHES.

July 3. The United States Ambassador, in London, on the Progress of the Negro Race in

5. The Archbishop of Canterbury, at the Mansion House, on the c. isis in the Church.

6. M. Méline, at Paris, on the domestic crisis in

France.

11. The Archbishop of Canterbury, at Canterbury, on the crisis in the Church.

12. Mr. Asquith, in London, on the policy of the Government.

Government.

14. Sir A. Milner, in the Cape Parliament, on the affairs of the Colony.

15. M. Déroulède, at Paris, on a plebiscitary Republic for France.

19. Mr. Labouchere, at Northampton, on Mr. Chamberlain.

Cham! erlain. Mr. Cecil Rhodes, at Cape Town, on his ideas as to Africa.

21. Mr. Cecil Rhodes, at Claremont, Cape Colony,

on African Unity.
Sir Charles Tupper and Sir W. Laurier, in the
Canadian Parliament, on the Alaska boundary and the United States.

27. Mr. Balfour, in London, on the Transvaal franchise.
2). Lord Rosebery, at Epsom College, on the Virtue of Manhood.

OBITUARY.

July 1. Sir William Henry Flower, 67.
M. Victor Cherbulicz (French novelist), 70.
5. Professor Fletcher (King's College), 66.
6. Sir Al. xander Armstrong, 61.
7. Mr. Richard Congreve Honorary Fellow Wadham College, 0xford), 80.
10. The Grand Duke George of Russia, 28.
11. The Duchess of Rutland.
Cardinal Teodolfo Martel, at Rome, 93.
15. Right Rev. Dr. Graves, Bishop of Limerick, 87.
20. Mr. Robert Green Ingersoll (New York), 66.



EX-KING MILAN.

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CHARACTER SKETCH.

EX-KING MILAN OF SERVIA.

FUROPE was startled last month by the news of an attempt to assassinate ex-King Milan of Servia. The would-be assassin failed in his immediate object, but succeeded in achieving what he never anticipated. The last thing in the world which he dreamed of when he loaded his revolver before sailying forth on his murderous expedition was to rehabilitate the man whom he wished to slay. Yet a little reflection might have told him what would-be assassins are always apt to forget—that there is no reclams so useful for ruling personages as an attempted assassination. This is so widely recognised novadays that when the life of the King of Greece was attempted a couple of years ago, his enemies stoutly declared that it was a putup job, and that the attempt was a bogus one, resolved upon solely for the purpose of drawing a veil of oblivion over the previous mistakes of the reign. And even now half Europe believes that the attempt on Milan was equally unreal. The recognition of this fact might possibly tend to discourage an attempt upon the persons of kings. Careful calculation upon the number of these attempts which have failed and those which have succeeded, would show that there are usually about half a dozen attempts at least which fail for one which succeeds. Kings, therefore, stand to gain to the extent of six to one; and as the last thing in the world which assassins desire is to benefit those whom they try to slay, a vivid realisation of this fact might tend to diminish such enterprises in future.

INITIAL ANTIPATHIES.

Certainly the attempt in this case has had one altogether unlooked-for result, in that it has led me to select the ex-King Milan as a subject for a character sketch in the REVIEW OF REVIEWS; for of all the potentates of Europe ex-King Milan was the one with whom I felt least in sympathy. This antipathy dates back for many years, and even the glamour attending the victim who so narrowly escaped from the assassin's bullet can hardly reconcile me to the task of a sympathetic a preciation of a man who for the last twenty years has been the most prominent figure in the politics of Eastern Europe. It takes all sorts to make up a world, and although it might be better, according to our ideas, if such a man as the ex-King had never ascended the throne, he has been a king, and he has still more power than the actual King in the kingdom of Servia. In this sketch, therefore, I will not depart from the rule laid down at the foundation of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS of treating the subject of the character sketch not as he seems to his enemies at his worst moments, but as he seems to himself at his best. In writing of him I am not sitting as his judge, nor do I attempt to sum up in judicial spirit the weaknesses and the strong points of a very mixed character. I would rather endeavour to interpret how it is that this Obrenovitch, notwithstanding his many faults and failings, should still be sufficiently powerful to exercise a controlling influence on the politics of Servia.

There is considerable difficulty in writing a character sketch of a man who, in the opinion of the world, has no character at all, or perhaps it is more correct to say a character so unutterably bad that no one can speak

about it; but even the worst man is not altogether bad, and least of all is he bad in his own estimation. If we could put ourselves inside the skin of King Milan, and see life as he sees it, and look over the chequered career which so nearly came to an end last month, we should find many things in it that might be explained if not excused, and possibly enough some things upon which even the most austere might dwell with complacency and gratitude. Qui tout sait, tout pardonne; and although it is easy to carry this kind of thing too far, so that you come to a general whitewashing of blackguards, it is by no means the besetting sin of the human race to be too charitable to the faults of others.

THE PROTEST OF HIS ENEMIES.

When I suggested to some friends that I contemplated writing this sketch, I was assailed by vehement protests. They said it was impossible to write a true sketch of King Milan, to describe the man as he was and is, without rendering it absolutely impossible for the review containing such a sketch to enter any decent household. The satires of Juvenal and the pages of Suctonius would have to be ransacked in order to find classical phrases to suggest all the infamies of the ex-King of Servia. According to them, he was a compendium of all vices, a sink of every abomination, a monster in human form, a gambler, a roué, a liar, a poltroon, a wretch for whom hanging was too good, and who was now crowning an infamous career by vamping up a story of an imaginary conspiracy for the purpose of enabling him to wreak bloody vengeance upon his political opponents-all this and more was said and written to me, until I really began to feel as if all that would need to be said about King Milan was this, that he was a putrefying mass of carrion, which nothing but a continuous diabolical possession enabled to keep moving among men. From that point of view ex-King Milan presents a figure of abnormal interest. For an utterly bad man to exist-so utterly bad as not even to have a redeeming vice, to say nothing of virtue, would constitute him the most unique human being now existing on this planet. Such excessive abuse, however, excites natural reaction. It is impossible really to believe that the man who with all his faults has nevertheless been the central point in the history of the Servian kingdom for the last thirty years, can be without qualities which, however they may be obscured by excesses and selashness, yet exist. To seek them out, it may be something like fishing for pearls in a cesspool, but we may depend upon it that the pearls are there, and after all who knows when they may repay our search?

I.-THE BOY KING.

When Milan was a little boy of twelve, his uncle, Michael Obrenovitch, one of the wisest rulers who ever reigned in Servia, fell a victim to the assassinated as Belgrade, a simple peasant rushed from the fields at Uschitza exclaiming, "They have killed my Prince—they have killed my Prince!" The authorities first of all regarded him as a man mad, but when two hours later the news of the assassination arrived by telegram, they immediately jumped to the conclusion that this peasan.



QUEEN NATALIE.

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must have been a conspirator, and be secretly aware of the plans of the assassin. He was accordingly locked up and remained for several days in prison. there he was subjected to interrogatories, and the explanation which he gave was very remarkable. He said that he did not know how it was, nor did he understand anything about it. All that he knew was that he saw, as it were, passing before his eyes, the scene of the assassination. He saw Prince Obrenovitch fall covered with wounds, and the sight so overcame him that he left his work, and rushed into town to tell what he had seen. No amount of cross-examination could get any other story from him but this, and as the man was only a simple peasant, and nothing could be brought forward to show that he had ever had any communication with those implicated in the conspiracy, he was ultimately set at liberty.

A CLAIRVOYANT'S PROPHECY.

Before his release, however, he was visited by many people, among others by a doctor who was much interested in his account of his peculiar gift, whether it may be called clairvoyance or what you like. The man said that he had always had this kind of second-sight, and being encouraged to talk, and asked whether he had seen anything else that he could mention, he said that he had seen quite plainly what was to come. He described the boy Milan, who, he said, was going to be Prince and reign over Servia. He said further that it would be a reign of many misfortunes, that he would be engaged in a war in which he would be defeated. He said that he would marry, and described the wife whom he saw by his Then he said a son would be born to him, and after that he would be divorced. He said also that he would dissolve the local Sobranyé, or Parliament, and reign alone. He would also become a king, and then would lose his crown. Twice his life would be attempted by assassins, and twice he would escape. The third time the assassins would be successful. All this and many more details of a similar kind were written down at the time, and the peasant from being regarded first as a man mad, and then as the accomplice of assassins, became notable as the "wise man of Uschitza." The narrative written down by the doctor is still in manuscript, but will some day be published, when the matter will probably come under the critical investigation of the Psychical Research Society. In the meanwhile there is no doubt as to the facts, nor as to the firm belief which is entertained in Servia as to their truth. King Milan himself is well aware of the prophecy of the "wise man of Uschitza," and possibly his belief that he has now only to look forward to a successful attempted assassination may make him somewhat ruthless in exacting vengeance on the last occasion on which he will have the opportunity. This, however, is to anticipate

A PRINCE WITHOUT A FRIEND.

When the boy was brought from Paris to Belgrade, to occupy a throne which was one of the most difficult and disagreeable in Europe, he was a timid and forlorn little boy. When they put him on his horse to ride through the streets of his capital to the ceremony of the consecration, he was indeed a pitiful figure, hardly knowing how to bestride the great steed which he mounted for the first time. He had neither father nor mother, and had found himself before he entered his teens a prince of Servia, the control of the country being in the hands of regents. His tutor, a free-thinking professor, was almost the only person to whom he was

sincerely attached. As he grew up, he found himself in the midst of a very rude society in the centre of a Court full of all manner of intrigues. There is something mournful and pathetic in the figure of the boy prince in the palace at Belgrade, feeling that in all the principality he was utterly unknown, and that excepting his professor he had not a friend on earth He sometimes would say, pointing to his favourite dog, "He alone loves me; he alone can I trust. Every one else is always trying to use me for his own pur_c oses."

"PLEASURE AT THE HELM."

Milan was not an idealist by birth, and the surroundings in which he passed his early youth were by no means calculated to encourage any but the baser part of his nature. At the age when English schoolboys are beginning their undergraduate career at a university he was already Prince not only in name, and therefore a prey to every temptation which unscrupulous women and still more unscrupulous men could throw in his way. Society at Belgrade was not very polished. Cards were much more in vogue than books, and wine and women formed the staple amusements in the Court. Without the restraint of religious principle, without the sustaining stimulus of a strong sense of duty, it is not difficult to foresee the result. The Prince amused himself as might have been expected, and long before he attained manhood he had drained the cup of riot and excess to the dregs.

Not for him were the "lilies and languors" of virtue; he chose unhesitatingly the "roses and raptures" of vice. Nor did he reck of warning, even if such warning were given him, that the rose had many a thorn, and that the much-vaunted raptures sapped the resources of pleasure which, with due restraint, might have ministered to the happiness of a long and well-spent life. Hence, he long before he was emancipated from the Regency, he had practised the immorality of Paris of the Third Empire in the comparatively primitive society of a little

SCHOOLED IN SUSPICION.

One who knew Milan well in those days, and who watched the sad tragedy of the blighting of his youth, says:—

The young boy, Milan, proclaimed Prince of Servia, found himself surrounded by entirely strange people, by ministers and officers who represented to him that in Servia the anti-dynastic conspiracy never sleeps. They told him that, just because he was on the throne, his life was never safe. If his policy were favourable to Russia, Austria would aid the friends of the exiled Karageorgevitch dynasty to upset if not kill him, and if his policy were favourable to Austria, then Russia would side with his opponents, and do everything to send him away or even to get him assassinated. He was systematically trained to suspect everybody, and to be always on his guard against assassination. He was taught that true policy and diplomacy consisted in using astuteness to achieve your object by whatever means. Many years later King Milan recognised how evil had been the ideas and teaching which he had imbibed during his youth. He has frequently told Servian politicians: "You must not forget that I am your own creation; you have made my political education; whatever I may be, I am such because you are what you are!" And that is perfectly true.

There is no doubt much truth in this. If the politicians of Servia could have been banished to some island in the distant seas, where they were free from being made the tool and plaything of Austrian and Russian diplomacy, they would have had much more chance of developing normally, and their prince in particular would have had a much more easy time. It must be admitted that to familiarise a boy from his youth up with the seamies



KING ALEXANDER.

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side of international politics was not calculated to rectify the results of a purely secular education. It was enough to have made a cynic of a saint, and Milan was not a saint, but a precocious Parisian boy, very intelligent and very spoiled.

FRENCH IN BLOOD AND MORALS.

The correspondent from whom I have already quoted, whom I will call X., has reminded me that King Milan is not merely of Parisian education, but of French extraction. He writes:—

Milan is the son of Milosch Obrenovitch, who was the nephew of the founder of the Obrenovitch dynasty, and Marie Catargi, a lady of great beauty, and belonging to one of the oldest of noble families of Moldavia. Marie Catargi's mother was nee Balsch, a family which claims to have descended from the famous French family Seigneurs Le Baux, of Provence. King Milan has inherited from his mother the impulsiveness, the ardent nature, the æsthetic sense inherent in the Latin race. Not so much by his education as by his blood, he is more a Frenchman than anything else. In many of his ways he is a type of an old French Grand Seigneur, who thinks it beneath his dignity to count his money—indeed, hating money, but loving the splendour of high life, faithful to his friends, generous to his enemies, daring and bold, almost as proud of his weak points as of his good ones.

To understand King Milan rightly, you must bear in mind two principal influences on his character: first, his Servian blood has a good deal of French and Roumanian blood mixed with it; secondly, his education was received in Paris under the tutorship of Professor Kurt, a well-known adherent of Comte's philosophy, who, when asked by Michael, the reigning Prince of Servia, the uncle of Milan, what was his programme for the education of the heir presumptive to the throne of Servia, answered: "My programme is this: I shall educate Milan as if he were my own son!" "Thank you," said Prince Michael—"I do not want any other programme." Professor Kurt had not much time to finish his programme. When only in his fourteenth year, Milan was suddenly called to succeed to his cruelly assassinated uncle. Kurt had already laid down democratic principles in the foundation of his pupil's education, but these principles came speedily into conflict with the realities of things.

IN FAVOUR WITH RUSSIA.

During the regency between 1868 and August 22nd, 1871, when he came of age, and undertook to reign, the boy prince was very popular. It was in those days that he made a journey which had for nearly ten years a potent influence on the history of Servia. While yet a boy, the Regent took him to Russia, where he made an excellent impression on the Tsar Alexander II. and the leading Russian statesmen. He himself was deeply impressed by the reception given him at the Imperial Court. From his accession to the throne to the time of the San Stefano Treaty, King Milan was steadfastly devoted to Russia, and ready to do anything Russia wished. This was because he, together with his ministers, believed Russia to be sincere in her professions of goodwill towards Servia. During that period (1868–1878) Prince Milan was persona gratissima at the Russian Court, and with the Russians in general, and although sometimes attempts have been made by the friends of the Karageorgevitch family to represent Prince Milan as unpopular in the country, there were in those days no attacks on him in the press which were either organised or sustained.

A SUMMONS UNRESPONDED TO.

There are some natures which appear to have inherited, whether from a previous existence or from their parents, sufficient morale to enable them to preserve in the midst of an atmosphere dark with the gloom of atheism, and

turbid with the fumes of vice, an intrinsic nobility of soul which enables them to rise to the dignity of a high position. Such a man in our history was Henry V., to whom the summons to the throne came as the trumpet of an archangel summoning to resurrection his better life. His advent to power brought to Milan no such summons to the higher soul. The moral equipment with which he found himself at the beginning of his reign was inadequate enough for a man who had to govern a State even in the piping times of peace; but in the troublous period upon which the Balkans were then entering a worse preparation could hardly have been conceived.

II.-HIS MARRIAGE.

Many and various are the means of grace by which the divine voice makes itself heard by the children of men. The first of these had been tried in vain. The summons to lofty station, the solemn consecration with which, in the name of the Almighty and as the representative of a nation, Milan had been called to the princely office, had fallen upon deaf ears. Power and responsibility, with its immense opportunities for usefulness, had awakened no responsive echo in his soul. The first means, therefore, had failed; the second remained. Of all the agencies by which the higher soul of man may be touched and roused from its trance-like torpor there is none to be compared to the love of woman. It is ever the woman's soul which leads us, and one of the worst consequences of the life of dissipation by which Milan had prostituted the days of his youth is the hardening of the heart and the deadening of the soul which renders it irresponsive to this diviner element in the world. Even the worst men, whose associations of womanhood have been bemired by years of self-indulgence, which is in reality the very destruction of the higher self, have discovered in the radiating love of a noble woman the miracle-working element which transforms life. Power and its responsibilities having failed to make a man of Milan, it remained to be seen what might be effected by his marriage.

A WIFE THAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

There seemed some hope in the influence which was exerted over him by a Servian lady, a widow somewhat his senior, to whom he was deeply and tenderly attached. If only he could have married her, the miracle might have been effected, for she seemed the only person who was able to inspire him with lofty aspirations. But she, alas, was not considered eligible for the hand of the Prince, and he had to seek for a wife elsewhere. He missed his way. He never ceased to cherish a deep and abiding affection for the Egeria who for a brief season led him upwards. She died some years after his marriage, and to this day he ever celebrates the anniversary of her death by the side of her flower-decked grave. Princes, however light of love, are not incapable sometimes of deep affection, and when this is crossed by the exigencies of dynastic expediency they are the least to be envied of mortals.

NATALIE AND THE FORTUNE-TELLER.

The Prince's aunt chose for him a bride in the person of the beautiful girl afterwards famous as the unfortunate Natalie of Servia. She was a daughter of a Moldavian who, having entered the Russian service, had risen to the rank of a Colonel. His daughter spent her girlhood in the neighbourhood of Odessa, and grew up to womanhood a Russian in heart and soul, despite her Moldavian extraction. The story goes that one time at their country place a gipsy woman was telling the

fortunes of the guests. She had told many wonderful things, when Natalie appeared on the scene, and her girlish companions insisted that she should allow the witch-wife to read her fortune by her palm. The gipsy scanned the girl's hand, and exclaimed: "I see in your future that you will be a queen." A loud outburst of merriment checked the prophetess, for nothing in the world seemed less likely than that the Russian Colonel's daughter would ever ascend a throne. "No," said the gipsy woman, when the laughter had subsided; "you laugh, but you will see that it will happen as I have said. The lady will some day wear a crown. But," she added, "when you come to be twenty-nine or thirty there is

no more a crown upon your head. It may be by death or it may be from some other cause." "But can you see nothing more?" asked Natalie. "No," said the gipsy, "but in some way or another the crown will go through wood." In vain they plied her with questions as to what kind of wood it was, or in what way the wood would have this evil influence upon her destiny, but the lips of the seeress were sealed.

THE HONEYMOON.

The gipsy left, and life resumed the even tenour of its way for Natalie. She had, indeed, almost forgotten the prophecy, when, one fine day, fortune, destiny, or call it what you will, threw her into the path of Prince Milan. She was a singularly beautiful girl, and Milan was fascinated by her loveliness. No restric-tions of princely etiquetta forbade the ruler of Servia to choose his bride outside the royal caste. He woold her, and she on her part readily surrendered to her princely suitor. They married, and for a time all went well. No two lovers could have been more ideally wrapped up in each other than were Milan and

Natalie in the first days of their honeymoon. It seemed to those who saw them closely that it was possible that the second call had been effectual, and that Milan was to find in the intimate blending of his life with that of his beautiful young bride the principle of divine restraint which he had heretofore sorely lacked. After a time their joy was completed by the birth of their firstborn and only child, the present King of Servia. The young Prince Alexander was born in the war with the Turks, and one who was present described with much humour how the Servian Army, having been defeated, was wakened the next night by salvos of artillery, and on inquiring anxiously what was the matter, was told that the Queen had given birth to an heir to the throne.

III.-WAR.

The first time when Milan appeared conspicuously before the world was in the year 1876, that eventful year in the history of Eastern Europe. 1876 was for the democracy of Western Europe the birth of the Slavonic peoples of the Balkans. Before 1876 the fundamental facts of the situation in the Balkans were known only to a few statesmen and diplomatiste, travellers and students. The fact that the Balkan Peninsula was inhabited by various races was known, as it is known to-day that Albania is peopled by different tribes; but everything was hazy. It was known that there were Turks there, and that there was a Servian

Principality on the atlas, but beyond that there was no vivid realisation of the identity of the Servian people, or of the fact that they differed in language and in national aspirations from the Bulgarians. It was not until 1876, when the Turks took their terrible revenge upon the Balkans for the incipient attempt at revolution, that the affairs of the Balkan Peninsula begin to live with vivid human interest in the imagination of the English people.

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There is no advertiser so potent as the man who takes life or who spends life. It is the bright red plash of blood that most arrests the attention of the living, and there is no doubt as to the redness of the plash of gore which fell upon the news-sheets of Europe when the Turks massacred the Bulgarians into subjection. These massacres did not affect the Servians directly. Within the frontiers of the Principality of Servia no Ottoman soldier ever dared put his foot, ever since the days when, thirty years ago and more, the last of the Turkish garrison had

been banished from the citadel of Belgrade. Nevertheless, it was the Bulgarian atrocities which were the means of bringing Servia to the front. It was some time before the real nature of the horrors which desolated Bulgaria were made known to the English public. They were, however, only too well known to the Servians, who, although separated by a geographical line from Bulgaria, were only too well aware of the orgy of hell which had taken place among their co-religionists and fellow Slavs.



When Mr. Gladstone raised his puissant voice, and the English people rose in angry response to his summons, a new charter began in the history of the relations between



England and the Balkans. Then it was that in the heart and conscience of the English people the Ottoman caste was condemned, and condemned once and for ever. A sense of horror and of loathing filled our people at the thought that we had been using our strength and spending our blood and treasure in maintaining such an abomination of desolation in the midst of Christian races; and just at that moment, when the passion of pity was at its highest point, we were assailed by the news that Serviagallant little Servia-had taken up arms in vindication of outraged humanity. At first we dimly understood what had happened, but after a time we began to realise that Servia, and Servia alone among all the States of Europe, was endeavouring to bring the Pashas and their Bashi-Bashouks to justice. I remember with gratitude the fact that Mr. Cowen, of Newcastle, a man Turcophile to his finger-tips, was nevertheless one of the first and most eloquent exponents in England of the heroism of this Servian war. The Servians were outnumbered. For them to attack the Ottoman Empire was as if a little terrier was flying at the throat of a bloodhound; nevertheless, they did it. It was a mad enterprise regarded from the point of view of commonsense, but it was one of those actions which changed the whole course of the history of Europe.

THE RUSSIAN VOLUNTEERS.

If the Servians had not attacked the Turks, the Russian volunteers would never have had occasion to hasten to the support of Servia against her gigantic In particular, Alexander Kirieff would never have fallen fighting on the fatal field of Zaitschar, or have kindled by his heroic death the flame of Slavonic enthusiasm throughout the whole of Russia. As Mr. Kinglake tells us, in every church in Russia masses were said for the repose of the soul of the gallant Russian officer who had fallen in defence of Slavonic freedom; and the great heart of Russia throbbed responsive to the mingled appeal of patriotism and humanity. Nearly a million pounds were raised in public subscription for the assistance of their Servian brothers; and four thousand Russians of all classes poured down the Danube to Belgrade for the purpose of spending their lives in the defence of the gallant little principality. It was the presence of those men-the assistance which they were able to give to the Servian armies, which riveted the attention of Europe upon the unequal struggle; and what was still more important, it was the popular interest which their sacrifices excited in Russia itself which led Alexander II., sorely against his will, to pledge his Imperial word that if no other Power would intervene, the Slav should not look to Russia in

TITULAR COMFORT FOR DEFEAT.

The Servians, even despite the aid of the Russian volunteers, were overwhelmed by the superior numbers and military skill of their Turkish adversaries; and after Djunis fell nothing stood in the way of the march of the victorious Turks to Belgrade but the interdict of Russia, which on this occasion was supported by the other Powers, anxious above everything else to avoid a direct rupture between Russia and Turkey. It must be admitted that during that war the character of Prince Milan did not impress itself favourably upon the Western world. He was not of the stuff of which heroes are made. If he had been a prince of the type of Alexander of Battenberg, events might have taken a very different course. General Tchernaieff, the Russian general, was in command. He did not wish to be

incommoded with the presence of a prince in his camp. So Milan remained at Belgrade, denounced as a poltroon by the newspapers of Europe, but probably serving his country better by his absence than by his presence. The campaign afforded him no opportunity of displaying any great qualities of a general or of even distinguished personal bravery.

Another of the bizarre incidents in which comedy trod upon the heels of tragedy was the proclamation of King Milan as King of Servia after another reverse in the field. It was a way they had of comforting themselves in those days when they fought and suffered and bled in the cause of humanity.

IV.-AFTER THE WAR.

The Servians, althou h they had shown great gallantry in going to war, under the pressure of the Slavonic Committees of Moscow, were untrained to battle, and being pitted against some of the best fighting troops in the world, they had very few successes to put to their account. Gratitude had little place in politics, and the Russians, when the day of reckoning came, treated their Servian ally with an astonishing forgetfulness of past favours. Servia had fought for them in 1876 and in 1877, and had participated in the closing scenes of the war for the liberation of Bulgaria. Prince Milan had shown himself so subservient to Russian policy that in Europe he was roundly denounced as neither more nor less than a Russian satrap. When the war was over, and the Turks were compelled to accept the terms of their conqueror, the Servians waited with feverish anxiety to know what share they were to have in the distribution of Turkish territory. The Servian race inhabits a large tract of territory, at least three times as large as the principality of Servia. The whole of Bosnia and Herzegovina is purely Servian. Montenegro is also of the Servian stock. Large districts lying between the southern frontier of Servia and Salonica are also to a great extent peopled with Servian folk. To the north and west of Belgrade there are several Austrian provinces which, if political frontiers were made conterminous with those of race, would make the kingdom of Servia extend to the Adriatic, and make considerable inroads upon the Austro-Hungarian empire. The Servian provinces of Austria were not in question, but the Servian provinces of Turkey were. What was to be done with them? Would Russia repay her ally for all the carnage of the campaign of 1876 by extending her frontiers so as to include the Servian population of Bosnia, Herzegovina and Macedonia?

A CRUEL DISILLUSION.

The Servian people waited, and so did King Milan. After a period of suspense the provisions of the treaty of San Stefano were published, and Servia experienced a profound and cruel disillusion. Bosnia and Herzegovina were handed over to Austria to occupy and administer, while the Servian districts lying between Servia and Salonica were made part and parcel of the great principality of Bulgaria, which stretched from the Danube to the Ægean. Never was there disappointment more acute. The treaty of San Stefano seemed to the Servians to represent the very acme of ingratitude. That Russia would give them less than they hoped for did not surprise them-they were prepared for considerable disappointment-but that their great patron, the victorious White Tsar, would so far forget all their services as to remodel the map of Europe in such a fashion as to be absolutely fatal to their most cherished aspirations, seemed to them like a hideous nightmare. There was no doubt

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about it. Russia had thrown them over, and having to choose between Bulgarians and Servians, had cast in her lot definitely with Bulgaria. Nations in such predicaments have not much time for reflection. States in the position of Servia, that lie between two great empires, have always an alternative ally.

SERVIA'S AUSTRIAN POLICY.

King Milan and his people, realising their desertion by Russia, turned instinctively to Vienna. It is not necessary here to discuss the rights and wrongs of the action of Russia in this matter. The Russians had quarrelled with King Milan. They were not pleased with the part played by the Servians in the war, and estrange-

ment had grown up between the two countries. But it is plain enough after the event that Russia-I do not say backed the wrong horse, by any means, but put all her money on one horse, whereas she might have made better business if she had put a little more on Servia. The progressive party in Servia made a campaign against the Russian Alliance, Milan not only joined these politicians, but he became an active and energetic leader of the Anti-Russian party in Servia. From this policy he has never varied, and in his own opinion and in that of his friends it was this change of policy which explains the ferocity of the attacks to which he has been subject ever since. Again to quote from my friend, from whose paper I have already made considerable extracts :-

Contrary to the desire of the Russian Pauslevich, King Milan's Government made railways connecting Roumelian and Macedonian systems with the Austrian set of railways. Contrary to their advice, a number of conventions (com-

mercial, veterinary, etc.) were made with Austria. The Russians believe that at the same time (between 1879 and 1882) a secret treaty was concluded between King Milan and the Emperor Francis Joseph, by which Austria promised to support the Obrenovitch Dynasty and the Servian claims to Macedonia, whilst King Milan engaged to respect the Treaty of Berlin, not to agitate against Austrians in Bosnia, and not to join Russia in a war against Austria. It is said that the transformation of the Principality into the kingdom of Servia was the first fruit of the good understanding between King Milan on one side, and Austria, Germany, and Italy on the other.

RUSSIA'S COUNTER-MOVE.

Russia became in her turn indignant against King Milan. He was at once designed in the Russian press as "the traitor of the Slavonic cause," and a "Campaign" against him was immediately organised in all the papers which outside Russia enjoyed Russian subsidies. The official Russian press did more. It induced the Prince of Montenegro to sign a secret offict treaty with Pursic of which the control of the press of the pressure of the pre state treaty with Russia, of which the conditions are very well

known in Belgrade as well as in Berlin, Vienna, and London. By the intervention of Russia, the pretender to the throne of Servia, Prince Peter Karageorgevitch, became the son-in-law of the Prince of Montenegro, and these two, supported by Russia, began to agitate in Servia, and through the press in all Europe, against King Milan. To his own people Milan has been described as a man who has sold the country to Austria and to the Pope of Rome, having engaged to force every Servian to go to fight for the Catholic, Francis Joseph, against the orthodox, Tsar Alexander. Abroad he has been, and is constantly described, as a gambler, coward, a man destitute of every moral principle, whose only object in the world is to extort money from the poor people of Servia, to waste it on the gambling tables or on the demi-monde! No lie was too bad to be told of King Milan. His intelligence and his

resourcefulness could not be denied, because no impartial and intelligent man could converse with King Milan for a quarter of an hour without being struck with the superior mental gift of the man. Therefore all the united and organised efforts of his enemies were directed to represent him, in the eyes of the world, as a

moral monster.



In Servia itself this European press campaign exercised no influence because there even his political opponents recognise gladly that he has many high qualities of character. King Milan has always only given and never taken, and the story about his insatiable greediness is nothing but a calumny, just as the story that he - who never takes more than half a glass of wine-is a confirmed drunkard.

He is with special persistence represented as a great gambler. But while in Servia he could not gamble for the simple reason that there was no one there with whom he could gamble. The only two men in Belgrade with whom he from time to time could play a party of cards were the Russian Minister, Persiani, and the German Minister, Count Bray. Both of them were poor

men, and very often when willing to play borrowed money from King Milan for the pur-When in Vienna or Paris or temporarily on a visit, he, being a member of the Jockey Club and the Cercle Royal, would play in those clubs on high stakes, but so did many another Grand Seigneur of France and Magnate of Hungary. But gambling was never a true passion with him, as it is constantly, although absolutely wrongly, represented. One of his first orders as Commander-in-Chief of the Servian Army was to prohibit playing cards among the Servian officers.

All this, of course, will be read with much shrugging of shoulders by those who have taken Milan at the estimate of his accusers. I express no opinion as to the subject. My correspondent's statements accurately represent the opinions which are expressed by the Servians of the King's Party. When I was in Belgrade last year the acting Prime Minister spoke in the same high terms concerning the character of the ex-King. Certainly if



MILAN AT THE ACCESSION OF KING ALEXANDER, 1882.

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tra Co my correspondent is correct, King Milan is a man who has certainly no reason to be grateful to the European Press, which, so far as he is concerned, has been little more than a permanent pillory.

V.-DIVORCE AND ABDICATION.

When you ask the Servians whether, after all, there is not some foundation for the possession of such an extraordinarily bad reputation by such an extremely capable man, they tell you that it was all the result of his unfortunate marriage. If Queen Natalie had been a different kind of woman, her husband would have been a different kind of man, which, no doubt, goes without saying. But the same is true concerning all wives and all husbands, and so far as the general estimate goes, Queen Natalie would seem to have had a great deal more to complain of in King Milan than ever Milan had to complain of in Natalie. After the first years of their married happiness, things did not go well; but no one could complain of Queen Natalie on the ground of excessive jealousy. If her husband had respected les convenances, things might have gone on fairly well. It is said that Queen Natalie would have been quite contented with seventy-five per cent. of her husband -that is to say, if he had lived at Belgrade as King, father, and husband for nine months out of the twelve, she would not have questioned what he did with himself the remaining three. Que le roi s'amuse in Paris and elsewhere.

THE SIREN ARTEMISIA.

But it was too much when the King became so infatuated with Artemisia Christics that he publicly advertised his devotion by day and night in the streets of his own capital. The story of Artemisia may some day be told by those who have an interest for human documents of that sort. She was a woman neither beautiful nor brilliant, nor faithful. She seemed to have been a kind of weird woman of the enchantress type, whose mastery over her victims was as complete as that of any siren in mythological lore. She was the daughter of a timber merchant, to whom nature had denied almost every gift of beauty, save the soul which glowed in her eyes. There was no fire in the eyes, but "oil" which seemed to feed the flame of other men. When Artemisia of the "oily" eyes had borne Milan a son, nothing would satisfy him but that he would divorce Natalie, in order to be able to marry his enchantress, and make her child the heir to the throne. There is no need to go into the long story of how the divorce came about without changing the order of the succession; but it would form an interesting subject for investigation by the Psychical Research Society or by those who are curious in the investigation of hypnotic control. During the time the King was as a man mesmerised he imagined his Artemisia to be as divine as her namesake, and just as the victim of the hypnotist will swear that salt is sugar and vinegar the sweetest wine, so Milan was firmly convinced that in Artemisia he had the pearl of all women, the ideal of her sex. Whether for beauty, for wit, for wisdom, for political sagacity, he swore by her; he was, to use a good Scotch term, "clean daft."

A RADICAL CONSTITUTION.

Finally, after all Europe had rung with the scandal of his divorce and his treatment of his wife, he resolved to abdicate. When he announced his intention, one of his councillors, perceiving that he was as one distraught, suggested that he would do well to give a new Constitution to his people, wait a little while to see how it

worked, and then retire if he pleased in the lustre of his achievement. The words for a moment seemed to break the witch woman's spell; the King responded to the appeal, summoned a constitutional assembly, and assisted in drawing up a very radical constitution, which still exists in Servia. In council he displayed an astonishing grasp of political subjects, being able to discuss every point when it came up, as if he had made it a study all his life. One who was present on that occasion told me that it was a perpetually increasing amazement to see how perfect a master he was of all the subjects dealt with and hownothing could turn up which took him unawares. He was quick, eloquent, capable, a man possessing a phenomenal memory and a full share of the royal gift of remembering persons and faces after the lapse of many years.

ABDICATION.

The Constitution having been proclaimed, his advisers hoped that no more would be heard of the abdication, but to the amazement and dismay of his household and his Cabinet he suddenly appeared before them and announced that his resolve was taken and that he would quit the throne. It was in vain to argue with him, to point out that never before had the country been so devoted to the person of the King or his dynasty, that the Radical opposition was willing to support the Ministers of his choice-all this counted as nothing. He was demeanour was as that of a person possessed. The act demeanour was as that of a person possessed. The act of abdication was executed, and he descended into private life. And then a strange thing happened. From the moment that the crown left his head the influence of the witch woman ceased. Artemisia and Milan parted, never to meet again. The story was current at the Hague that she had been heard of, years later, proposing to part with the King's letters for a consideration to the Russian Government; but this may only be a canard hatched in some foreign chancellery. What is indubitable is that for some years the King was as wax in her hands, and that after his abdication the whole of her influence disappeared. When he was still under the domination of her spell, it was urged by a wise woman that he should be sent abroad across the water, far away; only then would he be able to regain control of his reasoning faculties. The magic of Artemisia was too strong to be annulled by running water of the Danube, which is sufficient to destroy most spells. Probably the Atlantic would have been broad enough to have broken its baleful influence. But enough of the Circe of Belgrade.

WAS IT WORRY?

Those who have a less psychical view maintain that the King was worried to death. What with the scandal about his wife and the worry about his mistress, and the irritation and friction produced by the attempt to force Servia to follow an Austrian policy—it all told upon his nerves to such an extent that he abandoned everything in disgust. An attempt had been made upon his life, and open rebellion had broken out in the country, instigated by the partisans of the Karageorgevitch dynasty; and then he had on the top of it all the frightful misfortune of the war between Servia and Bulgaria, in which Servia was badly beaten on the field of Slivnitza. No doubt "uneasy lies the head that wears a crown"; and King Milan did not by any means find the Servian throne a bed of roses.

PILGRIM TO JERUSALEM.

After his abdication, King Milan made a pilgrimage to Jerusalem. It is an odd thing to do for such a man.

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Although he was a Freethinker, he had never been entirely indifferent to religion. Again to quote from my friend's letter:—

The old philosopher Kurt inspired his young pupil with agnostic tendencies in the question of faith. It was one of the deficiencies of King Milan's personality. At one time he invited the most distinguished men amongst the believers and unbelievers to a series of debates in his presence on questions of faith. He wanted to have faith by conviction, and desired to have an opportunity to be convinced. The result of those conferences in the palace, held generally after dinner between 9 and 12 o'clock, was not favourable to the increase of his very slight faith. But since King Milan went in 1889 to Jerusalem, and visited the Holy Places of Palestine, a remarkable change has come over him. He told a friend that, standing in the great temple at Jerusalem on Good Friday, he felt for the first time that there is a reality about faith, God, Saviour, and the Eternal life which he never felt before. Since that day he has given great attention to the question of faith, and many of his ordresdu-jour to the Servian army, especially those on the eve of Christmas and Easter, read more like a short sermon than addresses from a general to his soldiers.

"A CHANGED MAN" EVER SINCE.

The conversion of Paul on the way to Damascus was certainly much less sudden and extraordinary than the conversion of King Milan at the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. Since that time, according to his friend, he has been a changed man, and has devoted himself sedulously to the very necessary duty of improving the discipline and organisation of the Servian Army. As commander-in chief of the Servian Army and as ex-King he is the virtual ruler of Servia. As such he has been assailed, and as such his life has been attempted twice. According to the prophecy of "the wise man of Uschitza" a third attempt will be made, and on this occasion it will be successful.

THE ATTEMPT ON HIS LIFE REAL.

But, asks the reader, what about the vindictive persecution of all political opponents as a consequence of the attempt on the King's life? Was it a real attempt or merely a bogus one? It seems to have been genuine enough. People do not expose themselves to have the revolver bullet fired into them at close quarters merely for theatrical or political purposes. There seems to be no doubt that one bullet at least did enter the ex-King's body, while others passed close to him. That he could have promptly availed himself of the incident in order to get hold of his most dangerous opponents is only natural. Even a man who was less hasty and hot-tempered than King Milan might be pardoned if he had made the most of the move which the failure of the attempt had placed in his hands. That there was a conspiracy there is little doubt. Servia seethes with conspiracy. It is its normal condition. The little kingdom lying between Austria and Russia, with rival dynasties and unsatisfied ambitions, is one of the most politically feverish centres in Europe. In Servia assassination has long been regarded as one of the natural and almost necessary political methods. There is nothing more extraordinary in the fact that the Karageorgevitch partisans or Radical leaders should compromise themselves in a conspiracy to get rid of the King than that Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman and Lord Kimberley should lay their heads together for the purpose of organising a vigorous political propaganda against the Government of the day. But if so, it will be objected, why the wholesale persecution and reign of terror which has been established as a consequence of the attempt? The answer to this is that the number of arrests has been grossly exaggerated, and the imagination and malignity

of partisans have multiplied the number of prisoners by hundreds and by thousands. Next year they will be tried, and if their guilt is clear enough, some of them may be shot.

MILAN "NOT VINDICTIVE."

Again to quote from my correspondent, to whom I referred about this matter:—

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Milan is not vindictive and is simply incapable of a mean action. All statements to the contrary are inventions and slanders. His inveterate political enemies have of late filled the European press with statements that the attempt on his life was arranged by himself with the object to get the Radical leaders into his clutches, and to send them to execution. But he actually was wounded and very narrowly escaped being killed. It was not necessary to arrange a public attempt on his life, and to risk assassination; the leaders of the Radical party could have been arrested on some other charges. And then these very Radicals who have been now arrested, had not many years ago been already before a Court Martial and had been condemned to death. It was this very King Milan, who had their lives in his hand, who gave them pardon. Whether they will be now executed, if condemned again, it is difficult to say, but those who know King Milan incline to think that he is likely to use his influence with his son in order to get them their pardon again.

IMPULSIVE, BUT MAGNANIMOUS.

Hasty by temperament, and outspoken and daring, he has sometimes acted precipitately, and in that way done injustice to one or other man; but hardly ever has a week or two passed that he has not recognised his mistake, and then tried in most generous manner to make an apology and reparation. It would be quite in keeping with his temperament if it were true that, when he heard that Lieutenant-Colonel Nicolitch made a political demonstration by accompanying publicly the Radical leader Pashich to the prison door (when condemned for lese-majesté) that he tore his epaulettes off with his own hands, throwing them on the floor; but if that officer or his friends had undertaken to prove to King Milan that Nicolitch did not mean to demonstrate, but did the act from other motives, Nicolitch would have been within a month or two reinstated into his former position: It is quite in keeping with his character that when a few days ago he received a deputation which came to congratulate him on his escape, he addressed one of the Radical leaders, M. Voritch, who repeatedly was Minister of Finance in the Radical Cabinet, and only three months ago had been appointed a Senator, telling him that he is a coward, because he comes with loyal people to congratulate him, yet behind his back he does not hesitate to attack him with all sorts of slander. Yet there will not pass many months before you will hear that M. Voritch has been invited to dine with King Milan. M. Pashich and M. Tauschanovich, with many other prominent Radicals, have been condemned to death for having organised an armed rebellion in the eastern districts of Servia. But King Milan commuted that sentence, and in a few years after this condemnation made them Ministers of State.

A MIXED CHARACTER.

So far my friend. Let us hope that he may be correct, and that King Milan may justify the confidence of his friends. It is at least evident that he is a much more mixed character than is ordinarily believed, and that in that bundle of inconsistencies there are elements of good to explain the hold which he seems to have upon his own subjects. Belgrade itself gives little token to the visitor that it is the vortex of a turbid and sometimes bloody whirlpool of dynastic and political intrigue. To be born in the centre of it, to have to rule over a race which feels that it is but half-born into political existence, and is perpetually struggling dissatisfied towards the realisation of its greater destinies, is not so much a lot to be envied as a doom to be deplored. Let us hope that the young King Alexander, of whose character much is hoped and little known, may not have so much reason as his father to lament the destiny which called him to the throne.

THE LATE TSAREVITCH.

AN APPRECIATION BY A FRIEND.

Dear Mr. Stead,—I feel quite stunned at the news of the death of the Grand Duke George of Russia. I know the world expected it; that it was no surprise to most people; but to those of us who had the privilege of knowing him, it was a great shock and a deep sorrow. Eight weeks ago I was in the Caucasus, and spoke with Dr. K——, who told me, in answer to my inquiries, that Prince George was looking better and feeling stronger than he had done for years, that he would, the doctor thought, eventually recover. But from what I can gather, he seems to have presumed too much upon his returning strength, and hence the sudden end.

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From the beginning of his illness he disliked extremely to be doctored and fussed over. Nothing irritated him more than a remark that he was in a draught, or that it was advisable to close a window on his behalf. He liked, too, to wander about at his ease unaccompanied, and it seems he was alone and unattended when his death took place, although he was on the most friendly terms with his adjutant Lieutenant B—, a man of great tact and sense, most attentive to his duties, and one of the cleverest and most refined of men.

Many people will write of the late Tsarevitch—write the exact and proper things in the exact and proper way; but I should like to pen a few lines as of one most deeply beloved and sincerely lamented by all those who knew him.

As a boy he was the most gentle and docile of the family, not particularly brilliant perhaps, but winning the love of every one around him. It was not until his return from his voyage around the world that symptoms of consumption appeared, which dread malady has carried him away, in spite of every effort to arrest it, after seven years of suffering most patiently borne. Many doctors tried their skill in various ways, and at last Abastouman (Abas-Tuman) was strongly advised on account of its splendid mountain air. The house of the Princess T-. was taken for him, a lovely little place covered by wild vine. But later a small palace was built by Colonel B---. This palace is a very simple construction. A London tradesman would probably reject it with scorn, but to my mind it just suited the surrounding scenery and quiet tastes of its owner. It was originally one-storied, but three years ago another etage was added, being considered better for the Grand



THE DEVIL'S BR'DGE, ABASTOUMAN.



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THE LATE TSAREVITCH.

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THE GRAND DUKE ALEXANDER.

Duke's health. The interior is very simply furnished, and is interesting chiefly for its library and pictures. The Prince's cabinet was as simple as the rest of the palace. It was almost crowded with photographs, amongst them being a pencilled sketch of his father, the late Emperor, and a lovely one of the Princess of Wales, of whom he was very fond.

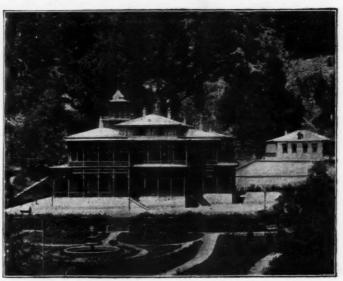
On his writing-table he kept a great number of cigarette-cases of all kinds and sizes. He liked to make presents of them to those of whom he approved. The outside of the palace resembles a Swiss *châlet*. There is a noisy, babbling brook running through its grounds. The site is a very beautiful one, being entirely surrounded by mountains covered by pine forests, where paths have been cut and seats arranged. Only one of these paths is closed to the public, and that is one leading to his pavilion on the summit of one of the loveliest hills, where he used to dine and take tea sometimes. Once, upon his return from Denmark, he was much annoyed to find that the seats had been removed, and he

immediately had them restored for the comfort of the public. At a little distance stands the palace of the Grand Duke Alexander, more imposing-looking than the palace of Prince George. A private path connects the

wo palaces.

Abas-Tuman is exceedingly beautiful. Its mountains are covered with pine forests where delicious raspberries and strawberries grow, where bears and wolves find a home, and sometimes brigands a hiding-place. I cannot attempt to describe the freshness of the mornings there; one seems almost intoxicated with new life; while the evening air has a stinging bracing effect, making one's blood bound and sending one home with the appetite of a dozen people. The mineral baths are well arranged and splendidly kept under the direction of Dr. K-They stand in the centre of a park where a band plays each morning. The military hospitals built by Colonel B--- are the best I have seen in Russia. The two groves have innumerable seats, where the band plays once a day, and where dainty luncheons and dinners can be served at every hour. But the beauty of Abas-Tuman consists in its rocky heights, towering one above another, looking down on the foaming waters dashing in angry impatience at their base; and as one mounts higher and higher, leaving the tops of the pines far below, one comes upon plains covered with flowers of extraordinary size and beauty, while a little higher than these Elburz bursts upon us in all his wondrous majesty.

But with an aching sorrow comes the thought that he who so loved Abas-Tuman and so gloried in its beauties has been ruthlessly cut down in the morning of his life. Let me recall his form as I first saw it—tall, slender, slightly stooping, but manly and dignified. His faze was beautiful, ethereal, spiritual, and from it eyes as deeply blue as the sky looked out at you with a pathos that brought tears to your own. His smile was like fleeting sunshine, and his manner was quiet, gentle, and exceedingly gracious. I never could look at him without a feeling of pitying reverence. He had a most beautiful character—gentle, modest, and unsel ish. He was



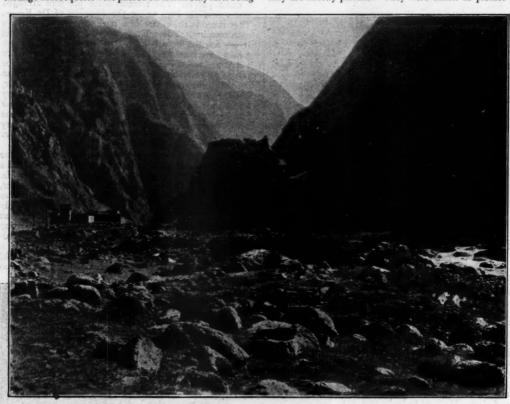
PALACE OF THE GRAND DUKE ALEXANDER, ABASTOUMAN.

idolised by his family and adored by the people around him. We heard his valet say: "His Highness—God bless him!—would put himself to any inconvenience rather than give trouble; I would give my life for him." The extreme gentleness and winsomeness of manner which characterised the late Tsarevitch is possessed by all the members of the Imperial family. I saw a Cossick kiss the dress of the Grand Duchess Xenia when she came out of church; she responded by bending and saluting his forehead.

The Grand Duke George so generously responded to every appeal to his pity that the Empress-mother had to arrange that requests were passed on to him only after being

sent me his own books to read; but then his sympathy was unfailing towards all. He lived a simple, retired country life. One day he came to bid us good-bye before leaving for Denmark, and when he rose to go he said, "Oh, dear! Stiff collars, stiffer manners, and stiffest of dress suits will be the order of the day. How I do dislike them! I am so happy here, where I can dress as I please." As he spoke he glanced at his shoe, in which appeared a slit, and we all laughed.

He was very fond of photography, but disliked being photographed. I have before me the most delightful photos taken in all kinds of laughable ways, but of course they are strictly private. They were taken at picnics in



QUEEN TAMARA'S CASTLE, CAUCASUS.

considered by his adjutant. A short time ago he was compelled to dismiss from his service his architect; but his pity obliged him to charge himself with the education of the culprit's children; and there are many cases of this kind. As a guest he was charming. I remember one day his adjutant having arrived, Madame went into the salon and entered into conversation with him. Madame noticed something wrong with the table-cloth, and went to put it straight, when there was a peal of laughter from Prince George, who crept from under the table. He would often romp with the children and enter into their mischief, and he kept on his writing-table the photographs of two little ones to whom he had taken a fancy. His thoughtfulness extended even to me, for fancying that I was lonely, he

the mountains. At these picnics he was the life of the party, even helping in the cooking with all his might. I remember at one of them he accidentally hit a lady with a morsel of bread intended for a gentleman, and how very distressed he was. At another, when his Cossack servant was bitten by a serpent, how promptly he had the wound cauterised. He was passionately attached to his mother and sisters, who came every summer to visit him. The parting was agony to him, and for days after their departure, he would shut himself in his rooms. He disliked foreign languages, and never spoke them when he could avoid it, indeed, he weighed his words at all times, speaking very little.

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But with all his gentleness and courtesy he was no chiffon, and he knew how to put down impertinence and rudeness. He had the strength of character and the ideas of honour of his father. The late Tsarevitch was never known to break his word. To him that was an unpardonable offence. One day, he had sent word to us, with his usual thoughtfulness, that he wished to spend the evening at our house, and that he would come at eight o'clock. He came bespattered with mud, but excused himself by saying that as he had been hunting, and had not remarked the hour, he was obliged to come as he was or else break his word. Some one asked why he was so particular, and he replied that years ago when he was a boy he, with his brother, the present Emperor, had promised to take their sister for a ride, but that an unforeseen occurrence had prevented their doing so. Their father -the late Emperor-had entered the Princess Xenia's room and had found her in tears. Upon their return he had sent for them and had said: "All men may break their word, but the sons of a Russian emperor,

As before said, Prince George knew how to put down impertinence. One day, he, with four of his uncles, was taking lunch at our house on the balcony. A woman, who was passing, being greatly astonished at set... g so many great personages together, stopped and stared for at least ten minutes. At length she was asked: "Pray, Madame, is this your house?" "Oh! no, your

Highness." "Then, Madame, may I request of you to pass on, if you please?"

Prince George generally dined on his balcony, during which time his Cossacks played delightful airs from the Russian operas. Crowds of people came to stare most rudely, so one evening, there was a very disagreeable smoke which swept over them and drove them away. I had the curiosity to find out the meaning. A stove had been filled with bark and leaves, and placed in such a position that the smoke was driven right into the faces of the people; and I could imagine the quiet laugh that went round the imperial dinner-table as the people dispersed as sheep having no shepherd.

The late Tsarevitch mixed little with the political world—or indeed, with any world. He disliked anything that brought him into public notice. He was warmly attached to those about him, and never forgot them when an opportunity presented itself of furthering their interests. It is by those who knew and loved him that his loss will be most keenly felt. I think his death was most touching. It bore out the character he had lived all his life. For, when feeling very ill, he dismounted from his machine, and a woman ran up asking what was the matter, he replied: "Nothing," and soon after passed away as gently as he had lived. Years may roll on their onward way, but they never will dim the memory of that pure and patient spirit whose gentleness hath made him great.

patient spirit whose gentleness hath made him great.

I am, dear Mr. Stead, only one of those who most deeply lament him.

ERICA GLENTON.



SANATORIUM AT THE MINERAL SPRINGS, A ASTOUMAN.

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Photograph by Matuszew:ki.]

H.M. QUEEN WILHELMINA.

Specially taken during the Peace Conference.)

[St. Petersburg and Paris.

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THE TOPIC OF THE MONTH.

WHAT MUST FOLLOW THE CONFERENCE?

Alendons la moisson

Falsio du Bois

14 Justes 1899.

THE HAGUE, July 29th, 1899.
THE CLOSE OF THE PEACE CONFERENCE—
AND AFTER.

IT is no longer the prophets who sit upon the misty mountain-tops who see the dawn of a new day. M. de Staal, as an old man who has spent all his life in diplomacy, has had a career not calculated to qualify men for the rôle of seers, but his closing words in the eloquent address which he read at the last sitting of the Peace Conference at the Hague might have been spoken by Mazzini:—

And now, gentlemen, the first step has been made. Let us unite our desires and learn how to profit from the experience. The good seed is sown; may the harvest soon come! As for me, who have arrived at the end of my career and at the closing years of my life, I consider it a supreme consolation to see open up new perspectives for the good of humanity, and to be able to see clearly into the brightness of the future.

M. de Staal expressed the almost universal sentiment of the Conference, but what the old man eloquently affirmed in his closing sentences was taken up and re-affirmed with much violent enthusiasm by M. Baron d'Estournelles, who is well known in London, where he was for many years the acting representative of France at the Court of St. James. The French have contributed little for many years to the elevation of the ideals of the Continent. But in M. Bourgeois and Baron d'Estournelles there is a welcome promise that things are changing even in materialised France. Certainly no nation in the world sent to the Hague a representative more enthusiastic, more ambitious and more eloquent than Baron d'Estournelles. In the last words spoken in the Conference he

But this germ, in order to be able to develop, must be the object of constant care, and therefore we must hope that our Conference will not separate for ever. It has been a commencement; it should not be the end. Let us express our desire, gentlemen, that our countries, by calling together other conferences like this, will continue to advance both the cause of civilisation and that of peace.

Always and everywhere when you talk to the members of the Conference, which has now been dispersed, we find the same idea—an idea which the Emperor expressed to me at our last meeting at Tsarkoe Selo, when he said: "We will not succeed in achieving all that we want; but it is seed sown in the ground, of which we shall reap the harvest in the future."

THE NATIONS PUT TO THE TEST.

In the future, yes, but in how distant a future? That will depend upon the peoples. It will depend in the first place upon the leaders of the people, upon those who have hearts to feel and imaginations to realise the immensity of the opportunity which is afforded them. This Hague Conference, which has been so unexpectedly and completely successful in a region where six months ago no one ventured to believe it could achieve anything but a disastrous failure, has thrown a vast responsibility upon all men and women in every country in Europe; for what the Conference has done has been to organise a simple, practical and speedy method of adjusting the disputes between nations. It is beyond the power of a Conference to do more, but everything depends upon whether or not the nations will avail themselves of the apparatus which is being constructed with so much care and elaborated with so much anxiety by the leading representatives of the Governments of the world. If at the Conference the Governments were on their trial, to-day it is the nations that are put to the test. And first of all, those whose position and opportunities render it possible for them to enlighten, to educate, and to lead the people in the midst of whom they dwell.

WHAT OF THE LIBERAL LEADERS?

It would be interesting to know what our Liberal leaders are going to do in this matter. For the next month or two, of course, there will be a lull in politics. Exhausted legislators will be recuperating their energies on the moors and by the seaside. They will have time to think, but it would be a relief to some of us if we knew that any of them intended to bestow any serious thought excepting on trivialities and banalities of party strife. Here is a great opportunity of showing whether we have any statesmen of international mind in our midst. Our Empire has grown very big, but many of our statesmen seem to have grown very small. The familiar saying that there are some merchants with the minds of statesmen and many statesmen with the minds of pedlars, is as true to-day as it ever was before. In three months' time we shall see how many statesmen we have in the ranks of the Opposition whose survey is wider than that of the pedlar. Let us hope that all of them will not fail us in this moment. For surely the statesman who has remained indifferent in the presence of the spectacle of the Governments of the world meeting together to constitute an

International Temple of Justice, to create for the first time an international centre for the planet, must be one whose soul, in Carlyle's phrase, is merely useful as a kind of salt to keep his carcase from putrefying.

LORD ROSEBERY'S OPPORTUNITY.

It would be specially interesting to see whether Lord Rosebery will have anything to say on the subject. He has been Foreign Minister of Great Britain. He is a man of imagination and of feeling; he was one of the first of modern Ministers who thrilled responsive to the ideal of the federation of all English-speaking commonwealths. It will be disappointment indeed if he should remain cold and torpid, and dismiss with a cynical phrase the first conscious struggle of the human race towards the federation of the world. In the banalities of our parochial politics the interest of our youth is in danger of perishing for the lack of inspiring ideals. Here, surely, is one which only needs to be adequately stated by a statesman who has the ear of the public and a capacity for eloquent, articulate speech, the like of which occurs seldom in a lifetime. the ablest diplomatists of all the Governments of the world have spent two months in elaborating the ma-chinery of arbitration, it is surely time that the subject were taken into other hands than those of the professionals of peace. It is true that little party capital, in the sordid sense of the word, can be made out of the Peace Conference. Whatever Liberals may have to say on such a momentous subject as the burden of a twopenny-halfpenny tax-levying for the relief of a distressed clergy, they cannot say anything about arbitration which will not redound to the credit of Lord Salisbury.

LORD SALISBURY'S GLORY.

For it is Lord Salisbury's glory that he has from first to last done his utmost to bring the deliberations of the Hague Conference to a successful conclusion. chose the strongest statesman in the diplomatic service to help him. He gave excellent lead, but left him a very free hand, and he supported him throughout with loyalty and zeal. But the bat-eyed politicians of the meaner sort, who can seldom see beyond the tips of their noses, and never beyond the date of the next general election, are of all people least qualified to form an estimate as to the bearing of a generous and chivalrous support to a political opponent and one who has endeavoured to realise one of the sublimest of ideals. For the moment it may seem as if their speeches were tending to bring grist to the mill of Lord Salisbury, but in the long run they will be serving their own party far more usefully than if they were spending their time in carping criticism or in scathing invective. The Liberal party is always and must always be, so long as it is a Liberal party, the party of the ideal, the party of progress, the party of enthusiasm. To kindle generous enthu-



Photograph by]

NICHOLAS II. OF RUSSIA.

[M. Matuszewski.

(T.e latest photograph; taken at Tsarkoe Selo.)

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siasm, to fire the imaginations of our ingenuous youth, summoning them to struggle towards the earlier attainment of a beneficent and humanitarian end, must inevitably and always strengthen the party of progress in its struggle with the party of satisfied content. But it is not on party grounds that we should dream of appealing to our leaders to prove this autumn that they are worthy of their name and of their position. We have had too much in the past of illiberal Liberals and leaders who won't lead.

OBLIGATORY ARBITRATION,-

The Government has done well. The Governments as a whole have done well, so well that they have raised expectations which they will disappoint at their peril. A certain number of Governments—notably the English, the American and the Russian—have at the Hague committed themselves strongly in favour of a policy of obligatory arbitration for a large number of small disputes which, although they may not endanger the peace, continually trouble the repose of nations. These clauses were abandoned as a sacrifice to the amour propre of Germany. Germany had no objection to obligatory arbitration if there was no Permanent Court. She would have accepted the obligatory clause in the Russian scheme if it had not been supplemented by the Anglo-American proposal for a Permanent Court of When under great pressure she consented to accept the Permanent Court, she demanded as the price of her adhesion the abandonment of the obligatory clauses; but when they were abandoned as part of the general act for the peaceful settlement of international disputes, these two Powers which wished for both obligatory arbitration and a Permanent Court, placed on record their desire in the article in which it states that they reserve the right even before the ratification of the present treaty to conclude treaties among themselves establishing the principle of obligatory arbitration. This is Lord Salisbury's opportunity.

CAN IT NOT BE ARRANGED?

There is no necessity for waiting for the constitution of the Permanent Court of Arbitration before making preliminary inquiries from the Governments favourable to this system, as to whether or not they will be prepared to enter into treaties binding themselves to refer certain specified categories of subjects to arbitration. Such inquiries can do no harm. They are the natural sequel of the approval given to the original scheme before it was mutilated out of deference to Germany. Germany could raise no objection to a treaty which did not concern her. It would be a thousand pities to lose the present opportunity, when every Government in Europe has been for the last two months engaged in considering the question of arbitration, for raising the question at once whether or not we would be willing to enter into negotiations for the concluding of such treaties. This was obviously in the mind of the parties to the règlement pacifique. Otherwise they would never have reserved the right to enter into such treaties before the ratification of the convention at the Hague. There is nothing like striking when the iron is hot, and following up a good resolution. Already the preliminary good understandings in this direction have taken place among some of the minor Powers, and there is reason to hope that Russia may act on her own account in the same direction. But as an Englishman I covet that my own country should take the initiative in this noble work.

WHAT WILL EDITORS DO?

As in old time it was said, "Put not your trust in princes nor in any child of man," so to-day, notwithstanding the encouragement that may be legitimately derived from the action of the Governments at the H gue, it is well not to put our confidence in party leaders, either in or out of office. This is a matter which concerns the people. We cannot always depend upon such a succession of miracles as the Imperial Rescript. We must work out our own salvation, and not wait for leaders who may not lead, whether they be Liberals or Conservatives. appeal comes home to each of us in proportion as we have opportunity for influencing our fellow-men. What, for instance, are the editors of the world going to do in this matter? They are the keepers of the ears of King Demos, the daily counsellors of the sovereign people. Will they rise to the height of their great vocatior, and use their unequalled position of persuasion and influence in order to make the most of the present opportunity, or will they, like many an evil counsellor or ancient despot, seek to make their own fortune and to strengthen their own position by ministering to the foibles of the hour and continually diverting the attention of their sovereign from thought of his responsibilities and of his duties by flattering his vices and ministering to his passions? It is much easier to tell off good descriptive writers to describe cricket matches than it is to rouse the consciences and direct the intelligence of a nation. But at the Day of Judgment things may appear in a somewhat different

THE CO-OPERATION OF THE POPE.

And what of that other great teaching profession, which one day in seven at least has a monopoly of the guidance and the instruction of the people? In the last day of the Conference, a letter was read from the Pope expressing his desire to give effective co-operation in the great peacemaking work in which the Conference was engaged. The time is now at hand when humanity will look to him to redeem his promise. It is a comparatively trivial matter as to whether or not the Sovereign Pope is allowed to exercise such an attribute of sovereignty as the nomination of four arbitrators to the Permanent Court. He can co-operate far more effectively with the Conference than by nominating arbitrators,—a right which is enjoyed by the petty Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, which has a population of considerably less than the town of Newcastle. Twenty-six secular governments can nominate arbitrators to the Permanent Court of Arbitration, but the Pope, with the moral and spiritual influence which he exerts over the souls and consciences of a hundred million human beings, can do much more than they all in putting the whole machinery in motion.

ANGLICAN AND FREE CHURCHES.

And what is true of the Pope is true to a less extent of every ecclesiastical or religious teacher of every denomination. Why should not every Protestant pulpit, for instance, co-operate in this work? If there were to be preached a sermon from each such pulpit proclaiming the glad tidings of great joy—that at last in this warweary world the Governments, which had hitherto too often b en little better than organisations for mutual slaughter, will establish a great temple of reconciliation and peace, where all disputes which have hitherto stained the battlefield with gore shall be peacefully settled in accordance with the principles of justice in the Court of Arbitration. It is a theme which would have fascinated the glowing imagination of Isaiah, and aroused the enthusiasm of that apostle who wrote, "The Lord of

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peace be with you always even unto the end of the world." This is a matter surely which the Church Congress might take in hand with much better results than by discussing such tremendous questions as the number of candles which may be burned in daylight or any other similar matters of eternal import. But if the Established Church is wedded to its idols, and we have to leave it alone, why should not the preachers in every Free Church Council which has been organised with such infinity of labour in the last year or two, show that they are worthy of their trust and capable of rising to the level of a great occasion? I just throw out the suggestion in passing and leave it to others to carry it into effect. But supposing that the political leaders fail us in future, as they have so

this world's goods, the members of the invisible Church, the elect souls, the temples of the Holy Spirit, upon whom rests the responsibility and the power to carry out the work which is now required at their hands. It is these units of the human race, whether male or female, that constitute the main great reserve force which makes for righteousness in the world. It is to them that we appeal with great hope of awakening a sense of responsibility. But their hearts are not ready; they desire peace greatly, but hitherto they have not seen any means by which they could co-operate and obtain it. Now is the opportunity, now is the accepted time, and now may be the day of salvation to the nations, if they but realise the position, and throwing on one side all dread of appearing to be forward or pushing, all mock-modesty as



Count Welsersheimb.
M. O. von Oklicsani. M. MÉREY DE KAPOS-MÉRE.

THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN DELEGATES.

(Photograph by M. Matuszewski.)

often done in the past, supposing that the editors prefer to tickle the ear of King Demos with the gossip of the fleeting hour, and the Free Church ministers are alike but dumb dogs, or worse still, dogs which bay at the moon, instead of attending to their proper business of guarding the household from attack, we do not despair. THE GREAT RESERVE FORCE.

In the midst of the common people there are many men and women who are in earnest about this matter, simple folk they may be, who have never spoken in public or written for a newspaper, whose zeal for the cause of peace is known only to their Maker, to whom their prayers have arisen in silence these many years. Nevertheless they are, however lowly, however poor in

well as the real humility which so often stands in the way of effective service, are willing to spend and be spent in the service to which they are summoned by the action of the Conference at the Hague.

Do they ask what can be done? Then let them read with care the following report of an undelivered address prepared in the last days of the Conference, to explain what can be done, what may be done, what ought to be done-nay, what will be done in the coming months.

I.—WHAT HAS BEEN DONE.

The first point that we should consider is that there are 1,200 millions of human beings on this planet, of whom not more than 10 per cent, have heard of the Conference of Peace

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nine o Confe somet except by chance or by a paragraph in the newspaper. Of the 120 millions who may be assumed to know of the existence of the Conference, one million at most could give some idea of what the Conference has done, if questioned on the subject. And even of this million it is very doubtful if a dozen could be found, without reckoning the members of the Conference, who would have a correct idea of the significance of the work which for two months occupied the Parliament of Peace. It is a curious and indeed almost incredible phenomenon that such a representative assembly should have been able to come together from all parts of the world, and to hold meetings during two months, without the true significance of its work being appreciated. The Conference has only itself to blame, or rather those people, both Dutch and foreigners, who during the first weeks worked their hardest to render useless the efforts of the journalists to popularise and to explain the work of the Conference to the public. By this mistaken policy the Conference deliberately hid its light under a bushel, and was afterwards astonished that the public did not take more interest in its work. This is, without doubt, a serious misfortune, no less so because self-created. This Conference, differing from all those held previously, was essentially a Parliament of the peoples. Its atmosphere, without which it could not have existed one day, was the hope of the nations for some lightening of an intolerable situation; to wish deliberately to enforce secrecy was exactly the one thing likely to endanger its success. At the close of the Conference, those themselves who were most ardent for the exclusion of the press recognise and acknowledge their mistake. In consequence we have to undertake as our first du'y after the Conference, to undo to the best of our ability some of the far-reaching mischief which was done when the authorities at the Hague decided to treat journalists not as their most efficient allies, but rather as if they were thieves prowling round to carry off the family spoons. In this work we must in the first line appeal to the press, and our task is not made any lighter by the fact that we can only appeal to the journalists of Europe and America on principles which are too lofty for general acceptance by the average man. We have to ask them to return good for evil, and to reward the Conference which has closed its doors in their faces by advertising its good works throughout the length and breadth of the world. Our first starting-point is therefore that nine out of ten men know nothing at all about the work of the Conference, and as they know nothing, they have got to learn something, and in order that they may learn it is necessary that we should teach them.

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WHAT NEEDS TO BE TOI.D.

Everything needs to be told. We need to begin at the beginning, as a teacher who starts with the ABC. We have to bear in mind that the immense majority of the people only know in a very vague fashion that something has been attempted which most of the newspapers declare has resulted in failure, and of which none of the politicians say anything. Therefore it is necessary to explain things from the beginning, to explain what the Conference at the Hague was, why it was summoned, of whom it was composed, what it tried to do, and what it actually accomplished. And in order to make the essential facts stand clearly out before the eyes of the great public, it is necessary to strip away all the confusing details which obscure a true appreciation of the central fact. For instance, we have only to turn to the Neue Freie Presse to see how imbecile are many of the comments of journalists usually supposed to be of average intelligence. This one-time official organ of Vienna is so ignorant as to tell its readers that the Conference might have achieved something but for the opposition of England to the prohibition of the dum-dum bullet, and also owing to the insistence of England on the right to seize private property on the sea in war time. Every one in the Conference knows perfectly well how idiotic is such a criticism. The Americans themselves, who brought forward their proposal for a discussion of the inviolability of private property in time of war, were not opposed by the English representatives, who had no instructions, and who abstained from voting. The subject was admittedly not ripe for settlement, and never formed a

part of the programme of the Conference. As for the dum-dum bullet, its use has been prohibited by all the Powers but two, and the two dissentients, while voting against the reso'ution adopted by the majority, declared their adhesion to a much more drastic formu'a, forbidding all bullets which cause unnecessary cruelty. But I only mention this to illustrate the absurdities by which blind leaders of the blind contrive to tumble their followers into the ditch. All these resolutions, which occupied more space in the final act than the simple recital of its actual achievements, must not be allowed to obscure what has actually been accomplished. But considering the stupidity of the average man, it is somewhat to be regretted that in the final act there should be half a dozen subjects mentioned, the consideration of which is postponed to some future Conference, while only three or four lines are devoted to a statement of what has actually been done, the general public is very apt to lose its way in the midst of a bewildering thicket of conventions, prohibitions, declarations, etc. The chief thing, therefore, to be done is to give the work of the Conference its proper political and historical perspective.

THE CENTRAL FACT.

The central fact round which everything else is to be grouped in the picture which we have to display before the peoples of the world, is the Conference itself. The Conference, as an assembly of twenty-four Governments, whose dominions and dependencies comprise nine-tenths of the planet, is a portent of these latter days, the true significance of which only needs to be referred to to be understood. This Parliament of Peace, representing all the civilised Governments of the world, with few exceptions, has been the outward and visible sign of the shrink ige of this plastic planet under the powerful pressure of electricity and steam. From the Huis ten Bosch telegrams were despatched and received from the uttermost ends of the earth. It did not take twenty-four hours for the Japanese delegates to receive an answer from the Government of the Mikado, while the despatches by post were sent and answered between the Hague and Washington in less than three weeks. It is not three hundred years since the Pilgrim Fathers started from Delft Harbour on their memorable voyage across the Atlantic. It was months before they set foot on the stern New England shore. The postal distance between Delft and Washington is to-day about eight days-less than one-tenth of the postal distance in the time of the Pilgrim Fathers. Thus all the nations have become next-door neighbours to one another. Hence the possibility of a veritable world's Parliament foreshadowing the federation of mankind. This aspect of the Conference we shall find the most potent to fire the imagination of the ordinary man. He may not understand much about anything which the Conference did, but the poets would have sung and seers would have prophesied in vain if the average human heart did not respond with glad surprise when it realised that we have actually witnessed the meeting of the Parliament of Man which has laid the foundations for the federation of the world.

THE NECESSITY FOR THE CONFERENCE.

From explaining what the Conference is we must proceed to explain how it was not only necessary, but inevitable, that such a gathering should be held. The immediate occasion for this meeting of the Conference was undoubtedly the Emperor's Rescript; but they greatly err who would attribute the Conference solely to the benevolent disposition of a humanitarian Sovereign. Its foundations lie much deeper. They are based on the necessity of things. The shrinkage of the world, the close inter-communication and inter-dependence of all nations, the practical freeing of all frontiers to all persons, excepting soldiers arrayed for battle, the liberty of transit for all goods, limited only by the tolls and customs, have brought about a state of things in which the evolution of an organising centre for the whole planet was as indispensable as the creation of a similar centre in the various nations and states of which modern Europe is constituted. It is not so many centuries ago that every province, nay, every district, had its own fighting centre. Every feudal chief maintained his own retainers, and exercised the right of private war. The growth of trade, the making of roads, rendered such anarchy insupportable within the national area. The further extension of

commerce, the increased rapidity of movement, has rendered it equally insupportable over the whole area of the planet; and that is why the Conference had to be.

THE BREAKDOWN OF THE COURT OF WAR.

But there was another reason. As in the Middle Ages the men-at-arms increased the thickness of their mail until at last it became so cumbrous that they discarded it altogether, so at present the only Court of Appeal which has hitherto existed for adjudicating disputes among nations has become so cumbrous as to be practically unusable. The sovereign independent States recognised no authority but the God of Battles, and the only shrine in which He pronounces sentence is the battle-field. At the present moment that is the supreme tribunal of all the Governments. They may use diplomacy, they may argue, they may even arbitrate, but the ultimate Court of Appeal is now as it has always been-War. But the resort to this tribunal has become practically impossible owing to the immense costs of the process. It is like a law court in which the judges and the barristers and the witnesses and the jurors have all gone on doubling their fees every few years, until at last the cost of the litigation enormously exceeds the value of any conceivable claim that may be in dispute. The costs of the Court of War have become so insupportable that, as M. Bloch has

pointed out, the resort to war on the part of the great nations is practically impossible. It is possible only at the price of bankruptcy. That price no Power likes to pay. Therefore humanity has at the present moment lost the only Court by which it heretofore, in rough and ready fashion, settled its disputes. It can settle them in the same fashion still, if it pleases, but only at the price of financial ruin. It was therefore necessary, the Court of War having become too expensive to serve as a Court of Appeal for the nations, to put something else in its place.

THE MINOR WORK OF THE CONFERENCE.

It is necessary to mention, although only as a preliminary, in order to bring into clearer relief the important work of the Conference, what may be regarded as the important because the permanent results of its labours, what is unimportant because only temporary. The unimportant work of the Conference is that which relates solely to the endeavour to make a little more tolerable the altogether intolerable exactions made by the Court of War upon the litigants who resort to that tribunal for settlement of their disputes. The Geneva Convention, which applies the beneficent principles of the Red Cross to those engaged in naval warfare, and the elaboration of a code of the Laws and Customs of War based upon the recommendations

MR. WALTER.

MR. HUYPERS. (Daily Chronicle.)



MR. LAVINO.

MR. MERCADIER. (Reuter and Havas.)

MR. W. T. STEAD.

MR. CRAWFORD. (Daily News.)

LEADING JOURNALISTS AT THE HAGUE.

(Photograph by M. Mctuszewski.)

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of the Brussels Conference-these are only palliatives, only intended to guard against the worst evils of a system of settling national disputes which every year renders war more of an anachronism, nay, of an impossibility. Hence two of the Conventions over which the Conference has spent much time and labour need not be dwelt upon at length in a pepular presentation of what has been done by the Conference. They only need to be mentioned incidentally, as indicating that while the present bad system remains, the Conference has laid down certain rules restraining still further the limits within which Hell may be let loose and the Ten Commandments suspended by the will of the men of war. But it is not that aspect of the question which will commend the work of the Conference to the masses of the people. Their imagination no doubt will be touched by the interdict upon the use of balloons for dropping projectiles or explosives from the sky upon combatants on earth. That embodies an idea; it is the interdict which collective humanity has placed upon aerial navies grappling in the central blue-an attempt to save at least one element from being used as an arena for war. And here we may note in passing a profound remark of Baron d'Estournelles, that while the steamship and the electric telegraph have done much to remove all existing frontiers, the discovery of a navigable air-ship will annihilate them altogether. It is probably the inventor rather than the statesman or the religious teacher who will ultimately overturn the war system of the world.

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THE GREAT WORK OF THE CONFERENCE.

The great work which the Conference has done, that to which all the rest is but as background or shading, is to lay the foundations broad and deep for an international system of judicature. The Permanent Court of Arbitration, which will have its sitting at the Hague, is a tribunal which will more and more impress the imagination of mankind. What we, who believe in peace and who desire to promote the sentiment of fraternity among the peoples, have to do is to use every available means for making that Permanent Court stand out clearly in radiant relief before the eyes of the war-weary world. It is no use descending upon particulars that have been in controversy in the Comité d'Examen. What we have to do is to make the dim eyes of the myriad millions of mankind catch some glimpse of the majestic proportions of this New Temple of Justice which the master-builders of the Conference have reared as the crowning glory of the closing century. Let those cavil who will, and let the cynics sneer, if they please, at the project as purely facultative, without any armed force behind it, for enforcing its decrees. But ours is the nobler task to show that it is set upon eternal foundations of justice and of right; that its pillars are irradiated with the light of the coming day, and that though behind it there stands no embattled army, no men equipped for mutual slaughter, it yet wields a mightier weapon for enforcing submission to its mandates in the awakened conscience of the federated nations. It was beyond the mandate of the Conference to do more than establish the tribunal, to create the peace-making machine. It is for us on our part to supply the element of obligation, and by rousing public enthusiasm and kindling public interest to create that force which will set the machinery in motion. That is the task which lies before us to-day.

THE NECESSARY DETAILS.

As to the question of how to present the work of the Conference in the best way, so that the simplest minds will appreciate and understand its nature, some details are necessary, but not very many. For instance, we may say that the Parliament of Peace assembled in the Palace in the Wood has brought the united wisdom of the ablest statesmen and diplomatists to devise a complete system of peace-making machinery for the benefits of the peoples. This machine consists of various parts, each devised with the special object of meeting some special need. It might be somewhat difficult to explain to a meeting of peasants the exact difference between "bons offices" and "mediation," and indeed the lecturer will probably do well to avoid any such subtle distinction. But we can point out that at the Conference the various Governments have agreed to act as peacemakers between the Powers on the verge of war, not only when they are appealed to by either or both of the

Powers in question, but also on their own initiative when they see that two of their neighbours are likely to carry the controversy beyond the pale of argument. It will also be a very pleasant and simple task to explain the nature of the special mediation introduced by the Article Holls in the règlement pacifique. The analogy of the seconds in a duel is so obvious and so universally recognised that there will be no difficulty in explaining the true meaning and practical working of the Article Holls. But the two chief features of the règlement pacifique upon which public attention will be fixed will be the International Commissions d'Enquète and the Permanent Court of Arbitration.

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS D'ENQUÊTE.

It was the fashion at the Conference to belittle the significance of the International Commissions d'Enquête. It was expressly set forth that these Commissions shall have nothing of an arbitral character, but one chief object which will be sedulously set before the people is to exalt the importance of the International Commissions d'Enquête and to give them as much as possible of an arbitral character. What we shall say, and say with reason, is that the International Commissions d'Enquête give the Governments of the world an opportunity of having an investigation of the facts in dispute without the prior compulsion of undertaking to accept the result arrived at by the Commission of Enquiry. For practical purposes I expect that we shall use the International Commissions d'Enquête nine times for once that we shall use the Permanent Court of Arbitration in all questions of serious importance. The difficulty in the way of securing an international investigation of a dispute is that when it is most needed the disputants are in the worst possible mood to assent to it. They are distrustful, angry, and inclined to believe the worst of everybody and everything. To ask disputants in such a temper to agree to refer their dispute to an International Court of Investigation is to secure an almost certain refusal if you ask them at the same time to bind themselves to accept whatever the Court or Commission may decide. "Always arbitrate before you fight" was a formula which did good service in the Peace Crusade in England; but in order to avoid confusion of terms, it is better to say, "Always investigate before you fight"; and the great advantage of the International Commissions d'Enquête is that they open the door to a full, impartial, conscientious investigation of the facts in dispute without exacting as a preliminary compromise to abide by the judgment embodied in the report of the investigators. We shall do well, therefore, in our propaganda throughout the world to magnify to the uttermost the functions of the International Commissions d'Enquête, to declare on every occasion that they are virtually International Courts of Arbitration, whose verdicts are not binding upon either litigant. Under the admirable clause introduced by the delegate from Luxembourg, it is perfectly possible to give the organisation of a Commission d'Enquête an arbitral character, and we are much mistaken if the International Commissions d'Enquête are not recognised as the best and most practical piece of all the machinery that has been devised by the Conference.

NEITHER HONOUR NOR ESSENTIAL INTERESTS.

It is this fact which has led me to protest so vehemently against the calamitous mutilation of Art. 9 by M. B:ldiman of Roumania. All nations have done well at this Conference; all nations have deserved well of mankind for the services which their delegates have rendered in the deliberations of the Parliament of Peace; all nations—that is, except Roumania. As there was Judas among the Apostles, so there is Roumania among the nations. But, as even the treachery of Judas was overruled, so as to bear good fruit, for the salvation of the world, so we must see to it that the blot placed by Roumania upon the fair handiwork of the Conference is used for good. What Roumania did was to insist that the International Commissions d'Enquête should never be used when questions of honour or of essential interests were involved. It is possible so to educate public opinion and so to present the truth that it will be regarded as the most dishonourable thing in the world to use this subterfuge of honour, and to bring about such a state of feeling that any nation with any regard for its essential interests would shrink from quoting the Roumanian blot—for it is absurd to call it amendment—in order to avoid enquiry. In order to bring about this excellent way of looking at things, we shall do well to point out that as the Commission of Enquiry is only to investigate questions of fact, it is impossible to plead that honour is involved in the questions without practically asserting that the Power making such a plea has been guilty of such dishonourable practices as to be afraid to have the searchlight of enquiry turned upon the facts. The plea of honour will be regarded as the last refuge of the dishonourable. There is no one who brags so loudly of honour as the man who plays with marked cards; and the sharper who is challenged to produce his pack before a Commission d'Enquête is certain to plead that his honour is too much at stake to permit him to do so. But all his companions would know perfectly well how to interpret such a plea. It would be merely a euphemious formula for admitting that he was a rogue. So any nation which uses the plea of honour to avoid conscientious and impartial examination into facts by an International Commissions d'Enquête, will come to be regarded as a nation whose honour cannot bear the light of day, and whose practices are such that they must be shrouded in obscurity impenetrable to the searchlight of the Commissions d'Enquête. In like manner the phrase as to "essential interests" can similarly be turned against the advocates of darkness, for how can it be alleged that essential interests can be endangered by inquiry without admitting that it is essential to the essential interest which you defend that the truth should not come to light. Every one knows what a jury thinks in a court of law when a witness is compelled to admit that he has suppressed the essential evidence; and if he were further to admit that he had suppressed essential evidence because it was contrary to his essential interests, the verdict of that jury would be a foregone conclusion. So I think it is possible that, if this point of view is well handled, there is not a Government in the world that will dare, for its own interests, to take advantage of the pretext furnished by Roumania so as to avoid the issue of the International Commissions d'Enquête, by which it will secure all the advantages of an arbitral investigation without the disadvantage of being compelled in advance to pledge itself to accept the result of the investigation, whatever it might be.

THE PERMANENT COURT OF ARBITRATION.

This requires very little explanation. The idea of a Court of Arbitration is well understood by every one. All that is necessary to say, is to explain that there will be brought into existence as the result of the reglement pacifique, a new roll of honour in the world, to belong to which will year by year tend to become more and more coveted as indicating the highest position which can be attained by mortal man. What the Lord Chief Justice in England, or the President of the Cour de Cassation in France, or the President of the Supreme Court in America, is as compared with the County Court Judge in England, the magistrates of France, and the ordinary judges in the States in America, so will be the Arbitrators of the Permanent Court, as compared with all the other judges of the world. State will nominate four, and those four must be certified to be "d'une competence reconnue dans les questions de droit international, jouissants de la plus haute consideration morale et dis-posées à accepter les fonctions d'arbitres." They will be the élite of the world, men who, after searching the whole planet through, are declared to be the best men to make peace and execute justice among the nations of the earth, by the suffrages of their own governments. Each government is authorised to nominate four, so that if each of the states represented at the Hague exercise this privilege to the full, there would be ninety-six members of this Supreme Court, who would be conspicuous among all their fellow men as those who are set apart to administer justice among the nations. What the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honour or what the Blue Ribbon of the Garter is to those who esteem such honorific distinctions, so will the right to a seat on the Permanent Court come to be regarded by all the world. It is a new-found honour, which has been created at the Hague, and the hundred judges of the Permanent Court are destined to make a great name in the history of the twentieth

ITS POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE.

Before describing the strictly judicial functions of the Permanent Court, it will be well to call attention to some features of its political significance. It is, to begin with, a great democratic ideal—the elevation of the principle of impersonal law and abstract right above all national or dynastic considerations whatever. Next, it is a great recognition of the sovereignty of individual States. The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, which would be almost covered with a handkerchief, has a right to nominate four arbitrators to the Court as much as the British or Russian Empires. Everything which tends to minister to the self-respect of the smaller States is good; and this could not be done in a safer or more effective manner than the way in which it has been accomplished at the Hague. Objection might be taken to this uncompromising recognition of the principle of the equality of States, if the Court sat as a whole; but this is not the Each arbitrator will choose his own judges, and it is quite possible that some of the persons nominated by the signatory Powers may never be called upon to exercise judicial functions. On the other hand, it is quite possible that there may be such a run upon the Court as to necessitate the services of all the judges. But in every case the choice will be made not so much because of their nationality as because of their intrinsic merit as honest upright men, with judicial minds and profound knowledge of international law. Further, the existence of this body of trained international judges opens up a new resource for civilisation. Questions which disturbed the nations, but which do not constitute a dispute between any nation, may in time to come be considered by the arbitrators sitting in plenum. But long before that time comes we shall see the first step towards the creation of a Permanent International Committee in the administrative council which is to be constituted by the representatives of the signatory Powers at the Hague. Every effort was made at the Conference, especially by Austria, to diminish the importance of this administrative Council, and to confine it solely to administrative duties; but, notwithstanding all that has been done, the Ministers resident at the Hague will be the only International Diplomatic Congress that will be in permanent session, and as the presidency of that body has been conferred upon the Dutch Foreign Minister for the time being, Hollard becomes at once much more important in the International Councils than she has ever been before, for the Dutch have the right to nominate the permanent chairman on a standing committee of all the Powers, which has to look after the administration of international justice, and which will inevitably as time goes on grow in dignity and importance. One last consideration may be mentioned under this head, viz., that the experience of the international bureaux at Berne shows that the working of any international system demands the convocation from time to time of conferences of the representatives of all the signatory Powers. The Conference at the Hague, instead of being an isolated phenomenon, is but the first of a series of international parliaments, which will be summoned from time to time to revise and extend the arbitral judicial system, the first broad outlines of which have been sketched by the present Conference, so that we have seen the beginning not merely of an international system of arbitration, but the sowing of the seed for a series of international parliaments, whose jurisdiction will be co-extensive with this planet.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE COURT.

There will be no difficulty in explaining the method in which the court is to be constituted. When any two Powers fail to adjust their difficulties by diplomatic means, instead of putting armies in motion and spending millions in mere preparation for an appeal to the sword, they will refer the question to the decision of arbitrators chosen from the list of the dite, which will be kept constantly revised by the secretary-general and his staff at the central bureau. Each disputant will select two arbitrators, and these four will select an umpire from the list. Should they be unable to agree, they will leave the nomination of an umpire to a third Power, or, if they are unable to agree to a third Power, the arbitrators on each side will each name a neutral Power, and those two will appoint an umpire. When

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the umpire is appointed, the disputants will notify to the secretary-general that the Court is constituted to their satisfaction, and the arbitration will begin according to the forms and rules duly made and provided beforehand by the Conference. It is, of course, impossible to prevent a miscarriage of justice, for to err is human, and the most perfect Court which the wit of man can devise cannot always be relied upon to discern the truth; but so far as the human mind is capable of devising a method for ascertaining what is just and true, nothing better could be suggested than that which has been established by the Conference. Before any parties refer their dispute to the Arbitration Court, they must undertake in the preliminary agreement to submit in good faith to the arbitral award. Only in case of the discovery of some new fact, within a period which must be specified in the agreement, which was not known to the Court when the case was before it, but which affords a *prima facie* reason for believing that it would have changed the character of the judgment, is a new trial permitted. The trial, however, must take place before the same judges. All this is quite simple and plain, and can be made clear to the mind of the dullest man, if once you can awake his attention sufficiently to listen to the exposition.

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OBLIGATORY ARBITRATION. The Russian proposal for making arbitration obligatory in all monetary disputes and in all questions arising out of the interpretation of certain specified international conventions, was defeated by the vote of Germany. But in place of the Russian proposal there is a clause stating that the Powers reserve to themselves the right, which nobody ever questions, to conclude treaties among themselves undertaking to refer all disputes to which they consider arbitration suitable, to the adjudication of the Permanent Court. The phrase "se reservent" does not in terms imply any moral obligation, but we shall argue everywhere that when we take into account the history of the clause and the fact that this was put forward as a substitute for the obligatory article in the original Russian project, we are justified in maintaining that in reserving the liberty the Powers recognise the desirability of exercising their rights. In other words, the one point of the popular movement which ought to follow the dissolution of the Conference is a demand addressed to the Government of each country that they should at once exercise this right which they have reserved, and enter into treaties among themselves, which provide for the reference almost automatically of all questions upon which everybody, excepting Germany, believes arbitration ought to be obligatory, to the Court of Arbitration. Whether Russia, or England, or the small Powers take the initiative in this matter, no one can say; but this clause declaring that the Powers reserve the right will be made the basis for an energetic demand that they should exercise that right. No plainer hint could be given by the Conference to the nations than is contained in this explicit reservation of a right which, as it was not contested, would be mere surplusage if it had not been intended to serve the purpose which I am describing.

THE NOTE OF DUTY.

The crown of the whole règlement pacifique is to be found in the Article d'Estournelles, Vol. 27. In this Article for the first time all civilised States have recognised that they owe a duty to humanity at large and to the cause of peace—a duty clearly defined, easily capable of application. Whenever disputes break out between Governments, which threaten war, it is now on the authority of this Ccumenical council of humanity declared to be a duty on the part of all signatory Powers to call the attention of the disputants to the existence of the peace-making machinery established at the Hague, and to urge them to take advantage of it instead of plunging the world into war. That word "duty" will be one of the rallying points for our future propaganda. To recognise and yet not to perform it will be regarded more and more as a thing shameful and not to be thought of. With every generation the rights of neutrals have become more and more prominent. At first, as M. Descamps has pointed out, neutrals had no rights. After a long period of slow evo ution, the rights of neutrals claimed recognition, not as superior to those of belligerents, but as something which had to be taken into account; and reckoned with. In

the future, the rights of neutrals will become more and more paramount and predominant, and this word "duty" will be one of the mainsprings which will continually impel neutrals to give more and more effective exercise to their growing authority.

II.-OUR DUTY.

From this rapid outline of a popular exposition of what the Conference has done and what is likely to spring out of the Conference, we will now pass to consider our duty. The Conference has begun a good work, and it will depend entirely upon the people how far it is to bear good fruit for the welfare of the world. This brings us to the practical question as to what should be done in order to bring home to the minds and consciences of the people, in the most effective way, in the shortest possible time, a knowledge of the work done at the Hague. The field is a wide one, the duty is incumbent upon all of us, and especially is it incumbent upon those who stand so far in advance of their fellow-men as to realise the immensity of the opportunity which the règlement pacifique gives to the friends of peace everywhere.

THE RULING CONFERENCE.

The Interparliamentary Conference, which meets at Christiania next week, is a body composed of the friends of peace and arbitration who are members of the parliaments of the world. It is a fortunate coincidence that they should meet immediately after the signing of the Final Act, for it is primarily upon members of the Interparliamentary Conference that will depend the effective action in their own legislatures and their own constituencies. These deputies, who have for several years past held an annual meeting for the purpose of considering how best they can promote the furtherance of the cause of arbitration, have never met before at such an auspicious moment. It will rest with them, in the first place, to decide what should be done, what action should be taken to press their respective governments to exercise the rights which are explicitly reserved, and, secondly, to consider and discuss what measures should be most effectively adopted to educate the people and to disseminate far and wide a knowledge of the new opportunity that is afforded to the friends of peace. What their decisions may be we know not. If M. Descamps is able to carry out his intention of proceeding to Christiania from the Hague, the Interparliamentary Conference will have in its midst the most gifted exponent that could be desired as to the work that has been accomplished here. We can, however, leave that matter safely in the hands of the members of the Interparliamentary Conference. They have laboured for years past in the cold shadow of obloquy and misrepresentation. They have now, thanks to the initiative of the Emperor and the labours of the delegates at the Hague, entered into the light of a brighter day. It will be for them first among the unofficial assemblies to seize the opportunity and teach their governments and their con-stituents in every country how to take occasion by the hand, and make the bounds of arbitral justice wider yet.

THE PEACE ASSOCIATIONS.

I was glad to read in the Dagblad of last night the eloquent and stirring appeal addressed by Madame Wasklewicz, in which she reminds the friends of peace that their work is by no means finished, and that the proper moment has come to poser la question à nouveau. What Madame Wasklewicz proposes should be done in Holland, a country which of all others should take the lead, owing to the fact that its capital has been selected as the seat of the Permanent Tribunal, should be followed in all other countries. If no step is taken elsewhere, it is to be hoped that the Committee-General of Holland will deem it its first duty to appeal to similar organisations in all other countries to utilise this winter for a combined energetic propaganda of education in the cause of arbitration.

WHAT IS MY DUTY ?

So much for the general, now for the particular. If the duty lies upon all of us, it lies upon each of us. And therefore it lies upon myself as much as upon any one else, and as I alone am responsible for myself, it is my duty to ask, what can I do? The first thing I think it is my duty to do, is to say that

If, in the opinion of the workers for peace, it is better that I should do nothing, I am wilfing to do nothing. There is always so much danger when any one person takes a leading part in any movement that personal feeling and jealousy or antagonism are aroused, which gradually accumulate until at last the best service which a man can do to a cause is to leave its guidance in other hands. It would, I admit, be a sore trial to me to have to take a small passive rôle in this matter, but I hope I am a sufficiently good soldier in the cause of peace not to resent an order to do sentry duty as a common private rather than continue in the position which I have hitherto held. They also serve who only stand and wait, and one would more warmly applaud and more loyally support whoever is called upon to lead this new crusade—a crusade not so much of peace as of arbitration, which is the road to peace. But supposing that there should be still thrown upon me the responsibility of advising and directing those who have responded to the initiative of the rescript of the Tsar, I ask myself what can I do? It is but little that any individual can do, but how much that little is, no one knows until he has tried.

"THE UNITED STATES OF EUROPE."

I have got an idea which I would submit with all deference to our friends in the hope that it may commend itself to their judgment. At the beginning of this year, on the eve of the Conference, I published a book under the title of "The United States of Europe," a copy of which I had the honour to present the other day to each plenipotentiary at the Hague. "The United States of Europe" is the title of an illustrated account of my journey round Europe in the elosing months of last year. It is written with the express purpose of fostering what may be described as the European idea. The idea is that Europe is an entity like the United States of America, and that the various hostile governments with their standing armies and navies are a survival from the past and an anachronism in the present. The book itself, composed as it is largely of the reports of conversations and investigations conducted in every capital in Europe for the purpose of ascertaining how far this conception of the United States of Europe has ripened in the minds of men, expresses more fully and completely than any other book that I know the fundamental idea which underlies the Conference and its work. As an instrument of propaganda I think this book would be very useful. I therefore propose to distribute copies of this work throughout the continent of Europe, allotting so many to each country, and endeavouring to find in each land persons who can read English who are likely to sympathise with the idea, and to co-operate in its advance. Inside the book I propose to print a brief statement, appealing for the help and co-operation of those who are what I should call "good Europeans."

A SOCIETY OF EUROPEANS.

My idea is that in every country, and probably in every city in Europe and in Great Britain, there is a certain number of men and women who have reached a stage of mental evolution which will enable them to appreciate the need for readjusting our political arrangements to the new social and diplomatic conditions already existing in the world. But at present these persons are isolated, and have no means of communication one with the other. It would be a great thing if in every town in Europe there was but one man or woman whose imagination was fired with a conception of federated Europe sufficiently to feel it a joy and a privilege to co-operate with all of like mind in other countries as well as their own. I should appeal to all persons who have read this book, and who find themselves of the same way of thinking, to send me their names and addresses and to advise me as to what means they think would be most effective to carry out the propaganda in their own towns and districts. In this way we might form a society of say a thousand Europeans, without any president or executive officers-merely a number of men and women who see that the present order cannot last, and who are anxious to be in touch with all those who are willing to work towards a better state of things. Out of this thousand it is possible that one hundred might be willing to take an active part in such propaganda. If these hundred persons are

well distributed over the continent, we might be able to effect much greater things than are at present thought of. That is one suggestion. It may be a good one or it may not. It has at least this advantage, that it costs nobody anything but myself, and it entails no obligation and involves no obligation.

A LANTERN MISSION OF PEACE.

When Senator La Fontaine was in the Hague from Belgium, bearing the memorial to the Conference, he made a very pregnant suggestion. He said he thought it was extremely important to popularise the work of the Conference and to familiarise the masses of the people with the idea that a new epoch has dawned in which a Court of Arbitration is to replace step by step the arbitrament of war. In order to do so, it is necessary to organise a systematic and universal propaganda. The agitation of the Peace Crusade had to a certain extent opened the door to such a propaganda, and he thought it very important that it should be taken advantage of. His suggestion was that in this winter the friends of peace in every country should organise a system of illustrated lectures with the idea of securing the delivery of popular expositions of the work of the Conference in every town and village in Europe. He said he thought it could be done in Belgium on one condition; that was that there should be produced and rendered available for use a series of slides for the magic lantern or stereopticon. Without pictures it would be impossible to attract a popular audience. With pictures it would be possible to secure a meeting in every commune in Belgium. The idea is one that is well worthy of the consideration of all the friends of peace. Belgium is not peculiar in need of illustrations to attract the multitude. What are wanted are interesting pictures; the first thing, without which nothing can be done, is to arouse the interest and attract the attention of ordinary people, to whom the whole subject is more or less new, and unattractive.

THE KIND OF SLIDES WANTED.

But if there are pictures and good pictures, a very indifferent speaker can often attract a very good audience. For this reason—the pictures tell their own story. All that is needed is first a lantern; secondly, a sheet of white calico; thirdly, a set of projections from twenty to fifty; and fourthly, a printed lecture which any one can read. Of course in towns or in places where you have a good priest or a public-spirited schoolmaster, he would never dream of reading the printed lecture. He would merely work up material from it on which to construct his own discourse, but in many places it will be impossible to find persons competent to make their own lecture, whereas there is probably no place where some one could not be found capable of reading intelligently a printed discourse. When I was talking about this to one of the delegates at the Conference, he asked with a somewhat puzzled air what pictures could be suggested. The best way to answer this objection is to give the following brief outline of the slides that would convey the salient ideas of our propaganda to the minds of the simplest rustic.

A SUGGESTED SERIES OF SLIDES.

The lecture might open, for instance, with a picture illustrating the shrinkage of the world, showing the great fact that underlies everything, viz., that the uttermost ends of the world have come together, and that it now is much easier to organise the planet as a unit than it was previously to organise a single country. A good picture of a great Atlantic liner would be an excellent opening to a series followed immediately by a diagram showing the comparative size of the world measured by time fifty years ago and the size of the world to-day. Another picture would show on the map of Europe the number of independent principalities which had the right of levying war in the Middle Ages, and Europe as it is to-day, grouped under the great system of Dual and Triple Alliances. Then we might proceed at once to the Conference at the Hague. A view of the Huis ten Bosch would be an effective opening, followed by a portrait of Queen Wilhelmina and of the Emperor of Russia, the rulers respectively of one of the smallest and the largest European States. Nothing is more interesting than personalities in any lecture intended to bring things home to the somewhat torpid imagination of the average person.

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effect The series might also be enlivened by some well-chosen caricatures, showing the curse of militarism. Then some portraits: that of M. de Staal and of the delegates of the is one has at nyself, country where the lecture is being delivered. There might also be some pictures showing the war of the past and of the present. Verestchagin's pictures would serve to show the Red Cross in action. These would lead up to a view of a naval battle, showing the need of hospital ships, such as have been provided for by the Conference at the Hague. Similarly, after gium, gnant ant to portraits of M. Martens and M. Beernaert, we might have the

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sack of Magdeburg, followed by a portrait of M. Rolin displaying a banner bearing the inscription, "Pillage is prohibited": Rules of War, the Hague.

All this would, however, only be preliminary to the pictures showing the great work of the Conference-the establishing of a Permanent Court of Arbitration. A symbolic figure of the Angel of Peace might be followed by portraits of Sir Julian Pauncefote, M. d'Estournelles, Mr. Holls, and M. Descamps. A view of a duel, followed by a scene in a law court, could precede a picture of war followed by a scene in the Court of Arbitration. Then might follow a portrait of Baron Bildt, with the declaration: "This is not yet enough!" M Bourgeois with his resolution, unanimously adopted by the Conference, on the expense of armaments, and a picture showing the burden of militarism, accompanied by a portrait of Colonel Schwarzhoff, declaring that the German nation did not feel the load. Then, as a final effective picture, a slide of the Angel calling the nations at the Hague to the Temple of Arbitral Justice.

The artists of all countries could share in the production of such a series of lantern slides, and the series might be indefinitely varied. But enough has been said as to the way the Conference and its work could be brought home to the masses.

NEXT YEAR: THE CONGRESS IN PARIS,

If this plan could be worked out as it has been conceived, the ground would be prepared for the great work of next year. It is proposed to gather together at Paris, during the Exhibition, a Congress of the Peoples—as distinguished from the Conference of the Governments—in order to discuss the most effective methods of realising the idea of fraternity amongst the peoples.

A preliminary journey of a party of men and women of all

nationalities through Europe, visiting all the capitals in order to explain the idea and to stimulate the friends of peace and fraternity in their local action, would attract universal attention.

Possibly in this there would be found the realisation of the idea of the pilgrimage by which it was hoped to prepare public opinion for the work of the Conference. It will be undertaken with a view to awake public interest and to so educate public opinion that the best results may follow on the work of the Conference. I have had the honour to discuss the project with the Russian Emperor and with the French President; both were highly favourable to the idea.

One last word. There is no lack of plain direction in the foregoing pages, but if any of my readers still desire to know how they can help and what they can do in their own immediate vicinity, let me tell them this. In the first case, let them ask themselves whether there is anybody in their immediate circle, whether it is their minister, their relatives, or only members of their family, to whom they could speak on such a subject, or whom, if they could not speak to, they could ask to read the foregoing pages, and consider what ought to be done in their own neighbourhood. I appeal first of all to my helpers in every constituency where they are found, and ask them, if so be that they share the desire to assist in this work, to undertake to distribute to the most influential persons in their own district copies of this article, which will be gladly supplied them from the office of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS; and to those who are not helpers, who are willing to help, I would say the same thing. If they feel moved to do this thing, let them act, but not delay to give effect to their aspirations. Quench not the spirit. Procrastination is not only the thief of time but the extinguisher of many a generous resolution which, if carried into effect, would by this time have transformed the face of the world.



LEADING ARTICLES IN THE REVIEWS.

THE FRANCO-GERMAN FLIRTATION.

THE exchange of friendly greetings by the Kaiser and President Loubet supplies the occasion for "Ignotus" in the National Review to discuss "the rapprochement between Germany and France." He quotes a saying of Cavoui's, uttered fifty years ago, "that a united Germany would arise to disturb the European equilibrium, and that the new State would aim at becoming a naval power to combat and rival England upon the seas. He next quotes Count Yorck von Wartenburg, who says there are only four Great Powers in the world—the United States, England, Russia, and "Central Europe under the hegemony of Germany."

THE KAISER'S ANTI-ENGLISH POLICY.

He finds the reason of the Kaiser's hostile policy towards the United States in his desire to assume the position of the champion of Europe against the Transmarine Powers. The writer pursues his proof of the Kaiser's anti-English policy :

It is notorious that at the time of the Jameson Raid he sounded France and Russia as to a joint note directed against this country. He received such a rebuff from the former that beyond question this fact weighed with Lord Salislury at the recent Fashoda negotiations, making the British Premier far more tender of French susceptibilities and far more generou; than he might otherwise have been.

After Fashoda the German press has been vitriolic towards England. Attempts have been made to break up the close friendship between the British and the Russian Royal Families, and to embroil the United States and England.

FRENCH AND GERMAN CO-OPERATION.

Since Fashoda France and Germany have worked together. They have combined for a joint railway advance through Asia Minor to Baghdad, thus vetoing the old British Euphrates Valley project. They have helped to sterilise the disarmament proposals of the Tsar at the Hague and to throw odium on England for the "Dum-Dum" bullet. And a German has been appointed to the directorate of the Suez Canal Company. The writer suggests a personal reason for the Kaiser's courtship of France: "He wants passionately to prance along the boulevards of Paris, acclaimed by the Paris mob. He wants to figure at the Exhibition."

WHAT GERMANY IS AFTER.

The writer enters as ascertained facts :-

The traditional policy of Germany is to conciliate France and detach her alike from England and Russia.
 The personal predilections of the Kaiser tend towards such

3. By common action with France, Germany is striving to show that the two States have generally identical interests.

4. Ultimately a great coalition, to be used first against England or the United States, and in the remote future against Russia, is aimed at. But Russia will, at first, at any rate, be taken into the German firm.

WHAT FRANCE THINKS AFOUT IT.

France is finding that she cannot afford two hatreds. and that she would rather give up hatred of Germany than hatred of England. M. Ernest Daudet says: "It is no longer Germany who is the enemy, but England." Major Marchand's position is that henceforward France would forget Alsace-Lorraine and remember Egypt. In

This, then, is the situation of France. She despairs of regaining Alsace-Lorraine; she is eager to extend and aggrandise her expensive colonial empire; she is not too trustful of her Russian ally, whose peace proposals were a terrible shock to her susceptibilities, the more especially as they singled out her pet submarines for condemnation; and, having in the Fashoda affair deliberately thrown down the glove in the full expectation that England would, as so often before, yield to bullying at the last minute, she is furiou; with herself and with us that the challenge was accepted. If the German army were only a little weaker she might hesitate.

BETROTHAL GIFTS.

The paper closes with a revival of an old scare :-

It is perfectly clear, however, that if Germany is to secure the goodwill of France, she must compensate her in Europe for Alsace-Lorraine . . . On the French frontier is Belgium—with its annexe the Congo Free State; and on the German frontier Holland-with the very desirable annexes of Curação and the Dutch East Indies. Belgium has always shown strong French and Republican leanings; Holland is close akin to Germany. Considerations of race and geography can thus fitly be invoked. Germany in the nature of things ought to possess Rotterdam; France ought to own Antwerp. No Power could intervene, for England is far from possessing the military strength required to enforce her will against such a combination, and indemnities might be discovered to satisfy Russia.

What English Imperialism Means.

In the July Atlantic Monthly Mr. William Cunningham explains to American readers what English imperialism means. He says :-

This is the meaning of English imperialism. We see that colice control is necessary, if the contact of civilisation and barbarism is not to be a continued curse to mankind; there must be strong civil authority established to keep the peace and punish the wrongdoer, whether black or white; and Englishmen are ready to undertake this police control wherever they are called on to exercise it.

We do not grasp at it; we know the strain it involves and the jealousy it breeds; but we will not shirk the responsibility when it comes to our hands. The thing must be done; there must be the maintenance of law and order somehow, and we are prepared to do our best. If others will join us in it, good and well. We invited France to share the work in Egypt, and she left us to do it alone; we have combined with Germany and America to attempt it in Samoa, and we wish we had left it to them, or they had left it to us. Conventions do not work quite easily; under the imperialist system there is far less danger that a squabble about the succession to a barbarian chieftainship should endanger the peace of two friendly European Powers. The position of the English imperialists is this: it is necessary that some civilised Power should exercise effective police control in every part of the globe: if other people like to do it, good and well; if they leave it to us, so much the better. It is preferable, from our point of view, on two grounds: first, because, with our experience of governing conflicting races, we are as likely to set about the task satisfactorily as anybody else; secondly, because any country that is under our political control, and that is not ripe for self-government as our colonies are, will pursue a cosmopolitan economic policy, and so give a fair chance—no preferential advantage, but only a fair chance—to our trade. The spread of English imperialism, with its free play for the commerce of all nations, is the chief factor in diminishing the risks of commercial quarrels between civilised powers. It is the one practical step that is being taken at the present day to secure the peace of the world, and at the same time to afford the greatest possible scope for national self-development.

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THE PROBLEM OF THE TRANSVAAL.

(1) A SUCCESS FOR MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

"DIPLOMATICUS" contributes to the Fortnightly his views on the struggle for South African supremacy. He argues that the Transvaal, not being allowed to make treaties without Great Britain's approval, is not a sovereign but a dependent state, and that the stipulation forbidding it to do anything in conflict with the interests of Great Britain covers its domestic and intercolonial arrangements. "It follows from this," he proceeds, "that, to the extent of these obligations, a right of intervention is vested in the paramount Power, and that it may be exercised should these obligations not be observed." He goes on to prove that the Transvaal has, by secret intrigue and public enactment, been doing all it could "in conflict with British interests." Intervention was justified.

HOW HE GOT KRUGER ON THE HIP.

But before Great Britain could resolutely intervene, Germany must be conciliated and German intrigue got out of the way. This end was secured by co-operation in China and agreement over the apportionment of Portuguese possessions in South Africa Once Germany was squared, Mr. Chamberlain "had the Transvaal on the hip." President Kruger took some time in finding this out; but the sequel of the Bloemfontein conference has been the virtual surrender of the Boers' position:—

The upshot of these concessions is that, providing the registration condition is amended so as not to apply retrospectively, and "acts against the Government" are not interpreted as excluding the bulk of the participants in the rising of 1896, the Bill meets Sir Alfred Milner's Bloemfontein scheme in every particular, with the exception that it substitutes a seven years' residential qualification for five. The most significant feature about it, however, is that it abandons all attempt to play off the Uitlander grievances against the so-called suz-rainty.

WHY NOT SPLIT THE DIFFERENCE?

The seven years' limit would only enfranchise, the writer calculates, some 8,500 Uitlanders, over against the 12,000 Boer burghers. Redistribution might be of a kind to give the minority no effective voice in the Raad. The writer suggests:—

The safest plan, perhaps, would be to suggest to President Kruger to split the difference between his own irreducible minimum and that of Sir Alfred Milner; in other words, make the residential qualification six years. This would admit the large increase of population which took place in 1893, owing to the completion of the railway to Johannesburg. The total number of immediately enfranchisable Uitlanders would then be raised to 13,500, which would probably command twelve votes in the Volksraad out of a total of thirty-six.

"Diplomaticus" sums up :-

Mr. Chamberlain has achieved an undoubted and very important success. He has established the paramountey of this country in South Africa on a firmer basis than it has ever occupied before. Burring a few details of only transitory importance, he has solved the Uitlanders' question, and has thus cleared away the most serious obstacle to the racial peace of South Africa, and to that ultimate confederation of States and Colonies which is the ideal of every patriotic Africander.

(2) THE RISK OF ESTRANGING THE DUTCH.

Mr. H. A. Bryden, writing in the Fortnightly "as an Imperialist and Conservative," declares a war for further concessions than have been offered to be unjustifiable and ruinous. He thus estimates the available South African forces, British and Dutch:—

TRANSVAAL DRISIS		r'r M	British.	Dutch.
Cape Colony .			17,000	50,000
Orange Free State .			1,000	18,000
Transvaal			3,000	22,000
Natal			6,000	1,500
British Bechuanaland			500	500
Rhodesia			2,000	300
Imperial troops in Sout	h A	frica		16
at the present time, sa	у.		10,000	- 5
Totals .			39.500	92,300

Even granting that we should "beat the Dutch," the war would be most costly, and would result in endless hatred between the two races.

THE FUTURE WITH THE DUTCH.

Besides, it is the Dutch who remain on the land. The average British settler finds pastoral or agricultural life too humdrum, and is very migratory. When the gold has been exhausted the abiding population will be Dutch, not British. Under these circumstances to antagonise the Dutch is not the part of wisdom. The writer says:—

Present indications point to the probability that in fifty years' time the British will be settled in a few coast towns and inland cities, while the Dutch, probably in preponderating numbers, will be spread over the whole vast territory south of the Zambesi, and perhaps far beyond. These two races, again, unless some black upheaval has taken place meanwhile, will be living in the midst of native populations vastly superior in numbers to both of them combined, and offering problems infinitely graver and more dangerous than does the tension between British and Dutch at the present moment.

(3) A RÉSUMÉ OF THE SITUATION.

Mr. Sydney Brooks writes in the North American Review upon "England and the Transvaal." Here is his description of the status quo in the Transvaal to-day:—

A half-nomad people, of sullen and unsocial temperament, severed from Europe and its influences for over two hundred years, living rudely and contentedly on the vast arid holdings where their sheep and cattle are pastured—each man as far as may be from his neighbour—disdaining trade, disdaining agriculture, ignorant to an almost inconceivable degree of ignorance, without music, literature, or art, superstitious, grimly religiousthey are in all things, except courage and stubbornness of character, the very antithesis of the strangers settled among them. The patriarch Abraham in Wall Street would hardly make an odder contrast. The Uitlanders have an even greater share of the intelligence of the country than of its wealth. Nevertheless, they are kept in complete subjection to their bucolic taskmasters. They are not allowed to vote, except for a legislative chamber that cannot legislate; they have no voice in the spending of the money taken from their pockets; they see millions of dollars lavished on the secret service and fortifications at Pretoria, while Johannes-burg remains a pest-hole; their language is proscribed in the schools and law-courts of a city where not one man in a thou-sand speaks anything but English; a clipped and barren-dialect, as much beneath pure Dutch as Czechish is beneath Russian, is enthroned in its place; and their children are forced to learn geography and history from Dutch text-books after passing the elementary standards-the President, with a directness that would have come home to the late Mr. Dingley, seeking to popularise his native taal by a tax of one hundred per cent. upon foreign books.

Mr. Brooks declares that so long as the reasonable grievances of the Uitlanders are met with an absolute non possumus, the Transvaal runs the risk of perishing suddenly and in violence. "The newly enfranchised citizens, when they are no more the victims of mediæval oligarchy, will be as little tempted to hoist the British flag over Pretoria, as the French in Canada to return to their

old allegiance."

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DR. FITCHETT ON THE TRANSVAAL CRISIS.

COLONIAL opinion evidently means to be reckoned with in the settlement of the South African trouble. The enthusiastic demonstrations in the Canadian Parliament are a very significant reminder from the West, and a not less decided pronouncement from the Antipodes is contributed to the National Review by our Australasian editor, Dr. Fitchett. He gives what he calls the Australian view of the South African crisis. He declares:—

It touches many interests, and, with reason or without, the Australian Colonies feel that they have a partnership in it, and entertain quite decided views upon it. The latest and most expressive sign of this is the offer Queensland has made to send a contingent of 250 mounted rifles and a machine-gun to assist in any fighting that has to be done in the Transvaal. Measured by arithmetic, the Queensland contingent is of very insignificant, not to say inglorious, proportions. For how much would 250 men count in the shock of battle betwixt Great Britain and the stubborn Boers of the Transvaal? But Queensland, it must be remembered, is a colony with a population of not quite half a million.

AUSTRALIANS KEENLY INTERESTED.

But the Queensland offer does not stand alone :-

It makes visible and audible at one point a mood of feeling which extends throughout Australia. All the Australian capitals have effervesced in public meetings, big or little, on this subject. Every Australian colony in turn, if war came, would make a like offer to that of Queensland. And the shrewd and able men who administer public affairs in Australia are too hard-headed, too sensitive to public opinion around them, and too loyal to local interests, to make an offer which is not endorsed by universal public opinion.

It must be accepted as a fact that Australians are keenly interested in the South African trouble, and have convictions about it which may be true or false; but which, at all events, are perfectly definite, and on behalf of which the Australian Colonies are prepared to give the last proof of conviction a State

can offer.

WHY?

Dr. Fitchett next asks why Australians are so keenly interested:—

The answer, first, is that they will not consent to reckon themselves the mere Uitlanders of the Empire. They take its citizenship seriously. Every changing vibration in its public policy affects their interests. That which stains its honour stings their self-respect. The defeat of the Empire at any point, in any realm, and from any cause, is felt with the sharpness of a personal humiliation. He is proud of his flag, of his ancestry, of the space his nation fills in the affairs of the world. And when in the great debates of foreign politics, with the whole world looking on as spectators, England is threatened in material interests, or assailed in honour, or thwarted in some vital question of policy, and seems likely to endure the shock of England is theirs? Is it either unintelligible or ignoble that they should show a willingness to share the sacrifices and perils of the strife?

MR. JOHN MORLEY'S FRIGID IMAGINATION.

Dr. Fitchett then joins issue with Mr. John Morley, who, writing on the expansion of England, argues that on the first sign of peril to the Empire, the Australians would scuttle out of it:—

"Is it possible to suppose," Mr. Morley enquires, "that Canadian lumbermen or Australian sheep-farmers would contribute anything towards keeping Basutos and Zulus quiet; or that South Africa would invest sixpence for the sake of keeping French convicts out of the Pacific?" A selfishness as thick-

headed as it is cold-blooded, according to Mr. John Morley, is the virtue which best becomes all colonists. Australians, we are assured, would look twice, and even thrice, at a sixpence before risking it "to put down an Indian Mutiny"; and Mr. Morley holds they would be quite right in that performance. Mr. John Morley, in a word, has no more imagination than an icicle himself, and he thinks that the colonists have just as little!

It must be confessed that the Queensland vote offers a pretty effective rejoinder to Mr. Morley's challenge. Dr. Fitchett does not spare his opponent. He says:—

Mr. Morley and politicians of his chilly school do not understand that at the spectacle, say, of a new Indian mutiny, the rifles in 'Australia would go off on their own account! The colonists, as a matter of fact, feel that whatever, at any point of the horizon no matter how remote, concerns the honour, the welfare, the good faith of the Empire, is a matter in which they have a right to feel the keenest interest.

THE MEMORY OF MAJUBA.

Dr. Fitchett is careful to add that if England were engaged in some unjust or selfish quarrel, Australia would make no offer—

But the Colonies do not separate themselves from the motherland in the Transvaal dispute. They claim that they are parties to this great cause. It is the cause of justice. The way in which it is settled must profoundly affect them. England is their spokesman in it. And they are convinced that the claim she makes has reason and equity on its side.

The situation in the Transvaal affronts every political ideal they cherish, and contains conditions which in any of the other Colonies would provoke insurrection within twenty-four hours, and the memory of Majuba Hill goes sorely against the grain. Dr. Fitchett has scant mercy for Mr. Gladstone over that unfortunate episode in South African politics. He says:—

Mr. Gladstone linked Majuba Hill to what most Australians, at least, like most Englishmen, believe to be a policy of dishonour. He did not, when he came into office, declare the annexation of the Transvaal to be immoral, and cancel it. Facts, he said, must be accepted. England stood pledged, and her engagement must not be broken. "OUR JUDGMENT IS," he wrote, "THAT THE QUEEN CANN®T BE ADVISED TO RELINQUISH HER SOVEREIGNTY OVER THE TRANSVAAL." Yet he allowed these pledges, made on the part of England, to be broken, and the Queen's sovereignty to be surrendered, merely because a skirmish had been lost!

EVERY COLONIST EVERYWHERE INVOLVED.

Dr. Fitchett sums up the case thus :-

The whole case, it is clear, raises a question which has for the colonist everywhere the closest personal interest. Does England owe any obligation to her children scattered over so many seas and lands? Here are 150,000 people of the British stock in a land over which the Queen holds suzerainty. They are denied the civil and political rights which the promise of England guaranteed, and which the men of their race enjoy everywhere else. Is England powerless to remedy this wrong? Or is she too careless to be troubled in the matter? The question at issue is one which profoundly concerns all the Colonies, for it is the question of what is the measure of England's loyalty to her children under other skies? What is the case of the Uitlanders to-day may be the case of some other section of the English household to-morrow. If 150,000 people of British speech and blood could suffer—in a state for which England was responsible, and at the hands of a tiny and corrupt Boer oligarchy—the denial of all civil and political rights, and England stood careless, or powerless, to help, this would be a sort of signal of dissolution to the whole Empire! This, at least, is the Australian view of the situation.

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"THE FINEST LIBRARY IN THE WORLD."

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

In the *Temple Magazine* for August Mr. Philip Whitwell Wilson has an interesting account of the Boston Public Library, which the Bostonians maintain is the finest in the world.

NO SMUTS.

The building alone cost half a million. The writer says:-

The Bostonians boast that for their dollars they have obtained one of the most beautiful buildings, ancient or modern, in the whole world. In one respect the architect has been favoured by fortune. In the centre of this city of five hundred thousand inhabitants there are no smu's. It was natural for one educated up to the atmospheric ideals of Liverpool or Manchester to inquire into the secret of this uncanny cleanliness. Apparently there is no secret, save the regulations that no small coal be used in the city, and that manufacturers consume their own smoke. Thus it is that the pink-grey granite of the library walls and the chameleon hues of its tiled roofs are likely to remain for many generations in all their purity. As an instance of the care with which valuable books are treasured, I may mention that there is no need for the windows of the library ever to be opened. An eighteen-foot fan draws air from the interior court at the rate of 40,000 cubic feet a minute. This air is strained through dust-bags, and, so purified, enters the building in such a manner as to cause no draughts. In winter it passes through a hot chamber. An exhaust fan in the roof draws out the foul air.

THE STAIRCASE.

Within the building there is a marble staircase for splendour and there is an elevator for use. The marble of the Boston staircase is yellow, and as you ascend streaks of black become more frequent. So carefully have the slabs been chosen that they match left and right. When, owing to the large number of blocks rejected as unsuitable, the supply threatened to run short, the authorities immediately despatched a special emissary to Sienna, where was a quarry of a suitable character. It was owned by a monastery, and had been closed for some time. After no little persuasion the monks consented to reopen the quarry, and the emissary returned happy. Another expedition had to be sent to Cape Cod to discover sand which would make mortar of such a shade as would exactly harmonise with the red Pompeian bricks of the courtyard. The bricks were of unusual length, and had to be made specially. Of the decorations in the interior it is impossible to give any detailed description.

A SYSTEM OF LIBRARIES.

We in England are sometimes tempted to smile at the ingenious devices by which the American contrives to save himself trouble. If by a piece of mechanism you can save many hundreds of people some minutes of their time, has not your expense, even though great, its reward? This is the principle which guides all the arrangements of the Boston Public Library. Strictly speaking, it is not one library, but the centre of a system of libraries. In various districts there are ten auxiliary collections of books, and, in addition to these, there are seventeen delivery stations, eleven of which contain books. Between the central building and these twenty-seven stations there is constant communication, so that persons need not travel to the centre of the city when they wish to change their books. What a splendid thing it would be for London if some such system existed, with the British Museum library for centre.

The number of card-holders with the right to draw books, is styr-five thousand—that is, one to about every eight of the population catered for. When we remember that this population includes infants, and that each card-holder may have out two, and in some cases more, books at a time, we begin to realise the extent to which the library is used. Even more striking is the number taken out for home reading every year. On the average every card-holder reads twenty books a year, or, to put it more broadly, every Bostonian—whether card-holder or not—reads on the average two-and-a-half library books a year.

THE LIBRARY AND THE SCHOOL.

The secret of the popularity of the library is twofold. In the first place, the children in Boston are taught to acquire the habit of reading; in the second place, reading is made convenient. In England we have no conception of the extent to which the public library in America aids the schoolmaster. It is a regular part of school routine for child and teacher to apply for books bearing on their work. Nor is this all. At Boston the children have a special reading-room, lined with about thirteen hundred books, in which an attendant is always present to render every possible assistance. At the age of twelve the child is allowed to take out books for home-reading, and thus the greatest of all intellectual appetities is awakened.

THE BOOK RAILWAY.

In the Boston Library the reader is served as if he were a member of a West-end club. Most of the books are kept in an enormous bookstack, the height of three storeys of the building. To every part of this there run pneumatic tubes, through which the applications for books are sent. Attendants pick out the required volumes and fill small trucks placed at certain miniature railway stations. When one of the trucks is full it is pushed on to an eight-inch gauge electric railway, where a cable grips it and hurries it at a pace of five hundred feet a minute, or nearly six miles an hour, to a lift fitted into a well near the delivery counter. As it approaches this latter it automatically slips its cable and slackens speed. If the elevator is occupied, the car is gripped and waits its turn. If not, the shock releases a pin and the car is taken up or down, as the case may be, to the level of the delivery counter, where it tips out its load. By this arrangement books are delivered to the reader seven minutes after application. In the British Museum it takes at least three-quarters of an hour.

The income of the library is £50,000 a year from the city, and £2,000 from endowment. Part of these sums go to the bindery, where about fourteen thousand volumes of transactions and periodicals are annually bound. Large numbers of books require to be renovated, and book-lovers may be interested to hear that leather has been eschewed in favour of cotton duck

and Irish linen, which wear better.

"BEAUTY'S AWAKENING."

THE Studio has issued a special number consisting of the Masque of Winter and Spring, entitled "Beauty's Awakening," and written and illustrated by members of the Art Workers' Guild. The text has been contributed by Mr. Walter Crane, Mr. Selwyn Image, Mr. C. R. Ashbee, Mr. C. Harrison Townsend, and others; the illustrations are the work of Mr. Walter Crane, Mr. Joseph Pennell, and a number of other artists; and Mr. Malcolm Lawson and Mr. Arnold Dolmetsch are responsible for the music. The Masque, it will be remembered, was performed recently at the Guildhall. It is best to let "the presenters and contrivers" describe their object in their own words:—

What meaning there is in the Allegory that underlies our Action is not far to seek, nor is our Dream an empty baseless show. We have striven to set forth as well by Poetry and Music as by the various Arts that appeal to and address the eye, that love (on the one hand) of London, our City and (on the other) of the Art we follow, which makes us hope that a day and time will come when, as our City is the greatest in the world, so she shall be the most beautiful, and that, pre-eminent now in commerce, so then shall she also be the leader of cities in the symbolizing of her Greatness by the Beauty of her outward Show.

In six scenes the Masque represents the old story of the Sleeping Beauty—the Sleep of Fayremonde, the Quest of Trueheart, the Rally of the Demons, the Vision, the Awakening, and the Triumph.

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WHAT THE PEACE CONFERENCE HAS DONE.

A UNIQUE EVENT.

THERE is an excellent article in the Edinburgh Review on the Conference and Arbitration. The work done at the Hague falls short, the writer admits, of the Tsar's design, but, he maintains—

the Conference will stand out as one of the memorable events of the century. It is folly to belittle the gathering at the Hague. Its shortcomings are obvious. But it is a unique event, about the ultimate effects of which one may not dogmatise, and as to which the most hopeful may prove the wisest.

ARBITRATION IN EVOLUTION-

The writer, after remarking on the dramatic character of everything connected with the Tsar's Rescript, passes to consider its principal, if unexpected, outcome in the adoption of a permanent international court of arbitration. He says:—

Arbitration is not a panacea for the evils which the Tsar deplored; it is a remedy, limited and uncertain in its operations. . .

-OFTEN RESORTED TO.

The writer thinks these limitations are too much emphasised at present. Arbitration is no novelty: it has been frequently resorted to, and though optional and without sanction has been usually respected. He says:

In six interesting volumes, enriched with maps, plans, and copies of all important documents, Professor Bussett Moore has compiled an elaborate history of the arbitrations in which the United States have been concerned. Every reader must be struck by the number and variety of the controversies settled without resorting to arms, the growing habit in modern times to refer to arbitration as a matter of course disputes which diplomacy used to allow to drag on interminably, and, not least, the readiness of nations to carry out awards adverse to them.

ITS AWARDS COMPLIED WITH.

No sanction secures the enforcement of awards between nations; no court says, "Obey them or be punished." Nations which have been worsted in an arbitration may refuse to submit to the award. But the instances in which this has been done are singularly few.... In the lists prepared by M. Bellaire, M. Donnot, and Dr. Durley the only clear case of refusal to abide by an award is to be found in the dispute between this country and the United States in regard to the North-East boundary. The Americans declined to accept the award of the King of Holland, and the dispute remained open until it was settled under the Ashburton Treaty.

THE IDEA STIFFENING INTO STOUTER REALITY.

Justice is not done to the labours of the Conference, the writer contends, until they are seen to form only another step in advance in a long process of development. In the beginning of the century disputes between States were referred to a hastily-improvised tribunal, with few rules of procedure or none. The umpire was at first chosen by lot; then for many years the practice was to refer to a sovereign. Of late preference is given to jurists or judges of supreme courts. "The day of the amateur is over"; the specialist is in demand.

Rules of procedure were introduced beforehand in the Treaty of Washington in 1871. Within the last ten years permanent treaties of arbitration between two or more Powers have been drawn up. The next step of a permanent court has been taken at the Hague:—

Sir Julian Paunceforte and the American representatives at the Conference were the first practical statesmen to put forward such a scheme. England and the United States have had far more experience of arbitration than any other countries, and the measure of success achieved by the Conference in this field is due largely to them.

The reluctance of Germany is attributed to dread of anything that would rob her of her chief advantage in war—rapidity of mobilisation and a swift first blow.

And yet it looks as if an international court of some sort—which Lord Salisbury in 1887 declared there was no hope of seeing formed—will be established at no distant date; it is probable that, if not a permanent tribunal, a permanent bureau will be constituted with a roster of names from which a tribunal may be formed. But it can only be a court with very small powers.

A HINT TO YOUNG LAWYERS.

The suggestion that the members of this court should be drawn from the judges of the various national supreme courts is questioned by the writer. Supreme Courts cannot readily part with their most distinguished members without detriment to the national business. Then again, English judges are rarely trained or inclined for international judicature; they seem empirical in their methods to the more philosophically minded French or German judge. Professors of international law, like M. de Maartens, would have more weight than, say, members of the Russian judicature.

THE LAW OF NATIONS EVOLVING.

International law is in a very nebulous and rudimentary stage; but

signs are discernible of the growth of a working system of jurisprudence between nations, and nothing will do more to develop and perfect it than an international court, however limited its functions at first may be. The Civitas gentium which is to embrace all nations of the earth is a long way off, but some chapters of its laws dealing with minor matters are already written. In regard to copyright, postal matters, telegraphs, the usages of war, have been formed "administrative unions" of various States which contain the promise of still more important international organisations.

A RELIGIOUS GLOW AT THE CONFERENCE.

The Spirit of the Conference thus impresses the

In many respects, notwithstanding the contrast between the magnitude of the programme and the meagreness of the performance, it has been a memorable meeting. There has been a gathering of the nomads of philanthropy—men who move rapidly across Europe and collect wherever good works are being done; some of them vain, futile, obtrusive; some with their hearts full of ineffectual fire of enthusiasm; others as wise as they are good. In the air of the Hague was a little of the glow of earnestness which accompanies a religious congress rather than a meeting of sober, sceptical diplomatists. And some of the heat communicated itself to the representatives, who were eager to do business, and to do it quickly.

THE PROGRESS OF PEACE.

Despite all obstacles, slowly but surely the forces working for peace are strengthening and throwing out new shoots. Where conscription exists the impatience at the burden which it imposes is more marked than it was. We note in those countries the growth of a popular literature of which war against war is the motto. The success of Baroness von Su:tner's "Die Waffen Nieder"; the vast literature relative to arbitration; the fascination exercised by Verestchagin's pictures of war as it is, stripped of pomp and circumstance, tinsel and dazzling accessories, are signs of the times. Preparations for war are redoubled; and yet there is a reluctance to make use of them such as there never was before. In any case the Conference has helped to educate the nations as to the uses of arbitration. England and America have been in this respect the teachers of the world. The object of the Tsar's Rescript has not been obtained; but it has been advanced, and measures hitherto discussed only by theorists have become part and parcel of practical politics.

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BARONESS SUTTNER'S VIEW.

In the North American Review Baroness Suttner writes on "Universal Peace from a Woman's Standpoint," and her article is dated "The Hague, June, 1899." She insists rightly on the effect of overlooking the significance of the fact of the Conference itself. She

One forgets to contemplate the overwhelming fact that such a Conference has been called together by an autocrat in our ultramilitary times, and in which every State takes part. Apart from all that will be achieved by speeches, propositions and resolutions, the significance and the effect of the event itself must be of the greatest influence, and the first official Peace Conference appears like a miracle in the history of the world.

People do not only forget to observe the magnitude of such an event as the meeting of an inter-governmental Conference; they also forget, in speaking of the subjects under discussion, to open their eyes to the importance of them. They know what the point in question is, but they do not realise it. Like a person ignorant of music before a symphony of Beethoven, like a three-year-old child before a picture by Raphael, so do people stand before the chronicle of the Conference. They hear and They hear and see, but the awe of comprehension does not thrill through them. "Universal Peace!" How few can comprehend the harmony and the glory that lie in these words. How few reflect, while discussing the problems lying before the Conference, what is really at stake: the happiness or ruin of themselves and their

Baroness Suttner was somewhat too sanguine in anticipating that the decision of the Conference on the question of disarmament would offer a startling revolution. There is none, but there is a declaration of principle which may be binding in future, and will certainly afford a good text for agitation in the future. The first part of the article is devoted to discussion of the influence of women on war. She thinks that gentleness and moderation must no longer be discouraged by men. She prophesies that :-

With the removal of other privileges those of crime must also cease, and man shall no longer pride himself on his excesses. Courage, that model virtue, first of the lion, then of the savage, then of the hero, lastly of the soldier always ready for battle, must lose its halo, and must not be practised only by men to the point of contempt of life, but will be required in hours of danger, in life's difficult situations, in a like measure from the perfectly The human race will not be left alone to the care of woman, but every perfect human being must disdain to be a slave to the pleasure of the senses without love or in treacherous disloyalty. Thus it will happen by the falling of the fetters which one sex has borne so long, that not it alone, but also the other will rise to a higher human dignity. Exactly the contrary will take place of what is dreaded by the opponents of the emancipation of women: the woman will not assume gross masculine defects, the man will not sink into womanish effeminacy, but both united, among them the best, the strongest, and the most intelligent, will form models of a nobler race.

MADAME RATAZZI'S ACCOUNT.

Madame de Rute, better known as Madame Ratazzi, has spent some time at the Hague during the Congress, and she contributes to the Nouvelle Revue Internationale for July, of which she is editress, a long article concerning the Conference. The article is very brightly written, full of the personal gossip and reminiscences which always figure so largely in Madame Ratazzi's writings. Speaking of the members of the Conference, she exclaims: "What an amalgamation, what a kaleidoscope, what a mine for the historian and physiologist, this unique agglomeration of intellectual cosmopolitanism! There we see above the rank and file some grand patriotic figures, men respected and worthy of respect from their talent, and their

patriotism, and their diplomacy." She speaks of Sir Julian Pauncefote as one of the most sympathetic and one of the most considerable figures of the Congress, and describes Baron Stengel as "the learned professor, confidant and friend of the Emperor William." Of M. Bourgeois: "His qualities of seductiveness, and above all of tact and decision, his clear and precise outlook, his activity almost without equal among our French statesmen, his vibrating eloquence, and his legal knowledge, his astounding power of throwing himself heart and soul into whatever he does, bringing always new ardour to everything that he undertakes, no matter how different or opposite it may be-these were things which it was most astonishing to find united in one who had also a capacity for work of which few people know the incredible extent. He has such a determination to carry his point, such coquetterie, such a resolution to succeed and triumph, such energy united to such suppleness, that if the Conference had been deprived of his help, questions could not have been so broadly treated as they were by this persuasive and vibrant statesman."

It is rather curious to note, however, that what the Emperor said to Mr. Stead when he was at Livadia is textually quoted as having been spoken in Paris by the Emperor to a distinguished visitor, "who has repeated it to me in those terms." Considering that Madame de Rute must have translated this directly from Mr. Stead's published report of his conversation with the Emperor, Madame de Rute's statements as to the sources of her information must be accepted with a grain of salt.

Soldiers as Colonists.

In the Revue de Paris it is refreshing to read M. Lavisse's article, entitled "A Colonising Method," by which he means, apparently, the bringing together of a colonial army of which the first duty will be not so much fighting as that of preparing the country for the occupation of the bona fide French colonist. This is the system which has been pursued by General Galieni, who has spent the last three years in Madagascar; and M. Lavisse believes that it has been exceedingly successful. The General even turned his soldiers into village schoolmasters, and the article is embellished with two amusing illustrations showing the Hova boys and girls at play; for this exceptionally clever "piou-piou," to quote the French equivalent of "Tommy Atkins," managed a mixed school of three hundred and sixty pupils divided into four The soldier schoolmaster took so kindly to the work that he sent for his young brother from France and started him in a farm, and in a short time he hopes to have out his wife and children. The General also opened a number of factories, placing soldiers at the head of each, and putting under their orders the natives, to whose intelligence and quickness the French colonists pay the greatest tribute. A farming school was given over to a non-commissioned officer, who sent for his wife from France; they have worked the estate very successfully, some of their native pupils, of whom they have three hundred, having already started for themselves.

This idea of the army as a colonising agent is not so strange when France is in question as it might appear to Englishmen. On the Continent every man, whatever be his trade, has to serve for three years in the army accordingly he rarely becomes a professional soldier, and nothing pleases him better than to be allowed to work at his own trade. General Galieni found that in many cases those who had begun by being colonising soldiers ended by becoming ordinary colonists; they sent home

for their wives, and even for their parents.

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WHAT MAKES UNIONISM DWINDLE?

MR. J. LOUIS GARVIN propounds in the Fortnightly the question, Why is Unionism unpopular? He has no doubt about the decline of public enthusiasm for Unionism. Over fifty by-elections, he says, have yielded a gain of three seats to the Government and fifteen to the Opposition. He offers these totals:—

remaining than				Before By-elections.	After By-elections.
Liberal votes		11	WHA!	202,363	231,649
Unionist votes			4	219,400	218,016
Unionist majori	ty, I	895	15 41	17,037	- mains
Liberal majority	, 18	99 .		4	13,633

He points out that "there are no fewer than 105 Unionist seats with majorities of less than 500. Two-thirds of these seats were Liberal even in 1892. In these seats alone any such Radical recovery of votes as has been shown at the by-elections would wipe out the majority of the Government." He groups the acts of the Government under the three heads of Irish, social, and foreign policy. He says:—

If the adverse verdict of the constituencies were given upon Mr. Balfour's Irish policy nothing could be more unjust. If it were given upon Mr. Chamberlain's social legislation nothing could be more intelligible. If it were given against Lord Salisbury's policy it would be both unjust and intelligible.

TOO COMPLETE A SUCCESS IN IRELAND.

Mr. Garvin sees in the Irish County Councils Act the last stage of the legal revolution which has redistributed privilege, property, and power.

Catholic emancipation was the complete extinction of religious privilege in Ireland; the Land Acts of economic privilege; the Local Government Act of political privilege. The deep wounds of Ireland have begun at last to close. The constituencies almost seem to need reminding that a few years ago the Irish difficulty was the despair of English statesmanship. The Unionists have done their work too well, and the electorate has at last got Ireland completely off its mind. In any case it has quite ceased to do its political thinking in terms of the Irish question.

POCKET POLITICS NOT POPULAR.

Mr. Garvin scarcely conceals his feeling with regard to the "Birmingham programme":—

The social legislation of the Government has been deliberately based upon the appeal to enlightened selfishness... The surprising fact remains that while sentimental and imaginative politics arouse the enthusiastic emotions of democracies, pocket politics are not popular. For the Unionist Party, at least, to argue the matter on the brutal ground, they are not profitable.... Democracy takes a higher view of politics in some respects than these who talk down to it. It does not live by bread alone, and it is not actuated by an excitable cupidity.

The Tory democrat is not opposed upon principle to Tory Socialism, but he is more moved when the flag is waved in a music-hall than when Mr. Chamberlain invites him to participate in the advantages of pocket politics. The Radical democrat is not in the least induced, even by the prospect of Workmen's Compensation Bills, and Small Houses Bills, and Old Age Pensions, to desert his own party. But between the Radical and Unionist democracy, whose votes are not affected, comes the decisive intervention of the odd man, the cross-bench elector, who is usually not a democrat at all, and has an indignant abhorerence of pocket politics.

abhorrence of pocket politics.

The domestic legislation of the Government is, in one word, unpopular. It has not moved the multitude. It has alienated the sympathies of the middle classes, who were the driving element of Unionism. The middle classes perceive that the Unionists, for all legislative purposes, are most useful in opposition. The desire to keep the Unionists in power is proportionately diminished.

LORD SALISBURY'S SPLENDID RECORD.

Passing to foreign policy, Mr. Garvin points out that "the influence of Lord Rosebery, since the Fashoda speeches, has begun to work deeply upon the country. The Unionists have lost the monopoly of Imperialism and the peculiar prerogative of a firm foreign policy." It is a noble tribute which the writer pays to our Foreign Minister:—

It does not appear that Lord Salisbury receives the confidence of democracy for his preservation of peace in circumstances of unique difficulty, Lord Salisbury's burthen has been the heaviest that has rested upon the shoulders of any Premier since Pitt. He has had to avert the danger of war with the four other greatest Powers of the world—with America, with Germany, with France, with Russia. He has not only preserved the peace; his Ministry has presided over a memorable restoration of Imperial prestige. The Venezuela quarrel has not only been composed; it has been followed by the most intimate rapprochement of Anglo-American sympathy known since the War of Independence. The breach of good relations with Germany after the Jameson Raid has been followed by an agreement upon the South African question, which, perhaps, accounts to some extent for the patience of the Government upon the Transvaal difficulty. The military victory of Omdurman and the diplomatic victory over Fashoda were not only the most conspicuous successes achieved by English foreign policy for twenty years; they probably added the Nile to the Empire, in closing the two centuries' struggle with France for dominion in three continents: Egypt has followed India and Canada. Lord Salisbury's Ministry is likely to see the rise of United Australia. In China alone Lord Salisbury's policy has left the impression that he is a tired Minister.

WHY NOT DISSOLVE NEXT YEAR?

This brilliant piece of analysis, which will possibly not be relished in Birmingham, opens with the following advice to the Government:—

After the turn of the year the approach of the General Election will be felt. When things begin to go wrong or to seem wrong by some crass perversity, Governments rarely gain by waiting. To postpone the dissolution into 1901 would be to run a great risk of going to the country at a moment of declining trade and shrinking revenue. Ministers are not likely to find any better way to re-inspire their followers than to accept the crowing challenge of the Opposition without lingering out their term of office to the last.

A writer in *Blackwood* on the position of the Government takes "the fact to be undeniable that they have lost ground in the country by their attitude towards the crisis in the Church." "As matters now stand, a serious defection from the Ministerial party may possibly be at hand."

THE most sensational feature in the Royal Magazine for August is its stories of adventures about Niagara Falls, by F. A. Acland. William Will gives pictures of the graves of "good and faithful servants of the Queen" in the kirkyard at Crathie, and contributes glimpses of their lives.

MR. JOHN S. ROWNTREE, in the August Puritan, gives an interesting view of George Fox as a social reformer. He specially instances Fox's attitude towards the living wage and the rights of the labourer, towards slavery and the rights of aboriginal races, to his plea for justice from magistrates, the amelioration of prisons and the more humane treatment of prisoners, to honesty in trade, to conscientious dealing by publicans, in the interests of sobriety, to his enlightened words on parental and scholastic education, and to his self-sacrificing struggle to secure the just position of women: and marvels at his social prescience.

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LORD ROSEBERY AND THE PREMIERSHIP.

In the *Forum* for July Mr. Henry W. Lucy raises the question of the succession to the Premiership when the present Government shall have been driven from power.

THE FIRST QUALIFICATION.

Successful leadership, says Mr. Lucy, is not merely a question of political ability. To be pre-eminent in English politics it is necessary, first of all, to interest the public. Disraeli and Gladstone had this gift in a supreme degree.

The secret does not dwell with the Duke of Devonshire, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Mr. Goschen, or Lord Salisbury. Lord Salisbury has the power latent, but industriously stifles it. He must needs, by reason of his position, be in pretty regular attendance at the House of Lords, and once a year must stand up in a big hall and hide his scorn of the class of mankind and womenfolk who wear the decoration of the Primrose League. On the whole, to put it in most genial form, he hates his fellowman, and would rather be a doorkeeper in the seclusion of Hatfield than dwell in the tents of London Society. Lord Randolph Churchill wielded the magic spell. So does Mr. Chamberlain, and so does the Earl of Rosebery.

LORD ROSEBERY'S MAGNETISM.

Mr. Lucy attributes Lord Rosebery's magnetism for the general public to two things—his gift of speech and the element of mystery which surrounds him:—

To these qualities Lord Rosebery superadds the charm of graceful speech, in turn witty, humorous, pathetic, eloquent... If, as a matter of precaution and in token of respect for his audience, Lord Rosebery does frame in advance the main structure of his speech, he quickly seizes occasions to show that he is not dependent upon the equivalent to the midnight lamp for inspiration. Many of the best things in his speeches are flashed forth either in retort to interruption from a voice in the crowd or in passing reply to a speaker who has preceded him. Other natural gifts which he has, conducive to success in oratory, are a pleasing presence, a far-reaching, melodious voice, and an effective delivery.

HIS INFLUENCE.

Lord Rosebery is hardly less influential in the Unionist camp than among his own people:—

In the spring of last year, when, according to the expressed opinion of his followers, Lord Salisbury was muddling matters in the Far East, it is scarcely exaggeration to say that he held the fate of the Ministry in the palm of his hand. Had he emerged from his retirement, taken his place in the House of Lords, and pegged away at Lord Salisbury's foreign policy, as twenty years earlier Mr. Gladstone hammered at Lord Beaconsfield's, he might not perhaps have turned the Government out, but they would have been saved only by altering their policy in accordance with his views. It is no secret that, at the time, Lord Rosebery was approached by variou: influential sections of the Liberal Party, and besought to emerge from his tent and declare himself on Lord Salisbury's policy, of late crowned by the acquisition by Russia of Talien-wan. He clung tenaciously to his policy of silence; and Lord Salisbury lived to acquire Wei-hai-Wei.

SOCIAL POPULARITY.

Lord Rosebery's position in Society is another factor in his favour :-

Lord Rosebery, as we have seen, is specially acceptable to Her Majesty; London Society, which could never "abear" Mr. Gladstone, pays him court. As for the masses, the occasion of the wedding of his daughter in May last led to an ebullition of enthusiasm the like of which has never been seen on the way between Westminster Abbey and Berkeley Square.

As to Lord Rosebery's return to authority Mr. Lucy makes no prophecy. But there is no doubt as to his belief in it. The real difficulty, he says, still consists in the irreconcilable section of the Radical army which, if the fortress is not governed in accordance with its

views, is ready to blow it up or admit the enemy. This section will let no personal merits overcome its objections to a Premier who is without a seat in the House of Commons.

STORIES OF OUR FUTURE QUEEN.

THE girlhood of the Duchess of York is sketched by "Sybil" in the Girl's Realm for August. Photographs are given of the Princess at different ages, and several interesting incidents are told. Of her personal tastes, we are informed that "blue is par excellence her favourite colour, and next in favour come bright shades of mauve and heliotrope. Turquoises are her favourite stones, and she has inherited her grandmother the Duchess of Cambridge's love for wearing beautiful jewels." More serious pursuits, however, are mentioned. "Each year she set apart a portion of money" out of her "none too plentiful dress allowance" for charity, and, "what was better still, she gave her own time and thought to help the poor and afflicted." She "invariably purchased goods of British and Irish manufacture," and she "only dealt with those firms who, she had ascertained, treated their employés fairly."

THE RHYME OF THE DUCHESS MAY.

Possibly many will be surprised to learn that the aspirations of this Royal heart have broken into verse; but such is the case, and the sentiment is certainly unimpeachable. The writer avers:—

She followed, with the greatest interest, the investigations made by the Government into the Sweating system, and the plans being formulated for the Better Housing of the Poor, and would discuss these questions with her mother's visitors with great earnestness. Princess May was a girl who was not content with merely doing kind and pretty things, but she liked to get at the why and wherefore of the poverty and misery with which this favoured England of ours abounds. I am sure you will be interested to read some lines which she wrote as a girl, and which express her sentiments of patriotism:—

"If each man in his measure
Would do a brother's part,
To cast a ray of sunlight
Into a brother's heart,
How changed would be our country,
How changed would be our poor!
And then might Merrie England
Deserve her name once more."

Such is "the Rhyme of the Duchess May," not the "Rhyme" by Mrs. Browning of that title, but the work of the real Duchess.

MAKING TEA FOR THE SERVANTS

"Sybil" goes on to tell how the Duchess and her mother used to supply every year the old women from the Royal Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows with vegetables from the gardens of White Lodge. The vegetables were given by the Royal hands with much Royal banter. Here is an incident which King Demos may remember hereafter of the wife of his titular

Not far from White Lodge the Duchess of Teck had a Training Home for Servants, and there she and Princess May often went to make little jollifications for the girls. On one occasion they went unexpectedly, and the Duchess of Teck, going down the staircase to the kitchen, said, "Follow me, May, and we will go and give the girls their tea." You may imagine the astonishment of the girls when the Duchess appeared, and, seating herself on an ordinary kitchen-chair, began to pour out the tea, while Princess May handed it round. There were some clothes' lines across the kitchen, and Princess May being tall, her hat caught in the ropes as she was hurrying about, but the incident only served to give occasion for more fun by the manner in which the Duchess bantered her daughter over being ought in the clothes' line.

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THE QUEEN AS HOUSEKEEPER.

THE Pall Mall Magazine for August has a beautifully, illustrated paper by E. M. Jessop on the Queen's private apartments at Windsor Castle. Much interesting light is cast on the habits and tastes of Her Majesty as housekeeper. The Queen is distinctly conservative in the ordering of her household. She does not relish some of

our new-fangled ways. The writer says :-

The grate itself is invariably filled with beech logs, which are brought from Great Marlow, and used throughout the Castle for both private and State room fires, Her Majesty having an invincible objection to the use of either coal or gas in any of her apartments, Of late years electricity has been sparingly intro-duced into Windsor Castle, but the majority of the artificial light required is still procured from wax candles. Although exceedingly conservative in matters of detail, the Queen has gradually allowed her private sitting-room to conform to the modern taste in furnishing-that is to say, all old-fashioned formality is dispensed with, and the room presents a scene of picturesque but comfortable confusion.

DISLIKE OF NEWNESS AND SMARTNESS.

One may mention with regard to repairs and renovation of the Castle rooms that all innovations are strictly forbidden. For instance, should new curtains or carpets be required for a room, there is a fixed set of patterns, and each article must be a duplicate of that which it replaces. On no account may the entire renovation of a room be undertaken all at once. It must be done piece by piece in Her Majesty's absence, so that it never loses its look of homeliness. There is a well-worn but perfectly true anecdote current at Windsor with regard to the Queen's objection to smartness. On one occasion during the absence of Her Majesty some railings in view of her private apartments required repainting, and it occurred to the responsible official that a somewhat brighter tone and gilded tops might improve their appearance. The work was duly done; the Queen returned; an hour or so afterwards an order was issued to return the railings to their original colour before the Queen came down in the morning. Dozens of painters had to start work at five o'clock A.M. to obliterate the objectionable decorations.

TWO PET ANTIPATHIES

There is a billiard room, with one table, for the use of equerries and guests. It is of the plainest :-

But be it understood that neither there nor anywhere else in the Castle may any one smoke. This rule is as sternly carried out as the one prohibiting the keeping of cats.

It is pleasant to know that "everything past use in the Castle goes to the poor," and "the Queen, although always partial to the clergy, has never been in the least bigoted with regard to Sunday observances. Sunday at Windsor is what it should be everywhere-a day of rest. Nothing is done in the way of work that can be avoided."

THRIFTY HOUSEWIFERY.

It is interesting to learn that the Queen, who is one of the busiest statesmen in Europe, finds time to direct her own domestic arrangements :-

Notwithstanding the enormous amount of business with which she has to deal, the Queen is to a large extent her own housekeeper. The first thing every morning a paper of suggestions from the clerk of the kitchen is placed before her, from which in her own hand she orders the menus of the day, both for herself and such of her grandchildren as may be with her. These mouns are at once sent to the kitchens, gardens, and other departments concerned, to obtain the viands required; and their contents duly entered, together with the quantities of materials used, in the books which are kept in the Royal kitchen. The Queen's chef receives a salary of \$500 per annum, and has as satellites four master cooks, two yeomen of the kitchen, two assistant cooks, two roasting cooks, six apprentices, and six kitchen-maids, besides pantrymen and other lesser lights. . . All stores at Windsor are under proper supervision, materials being served out without a proper requisition signed

by the head of the department concerned. Not a bag of dogbiscuits can even be ordered for the actions are printed form. The whole vast establishment is practically as printed form. The whole vast establishment is practically as biscuits can even be ordered for the kennels unless on the proper methodically conducted as any great London business. This method, which was evolved by Her Majesty and the late Prince Consort out of the chaos which descended from the days of George IV., entirely does away with the waste, extravagance, and the abominable perquisite system, and moreover enables Her Majesty to exercise that wise control over her finances which enables her to keep the grandest establishment on relatively the smallest Royal income in Europe.

TWO SPECIAL TREASURES.

Speaking of the Corridor, the writer describes among other treasures two of special interest. One is "a charming little white marble bust of the Queen, then

Princess Victoria, at the age of ten years":-

There is one article in the Corridor that never loses its interest for Her Majesty—indeed, she herself rarely fails to point it out to an unfrequent visitor: this is the Bible of the late General Gordon. It is of the plainest, being bound in a much-worn limp-leather cover, and lies on a satin cushion, open at the Gospel According to St. John. The Bible is enclosed in a superdid cocket of expenses the context to like years to be supported to see the supervision of th splendid casket of seventeenth-century Italian work, with frame of silver gilt and enamel, and sides of engraved rock crystal. This is surmounted by a figure of St. George and the Dragon. The casket stands on an ebony pedestal containing a clock with ormolu mounts, and bears a small plate with engraved inscrip-tion recording the fact that the Bible was presented to Her Majesty by his sister after the death of General Gordon.

A BELIEVER IN SPIRIT COMMUNION

The Queen at Windsor is the subject of the first paper in the Lady's Realm for August, from which we learn that "The Queen has a hobby for collecting the portraits of famous people of the day, and the fact that Louise Michel is in the collection shows the catholicity of her taste." We are also informed :-

The Queen is a devout believer in spirit communion, and has derived the greatest comfort throughout her widowhood from it. She has been conscious of the supporting presence of her beloved husband in many critical periods of her life, and immediately after her bereavement she found "her only comfort in the belief that her husband's spirit was close beside her—for he had promised that it should be so."

Round-About.

Round-About for August contains articles "On the Inaccuracies of the Old Testament," by B 156, "A Platonic Experiment," "A Holiday in Paris," by B 47, "Character Sketching," by A 169, etc., as well as ælist of the members of the Wedding Ring Circle. The Guinea annual subscription entitles members to receive Round-About post free by letter rate, insertion of their personality for twelve months, and the forwarding of all private correspondence from and to each other, provided stamps are enclosed for postage. All particulars will be sent by the conductor, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street, W.C., on receipt of a stamped, addressed, foolscap envelope.

THERE is some good reading in Longman's for August. A study from Paul Bourget on "The Critical Essay in France" demands attention. The writer claims for M. Taine "a constructive power as great as Hegel's or Spinoza's." Mr. Rider Haggard's "Farmer's Year" reveals how he felt the Fashoda fever last November. He predicts: "One day the rest of the world, or most of it, will, I suppose, fling itself at the throats of America and ourselves. That will be the day of Armageddon, after which will come the long peace. But the British Empire and the United States will dictate the terms of that peace."

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THE TROPICS AS A HOME FOR WHITE MEN.

HEAT NO HINDRANCE.

THE Quarterly Review, in a paper on Climate and Colonisation, upsets several popular notions about the tropics as a human habitat. The writer points out, to begin with, that the unity of the origin of man is generally conceded, and that it is a mistake to suppose temperature a principal factor in the distribution of species. Remains of tigers and elephants are found in the arctic circle, of the reindeer as far south as the Garonne in France. "Man is undoubtedly the most cosmopolitan of mammals." "The American Indian ranges from 50° S. to 60° N." The different types of man are distinguished not by isothermal but by continental lines. The white race in its expansion has occupied all the fertile regions of the temperate zone, and now claims the wilderness. It is "rising to the conquest of the great tropical belt."

"WHITE MEN'S GRAVES" NOW HEALTH RESORTS.

Yet there is a curious pessimism as to the acclimatisation of Europeans in tropical lands. So late as 1850, Dr. Knox declared that Englishmen transplanted to America or Australia would die out in a few generations: this doubt of the temperate zone has now been transferred to the hotter regions. The fearful mortality among the first white visitors to tropical shores is easily explained by their insanitary ships, their insanitary habits, and their ignorance of tropical conditions of health. But, says the writer,

we have changed all that. The reduction of mortality through improved sanitation is almost incredible. In India the annual mortality of European troops, prior to 1859, stood at 69 per 1000; now it has fallen so low as 12 per 1000. In some colonies, such as Trinidad and Barbadoes, the sickness and mortality among European soldiers are actually less than among those on home service. Colonies which were once called "the European's grave," such as the West Indies, Hong Kong and Algeria, are now recommended as health resorts.

WHITE CHILDREN CAN THRIVE THERE

The common impression is that where death does not reign deterioration is certain. But, says the reviewer, "there is no such thing as a special tropical deterioration in the sense of heat-deterioration":—

Improved sanitation, and above all a better knowledge of the natural history of pathogenic parasites, is already greatly reducing the prevalence and severity of the diseases which cause deterioration both in Europe and in tropical countries. Some thirty years ago, Sir Joseph Fayrer conclusively proved, from the experience of the Lawrence Orphanage, that, under proper management, children could thrive in India as well as in England, not only in the hill stations, but in the very plains of Bengal. The notion that children cannot thrive in the tropics is based on the fact that soldiers' children brought up in India are frequently unhealthy. . . . The healthiness of children has improved pari passu with that of adults in all colonies. The death-rate of European children is now considerably below that of native children, and, in some colonies, it is decidedly lower than in many European districts.

NO DETERIORATION IN TWO CENTURIES.

That white people cannot exist longer than three or four generations in the tropics is apparently another fallacy:—

Sir Clements Markham, in a valuable paper which he read at the Seventh International Congress of Hygiene and Demography, put together all the available information, much of which he had carefully collected himself, and proved that families of pure European blood had been settled for upwards of two centuries in places within the tropics, and that in each case the living representatives were quite equal to their progenitors in moral and physical development. That a sudden change of

habitat may produce a temporary reduction of fertility is undoubtedly a fact, but it is likewise true that this function soon becomes re-established, and may even increase considerably, as is proved by the Spaniards in Cuba and the French in Algeria. The same thing occurs in animals and plants. European fowls became almost sterile when first introduced into Bolivia; now they are once more exceedingly fertile.

The real obstacles, the writer goes on to show, are "not temperature and moisture, but living organisms": savages, wild beasts, poisonous reptiles, bacilli of disease. Immunity from the last is surely not beyond the range of preventive medicine. Much might be learned from precautions adopted by the natives themselves. Care should be taken to select healthy localities for residence. Towns have been too fatally erected on the deadly alluvial soils at the mouths of rivers. Immigrants should time their arrival some months before the rainy season, which is especially dangerous to new-comers. Diet should be adjusted, but total abstinence from flesh and alcohol is not necessary.

WHITES CAN WORK IN THE TROPICS.

Yet another prejudice is assailed :-

It has been frequently repeated that if Europeans wish to live in tropical countries they must be free from outdoor physical labour. The belief that the white man cannot work in the tropics arose greatly from the assertions of the advocates of coloured labour. It is certainly disproved by facts. Farm labour is carried on by white men in Central and South America, in tropical Australia, in South Africa, in the West Indies, and in India, with no worse consequences than in temperate regions... With the exception of low, swampy districts, experience in all tropical regions has proved that white men are far more healthy when engaged in outdoor labour. The truth about the labour problem is that white men are unwilling to work; they go to the tropics with a fixed resolve to gain wealth by coloured labour, which only too often is another word for slave-labour.

MORE ROOM FOR THE WHITE MAN!

So the writer confidently concludes :-

The sanitation of the unhealthy tracts in tropical lands may seem at first a hopeless task, but intelligence, energy, and science will surely triumph. The genius of man, which has united transcontinental seas, tunnelled mountains, changed the course of rivers; which has stubbed up the forest and drained the fen; which has turned the desert into a garden, and substituted useful plants for the noxious produce of the jungle—such a power can surely in time render habitable the vast and rich territories which lie within the tropical belt.

The Hon. Truxton Beale, formerly United States Minister to Persia, has a short article in the Forum for July on the same topic. Mr. Beale declares that the solution of this problem is merely a matter of time, and pins his faith to science to settle the question. It is mainly a question of necessity. India has been made habitable only for an official class merely because there has never been any necessity to make it so for any other class. But the Chinese, driven forth by the pressure of their dense population, have prospered in all climes from Siberia to the torrid swamps of Java and Sumatra. With science at our command we may solve the problem even more successfully:—

The science of reducing the temperature of rooms and buildings is still in its infancy; yet a Government arsenal already exists in Marseilles—that hottest of European cities—where the temperature is so reduced, by artificial means, that artisans can work there with comfort during the hottest months. Chemistry has so reduced the cost of artificial ice that it is now frequently used in preference to the natural product. The utilisation of liquid air for cooling purposes will be more effective than anything else hitherto discovered, as it will make the air in rooms not only cool, but as pure as the most bracing mountain air.

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THE YELLOW PERIL IN QUEENSLAND.

MR. T. M. DONOVAN writes in the Westminster Review on Oueensland politics and federation. He gives a very unpleasant view of the ethics of Queensland politicians.

The goal of a successful Queensland politician is a life Government billet at a salary ranging from £1,000 to £3,500 per annum. When a big gun in Queensland politics shows any sign of exploding in his own camp, gets incisively critical, or, more dangerous still, acts the part of the candid friend, his mouth is immediately closed with a travelling commission carrying a big salary and expenses. . . . If he is a little fish, he is put on a Royal Commission at £300 a year and expenses an addition to his £300 a year as a member of the Legislative Assembly. . . . In extreme cases, he—the candid friend—has to be taken into the Cabinet, which sometimes ends in the Cabinet being taken in by him. The rail-sitting critic of a few years ago becomes the Premier of to-day.

It is a sad story Mr. Donovan tells, of corrupt politicians, corrupt constituencies, and capitalistic He looks to Federation as a cure for all ascendency.

their political ills :-

Federation will bring us statesmen, an honest democratic franchise, and will, no doubt, in a short time rid us of the Asiatic and coloured-labour curse. Under the federal flag a piebald race will be an impossibility. The desire for union with the sister colonies is very strong in Queensland, and in none of the other colonies is the sentiment in favour of Australian nationality so universal and deep-rooted. The instinct of the negocial talls there that unless their best hards in the Court of the people tells them that, unless their brothers in the South stand shoulder to shoulder with them in keeping out the Asiatic and other coloured aliens, the greater part of their magnificent patrimony will fall into the hands of the yellow races. Already in North Queensland one out of every four is a coloured alien. At this rate it will be only a question of time until the white man is driven out. The northern coastal climate being in favour of the Chinaman, Japanese, Cingalese, Javanese, Malayan, and Kanaka, total exclusion alone can save Queensland from the coloured problem of the United States, or, in the no-distant future, from a clear rout of the white man south of Capricorn. For we a clear rout of the white man south of Capricon. For we must remember that we are not dealing with the simple negro and gentle (?) Kanaka. We have to fight industrially the hardworking Chinaman, and the hardy, intelligent, almost Yankee, Jap. The Jap has already captured the industries of Thursday Island, a frontier town near Cape York. He is coming in wholesale during the last two years. In that time Japanese have increased in Queensland from five hundred to over three thousand. Japanese brothels are now established in every port town along the coast, and in a good many inland towns as well. This glaring yellow curse will, no doubt, gradually filter down the coast to the Southern colonies. Queensland is the only colony of the group which signed the Japanese treaty with the mother country; the others are keeping a free hand to deal with a possible Japanese invasion. The Tory Continuous Ministry of Queensland boasts of a secret protocol between the Queensland Government and Japan regulating the admission of Japanese to Queensland sugar plantations. The truth is, the present dominant party are under the influence a secret but provedly influence. party are under the influence-a secret but powerful influenceof the financial institutions, and whatever promotes dividendpaying schemes the law and the Administration favour. . . .

An unlooked-for evil has arisen, Kanakas are now among the homes of the people, bringing leprosy and immorality in their train. A Liberal renegade has said: "It is sad to think that our white population is now providing prostitutes for our Kanaka population."

THERE is an excellent paper by Mr. Wm. Archer in the Pall Mall Magazine for August, in which he discusses the present relations of North and South in the United States. He admits the unifying influence of the Spanish War so far as the younger portion of the population is concerned. The aged Southerner is still unreconciled.

WANTED-AN ENGLISH BAYREUTH.

An unsigned article in the Westminster Review on "Music in the Provinces" raises the question, Are the provincial towns more musical than London? The writer answers that they appear to be so. London has an immense public, but of a varied and volatile character; she has force, wealth, skill, education, but music languishes, and clamours for municipal or Imperial subsidies. The writer asks, Can she offer a suitable environment? The sordid commercialism of London surroundings and the endless dissipation of rival attractions form no fit home for the cult of music. Why not seek a better environment?-

In many provincial cities, and especially watering-places, though limited in resources, there are certain advantages to be found from the point of view of the musical director. Among these may be enumerated the more pleasing environment of rural scenery, the sense of space, unsuffocated by the pressure of many and rival enterprises and the plethora of talent, the comparative leisure of the inhabitants, in the latter case often sent there for the purpose of rest, or to be cured from the ills which lie in the wake of the busy world left behind. In a word, the visitors are compelled to listen to the music because they have nothing else to do, and under these circumstances the music absorbs them gradually heart and soul with an unspeakable intellectual power, not necessarily unpractical because it is unmaterial, which soon pervades the whole neighbourhood from the centre where it is constantly exercised.

The British public are awakening to the sense of purely intellectual delights after visiting the musical centres of the Continent. Why not have the same at home? The British Isles abound with places of exquisite beauty, of wild and rugged and rocky hillside, of lake and river and woodlike stretch, and rich with the picturesque remains of historic antiquity and the monumental piles of a bygone day. All that are wanting, or rather have been wanting, are the mesmeric influences of the arts of the stage—concert, theatre and opera-house.

-IN DERBYSHIRE.

The writer suggests Buxton as one of the small cities destined to thrive in part by musical and dramatic

Satisfied with the artistic potentialities of the place, Dr. Churchill Sibley has determined to make the musical produc-tions of the Buxton Pavilion of the first order. The familiar band has given way to the grand orchestra, capable of interpreting under his skilful hand the greater works of the classical and romantic composers in a most cultivated style. The idea, if bold, is a good one, and lovers of the stage arts, delighted to have a Homburg or a Wiesbaden so close at hand, will wish him every success in an enterprise which, in our humble opinion, given the trend of British progress, cannot be a failure. . . . Who can prophesy whether we shall not have one day an English Baireuth?

Yet the writer will not altogether despair of London, which is progressing by such giant strides. "We know," he says, "it is in an age of transition, somewhat like that when Cæsar found his Rome of brick and left it built of marble."

Good Words for August has an excellent topical article by Mr. I. D. Hilton on "Thirsty London." Rome, says Mr. Hilton, was far better off than London in the matter of water supply, having a supply of 300,000,000 gallons a day, or 50 per cent. more than London with her greater population. Yet with London's supply we could fill a lake a mile long, a quarter of a mile broad, and five feet deep. This water is supplied by eight companies, of which six draw supplies from the Thames.

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TWO RUSSIANS AND AMERICA.

A PLEA FOR A RUSSO-AMERICAN UNDERSTANDING. THE North American Review for July contains a long and remarkable article by M. Vladimir Holmstrem, prefaced by some introductory words by Prince Ukhtomsky, under the title of "Ex Oriente Lux." M. Holmstrem's object is to prove that England is aggressive and Russia peaceful; that England is aggressive and Russia peaceful; that England is inimical to China and determined on her disruption, and Russia friendly and desirous to preserve her; and that Russian autocracy has nothing in common with Cæsarism, but is a national idea of unity which fits, her for alliance with America against English Imperialism. M. Holmstrem's article is the more remarkable since he has his facts at his fingers' ends, and has read all our English speeches and publications on Asiatic affairs in a way which it is devoutly to be wished English publicists would reciprocate.

RUSSIA'S JUSTIFICATION.

M. Holmstrem begins by giving his interpretation of the spirit of Russian autocracy, the failure to understand which is, he declares, the cause of the attacks made on Russia by Western politicians:—

"All possible freedom, on condition of acknowledging the highest Russian ideal of common interest and creed as developed in the service of the *idea of unity*"—such is Russia's internal policy as understood by her best representatives, who not infrequently wage war with the "tchinovniks" (officials of the State) on account of the false interpretation placed by the latter on this truth. The unity of Russia is personified in the Tsar and can find no other expression, such as parliament or congress, because such institutions would mean political slavery not only for the great mass of races of an inferior degree of civilisation, but for the bulk of the Russian peasantry as well.

ENGLAND AN OUTSIDER.

America, says M. Holmstrem, is also a universe, in the sense that it brings into close contact and harmony elements of various origin, creed and disposition, assimilating them to one another and welding them into an indissoluble whole. But in this assimilation England blocks the way. In America, as in Asia, the English are outsiders, and in both continents their influence is artificial, enforced and temporary. The Imperialism of Canada, the fisheries of Newfoundland, the internationalisation (which means English predominance) of the Nicaragua Canal, the tripartite rule in Samoa, the West Indies, and English influence in Central and Southern America—all these are questions in which America must reckon with English designs and aspirations. What, therefore, are the advantages to the United States of throwing in their lot with England?

SOLIDARITY IN CHINA.

In China the interests of America and England are equally antagonistic. But between the Russian policy, expounded by Prince Ukhtomsky, of preserving the independence of China, and America's true interests, typified in the International Institute scheme of the Rev. Gilbert Reid, there is real solidarity:

I repeat that the independence and integrity of China is a fundamental principle of Russian policy in Asia. On the other hand, Mr. Gilbert Reid thinks of upholding the Chinese Government by improving the ruling classes and the *literati*; he would reach the masses by the best channel, through the established power, the classes. Instead of sweeping them away by a revolution which would rob the people of their natural leaders and bring on the disruption of the land, attended by unspeakable misery for all, he intends to utilise the forces now existing. Certainly he has α practical mind; he realises that the carrying out of his scheme by the co-operation of all the Powers, the

bringing them into close and friendly contact in the task of promoting China's welfare and enlightenment, would save the empire from being torn to pieces, and that consequently the "open door," as implying the integrity and independence of China, would be preserved, American trade promoted and American influence maintained.

ENGLAND'S POLICY.

M. Holmstrem proceeds to quote English writers who have urged the British Government to take "the lion's share of China," and to "occupy the Yang-tse region and Southern China," and wonders what effect such declarations would have if made in the Russian press. He quotes from Mr. Colquhoun, who, basing his opinion on the fact that "China's wealth is undoubted; she is of greater value than the Indias; her people are peaceful," declared that she ought to be seized! M. Holmstrem declares that Mr. Colquhoun's policy has been adopted in all its details, the advance from Burma, Shanghai and Hong Kong being begun at all points simultaneously. Such facts ought to make America distrustful:—

England tried to rouse in the United States an enthusiasm for the open door, and in the meantime was working on the lines of a "sphere of influence" policy; she took over Wei-hai-Wei from the Chinese on the avowed pretext of upholding the integrity of China, which, as the English maintained, was menaced by us, and never thought of upholding China's integrity against Germany, invited Italy to take a share in the spoiling of the empire, and yet still keeps Wei-hai-Wei.

AMERICA'S TRUE INTERESTS.

America's true policy is to assist in the preservation of the real integrity of China:—

If the Americans view their progress toward Asia and their participation in the Asiatic question in the way I have indicated, this movement will mean to them increase of power and spiritual renovation, and will be heartily welcomed by the Russians. On the other hand, if they follow the lead of Great Britain, and view their advance in the Asiatic East in the Western Anglo-German sense, as that of conquerors coming with the "mailed fist" to subdue the Oriental nations, dealing death and destruction to their spiritual individuality, then will they simply be committing suicide; they will destroy the foundations of their State and endanger their democracy, which will die out as Western imperialism gains ground.

HUMAN MONSTERS IN CHINA.

An article in the Mercure de France by M. J. Drexelius gives particulars of a hideous form of human traffic carried on in China, by which human beings are transformed into the semblance of animals for purposes of exhibition. The skin is taken from the whole surface of the body, and replaced with the skins of animals, generally bears or dogs, an operation lasting a long time and causing intolerable agony. The victim is then made dumb to complete the illusion and to take away all possibility of complaint. A Chinese journal thus describes the appearance of such a human animal exhibited in the Kiangsi: -His whole body was covered with the skin of a dog, he could stand and sit, make inarticulate sounds, and generally act as a rational being. A mandarin who heard of this extraordinary monster ordered him to be brought to his palace. "Art thou a man?" he asked, and received an affirmative shake of the head, and the human dog traced in the dust five characters representing his name and native place. Enquiry showed that he had been stolen and subjected to long tortures. His master declared that hardly one victim out of five resisted the process. A still more horrible means of obtaining human monsters is by grafting infants on to grown men, the blood vessels being joined.

WILL RUSSIA SHUT OUT ALL FOREIGN SHIPPING?

A SENSATIONAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

A WRITER in the Formightly signing himself "S." gives his second instalment on "Russia's great naval enterprise," the connection by canal of Baltic and Black Sea. He declares the ideal of Russian policy "involves the exclusion of foreign competition." He observes in an aside, "Did the United Powers adopt a policy similar to that of Russia, we should soon hear suggestions from St. Petersburg for a Free Trade Conference at the Hague." Among Russia's "preliminary measures" the writer mentions the new law restricting the right to trade between Russian ports to Russian vessels, so as to secure the local carrying trade; the guarantee of the Russian Government to refund all dues levied on Russian vessels passing the Suez Canal to or from the Far East, and the abnormal duties placed on imported goods. Russia is beginning to close her ports to foreign shipping, we are told. Sevastopol will be closed to shipping on the 1st of next September. "The remarkable progress made in the last few years has been arrested, and trade annihilated by a single edict against which there is no appeal. Russia prefers to have her naval and commercial ports on the mainland, where she has the country behind her; such is the suggestion. The writer advances this categorical statement:—

Now a decree has been issued, but not yet officially published, by which the principal ports in the Black Sea, the Baltic, and the Far East, are to be permanently closed to foreign vessels in

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For some time past there have been rumours to this effect, but I am able to state, on reliable authority, that this measure has

been decided on.

With the exception of Nicolaiev on the Black Sea, of Dünamünde and Cronstadt in the Baltic, and Vladivostock in the Far East, I am not able to name these ports, though the decree includes others which are wholly commercial. It is for this reason that large sums of money have been voted to make harbours, which are practically to be dug out to accommodate foreign shipping on the Baltic and on the coast of the Crimea. By closing her ports Russia has two definite objects in view: if trade follows the course taken by foreign shipping, foreign enterprise will soon create flourishing centres of commerce, and Russia has great need of them; if the old-established centres continue to receive foreign trade, which is not unlikely with tariffs militating in their favour, she will secure the carrying trade. If this law be permitted to come into operation, it will be nothing less than a calamity for Europe; but on this head I do not propose to enlarge further than is absolutely necessary to show what a powerful instrument the waterway will be in enabling Russia to carry on her campaign against foreign shipping. Scattered along the coast, foreign shipping will shipping. Scattered along the coast, foreign shipping will gradually decrease in proportion as Russia is able to do without it, and the produce of other countries will be excluded in due proportion as Russia augments her own.

FACTS about Porto Rico of a practical interest are told by Mr. H. M. Wilson in the July Engineering Magazine. The island, consisting as it does of a mountain range, and watered continually by rain from the Atlantic, offers splendid opportunities for the development of waterpower, direct and transmitted by electricity. Though the average rainfall is heavy, it is found chiefly on the north coast. There is "an authentic record of nearly three years without an inch of rainfall" near the extreme south-western end; but even on the north side at Guayama "there is one record in 1893 of thirteen months without a drop of rain." American umbrella vendors will have to exercise care in selecting their location in the new province.

THE AMERICAN AND THE IRISH SPIRIT.

MR. CHARLES JOHNSTON contributes to the Atlantic Monthly for July a very interesting study of "the true American spirit in literature." He kindly sums up his conclusions:—

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We have reached this result, then, in our analysis of the American spirit in literature: floods of light, meagre colouring, no atmosphere at all. The writers of the future must give up everything which depends on the atmosphere of the Church, with its mystery and tradition, and the atmosphere of the palace, the castle, and the court. All these things will be stripped off, as the mist vanishes before the noonday sun; and we shall have plain humanity, standing in the daylight, talking prose. American writers will have to pull their books through without weather, in a larger sense than that meant by Mark Twain. Some of them have already tried to do so, with very notable results.

He takes as most characteristic of the American spirit these four writers—Bret Harte, G. W. Cable, Mark Twain, and Miss Mary E. Wilkins. He makes one side-remark apropos of the absence of the religious atmosphere from American literature, which is worth

putting in prominence :-

To get a visible expression of the spirit of the Gospels we should have to go to Ireland—to Ireland, with her pensive and poignant sweetness, her unworldliness and sense of failure; where veils of soft mists shimmer with pale rainbow colours, where the hills are covered with the silvery greyness of doves' wings. There is a subdued colouring about the roses; their leaves have a moist freshness, a gentle greenery, like the colours of old stained glass. There is a faint opalescent lustre about the mists; the damp bark of the trees passes through endless shades and soft half tones. There is a wistfulness in the face of the natural world, speaking of the springs of hidden tears. There are a hundred faint gradations in the greyness of a single valley, a softness and tenderness in the growing buds when the dawning days are silvered with dew.

The Lady's Realm.

THE Lady's Realm for August is full of the matter which ladies delight to read. Noticed elsewhere are the sketches of the Queen at Windsor and of the Archbishop at York. A symposium is held on the ancient question of long engagements or short. Lady Arabella Romilly emphatically declares for short, Evelyn M. Lang leans to long. Ella Hepworth Dixon pronounces the long engagement a modern institution, and the Hon. Mrs. Armytage answers in effect, "Circumstances vary." A sensible suggestion is made of valley cycling tours in Germanytours which by keeping to the valleys avoid steep roads and secure delightful scenery. The valleys suggested are those of the Main, the Moselle, the Aar, the Lahn, the Rhine, and the Nahe. Polo and its haunts are described by Mrs. Stepney Rawson in her sketch of Hurlingham and Ranelagh.

"GROG" is a word with a winding history. Writing in Gentleman's on some causes of changes in dress, C. Fortescue Yonge observes:—

The old-fashioned grogram no doubt survived in Cranford long after it was forgotten elsewhere, save in the name of "Grog"! Grogram (gros-grain) was a mixture of silk and mohair; the famous old Admiral Vernon (1684-1757) used to wear a grogram coat, which made the sailors term him "Old Grog," and that name was afterwards transferred to the mixture of rum and water he introduced into the navy.

At the close of the paper the writer reports that the 25-inch waist of the Venus of Medici is becoming the recognised size in place of the regulation half-yard.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION ASPERSED:

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VIGOROUS REJOINDER TO SIR GEORGE TREVELYAN.

THE Quarterly Review is provoked by Sir George Trevelyan's "American Revolution" into the severest criticism, both of him and his heroes. The writer finds in the work a "disagreeable surprise":—

Animated by a spirit not that of history, and we should hope not that of politics, he has gathered up all the Whig traditions, animosities, and jealousies of the eighteenth century, and has flung them by way of defiance on the threshold of the twentieth, at a time when the dying nineteenth century had come to look upon them with somewhat of disdain. He has endeavoured to outdo all the panegyrical portraits, painted by popular artists in America, of the Fathers of Revolution. He has tried to outshriek the annual declaimers against the "Boston Massacre." He has contributed, as far as he can contribute, to revive in the minds of Americans the hatred of Britain which in past times has retarded the progress of civilisation, and which has lately, we had reason to hope, been somewhat dulled by the national recognition of British friendliness at a critical time. He has exhibited a singular and, to us, quite unjustifiable hatred of King Gorge III., of the Parliament, of English laws, English policy, and English society during the memorable period covered by his volume.

The reviewer sets himself to show that the British side in the struggle is much less black, and the American side much less white, than the baronet has painted them.

A CONSPIRACY OF CONVICTS AND PURITANS.

He point-blank assails the common notion that "Independence was a public necessity forced on the Colonies by a tyrannical mother country." He argues that it was "the triumph of a deliberate and long-pursued policy." He questions the veracity of Franklin, when he declared, in 1775, that he had never heard a hint of a wish for separation. Yet Tom Paine's open plea for Independence in 1776 is defended by Americans as expressing the general feeling of the people. Mr. Cabot Lodge says that a powerful minority in the colonies was bent on separation. The origin of that party the reviewer finds "in the vessels which carried Puritans to Massachusetts and convicts to Virginia." He quotes Mr. John Fiske to prove that between 1717- and 1775 not less than 10,000 convicts were shipped to Virginia from the Old Bailey alone. The notion that Virginia was peopled by the aristocratic, loyal cavalier is only partly true. The spokesman of this convict tribe was "Patrick Henry, the shiftless adventurer": just as the Puritan set found voice in Otis and Paine and Adams.

GEORGE III. NO TYRANT.

The reviewer takes up cudgels on behalf of the King:—
* Few of our Kings have had such hard measure dealt out to them as King George III. Yet he had the private virtues which all men respect, and many of the public qualities which men of principle admire. He gave a splendid example of domestic purity and of official industry. He encouraged agriculture, and was not indifferent to the interests of art, science, and literature. . . . We are told he was a tyrant, and represented a tyrannical policy. But King George's tyrannical hand never fell on the shoulder of a single Colonist. If he was a tyrant, he tyrannised in good company, and with the sanction of law and custom, and of the political ideas of his day.

TAXATION NO TYRANNY.

The alleged tyranny of Parliament is similarly disposed of. The very champions of the Colonies at first recognised that they ought to submit to taxation:—

But Chatham came down to Parliament to denounce the taxation he had proposed to put on, and Franklin exhausted his great ingenuity in stirring up hatred against the necessary measure he had acquiesced in. These inconsistencies leave us in an uncomfortable frame of mind regarding human veracity . . . The wisdom of the government of the day has been attacked and condemned for the schemes of colonial taxation which were adopted. But when all precedent was with them, when necessity pressed, when Parliamentary history and law were on their side, whence was their wisdom to be drawn? History was barren of warnings; political philosophy was silent; the statute-book was full of encouragement, and the colonies had always acquiesced in such legislation as was imposed on them. To press the right under new conditions was, as the event showed, impolitic, but it is difficult to see in what sense it was tyrannical.

The opposition to taxation went in due course through three phases. At first it was, No internal taxation; next it was, No taxation without Colonial legislation; finally, No taxation without represented in England. Never was there perhaps an 'unrepresented' country so well represented as America was in the British Parliament. The services of Chatham, of Burke, of Barré, of Conway, of Fox were at the disposal of all the Colonies; and the Colonial agents were extra members of the Cabinet, constantly consulted by Ministers. The benefits of legislative interference were greater than the impositions.

The writer warmly repels the charges of greed, immorality, and tyranny made against the British Governors, and cites testimonies to the contrary. He then assails Sir George Trevelyan's panegyric on the Fathers of the Revolution, and quotes contemporary testimony to show they were far from the saints and heroes pictured by Fourth of July rhetoric. Arthur Lee, an envoy of Congress at Paris, insinuated that Silas Deane, a fellow envoy, had connived at a financial fraud on Congress. Deane in turn declares Lee to be "a suspicious, quarrelsome, false-hearted knave, whose word was totally unworthy of consideration."

FRANKLIN A SORDID DEBAUCHEE!

Benjamin Franklin is set by the reviewer in a very unpleasant light. Of him Lee wrote officially in 1779: "Neither my reading, experience, nor imagination can furnish me with the idea of a mind more corrupt nor that labours with more cunning and systematic constancy to carry that depravity into execution."

Sir George has contrasted the profligacy of the Earl of Sandwich with the high morals of Franklin. But, rejoins the reviewer, the Earl, if a rake, was no hypocrite; and, he adds, Franklin's private character is beyond all defence. His life at Paris was notoriously bad:—

John Adams describes Franklin during the same period as "depraved in his morals," and accuses him of "extreme indolence and dissipation." Every one knows that all of Franklin's children were illegitimate, and that for one of them he had obtained from the tyrant King George III. a comfortable governorship. And if any reader cares to know how sordid and mean the self-revelations of a debauchee can be, let him turn to the "Works" of Franklin (ed. 2, vol. i., p. 106) and read Franklin's own account of his immoral practices and his reasons for marrying. We do not care to taint our pages with the story.

Hamilton is quoted as testifying to John Adams possessing a "vanity without bounds and a jealousy capable of discolouring every object."

THE VICES OF THE COLONISTS.

Sir George's eulogy of the virtues of the Colonists stings the reviewer into this retort :—

Do we find that among a people who prided themselves on a superior sanctity, there was any evidence of that superiority? Let the intellectual dominance of Voltaire, of Jefferson, and of Tom Paine afford some reply. Do we find that among a people who talked much of freedom and the inalienable rights of man, there was any real appreciation of freedom? Let the persistent maintenance of slavery, the bitter hostility to the liberties we

conferred on the Catholic French in Canada, and the Puritan legislation of New England, afford a sufficient reply.

Their education was poor. Their merchants are charged with avarice, inhospitality, and smuggling:—

Horse-racing, gambling, duelling, and dissipation were the main occupation of the young planters of the South. The condition of the working-class was deplorable. In regard to wages, food, clothing, and shelter, the details of life in that class are unpleasant reading. The prisons were foul and full.

A horrible tale is told of a Black Hole in Connecticut, a prison in an old mine, where every barbarity and indecency was practised. The convict population of Virginia and the number of illegitimate children born to them were of a character that the very negroes looked down on them as inferiors.

ANOTHER VIEW OF THE BOSTON TEA-PARTY.

"The Boston Massacre" is pooh-poohed as a simple act of self-defence by soldiers whose patience had really been exemplary. American writers are quoted to the effect that Mackintosh, a prominent actor in the "Boston tea-party," was "as thorough a ruffian as ever met justice at the hands of a vigilance committee." The reviewer remarks that "many among the mercantile class were in a desperate condition. They had smuggled enormous quantities of tea; they were liable, if the Indian tea was landed, to be undersold in the market, and, if discovered, to be heavily fined in addition."

THE SECOND CONGRESS A "SET OF SCOUNDRELS."

The moral condition of the first two Congresses is then examined. On American showing they were marked by selfish intrigue and corruption. Some thirty years afterwards, Governor Morris observed to John Jay, "Jay, what a set of d——d scoundrels we had in that second Congress!" "Yes," said Jay; "that we had." The reviewer quotes a letter of date, 25th September, 1779, in which M. de Vergennes writes to M. de la-Luzerne, a French agent temporarily at Boston:—

His Majesty authorises you to continue the donatives which M. Gerard has given or promised to different American authors.

The reviewer adds :-

We may perhaps understand from the above one cause of the literary activity of the time. May we not extend our suspicions, and rest satisfied as to the ease with which so many American agents were able to live rather expensive lives in Paris and abroad during the war and the negotiations for peace?

The Cash Value of the British Navy.

IN Cassier's for July, Mr. A. S. Hurd sets himself to compute what the British Navy represents as a national asset. After a description, accompanied by admirable pictures, of battleships, cruisers, and other ships of war, the writer concludes:—

All we know is that the best inventive genius has produced these ships on definite scientific principles, and that they represent £108,000,000, made up as follows:—

64 battleships		200	000	***	52,000,000	
15 coast defence vessels	***	***	***	***	3,100,000	
22 cruisers, armoured	610	493	***		11,327,000	
119 ,, protected	***	040	***	114	29,037,000	
36 ,, unprotected	140	249		***	2,236,000	
35 torpedo vessels	480	***	600	***	2,300,000	
320 torpedo boat destroyer	'S	***	***	. ***	6,000,000	
98 torpedo boats	999 "-	***	***	***	2,000,000	
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In this statement no account has been taken of many important ships now building or projected. . . . If the cost of these twenty-seven ships be added to the aggregate cost of the navy, the total would be increased to just under £125,000,000.

RELATIVE TAXATION OF IRELAND AND ENGLAND.

"BRITISH Finance in the Nineteenth Century" is the theme of the first article in the Edinburgh Review. In the course of his survey the writer comes on the facts which "The Report on Financial Relations" has set in so strong a light. He points out that by the Act of Union Ireland was to pay in the relation of 2 to 15, but actually paid 2 to 24, raising the balance by debt, which in 1817 became part of the common burden of the United Kingdom:—

In 1817 the Exchequers were amalgamated, and as the revenue of Ireland was at that date only about half what it ought to have been under the terms of the Act of Union, the liabilities of that country were about halves at a single blow. This was, surely, no ungenerous treatment.

In 1850 the revenue contributed by Great Britain was practically the same as in 1817, but Ireland's contribution had declined, thanks to remission of taxation consequent on blight and famine.

MR. GLADSTONE THE EXTORTIONER!

But the reviewer does admit that Ireland has suffered harsh financial injustice—but only at the hands of Mr. Gladstone:—

If we proceed from 1850 to 1860 the case for Ireland comes into view. For during that decade Mr. Gladstone, abandoning the policy of Sir Robert Peel, extended the income-tax to Ireland, which the latter statesman had refrained from doing when he imposed it in 1842 upon Great Britain. But Mr. Gladstone went further in prejudice of Ireland. He raised the Irish spirit duties from 25. 8d. to 45. per gallon, and this example was so readily followed by succeeding chancellors that those duties had risen to no less than Ior. in 1860. All this proved a serious burden to the Ireland of those days, then terribly depopulated and shaken by famine, and her contribution rose by nearly 60 per cent. in that one decade. Stated relatively to Great Britain, her contribution, instead of being in the ratio of 2 to 24, was now in the ratio of 2 to 16, and this, too, in the days when the wealth of Great Britain was advancing by leaps and bounds! Surely this was a singularly ill-advised action upon the part of Britain.

"NO ANSWER TO THIS ARGUMENT."

The reviewer makes short work of the present day plea:—

Finally, our examination must take us from 1860 to the period in which we live, and at the present time it may be said that the relative contribution of Ireland and Great Britain is as 2 to 24, or the old proportion of the first quarter of the century. It might be thought that all this did not constitute much of a basis for a reconstruction of financial relations, but the whole aspect of the argument becomes altered when the advocates of Ireland assert that her "taxable capacity," whatever that mysterious phrase means, is as 2 to 40 in relation to Great Britain, and that, Ireland being overtaxed on this hypothesis, a large annual sum should be refunded to her. But, unfortunately, the advocates of Ireland omis a most vital circumstance. If, as they suggest, the contribution of Ireland is to be reduced as suggested to about four and a half millions, then, as the Imperial Exchequer has annually contributed a sum of about \$6,000,000 to purely Irish purposes, Ireland, on this view of the case, instead of "contributing" anything, will actually be in receipt of an annual subsidy of a million and a half. There is really no answer to this argument.

LOBSTER DOLLS, or dolls made out of the claws and antennæ of lobsters, are a peculiarity of Brittany and the Channel Islands, which Louise J. Miln describes with local flavour in the Girl's Realm for August.

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MR. CHARLES ROUS-MARTEN, in the Engineering Magazine for July, writes on English and American locomotive building. He sets out to explain why American engines are built for English railways. He finds the cause in the engineers' dispute two years ago, which led to the piling up of arrears in the engineering trade. The boom in trade which followed gave rise to a great demand on English railways for additional hauling power. The railway companies which generally make their own engines could not meet the demand, and turned to private makers; only to learn to their horror that the private makers were overdriven with business and could not promise the needed engines for a long period ahead. There was nothing for it but to send the orders to the United States.

MORE "MARGIN OF POWER."

Nevertheless, the comparison once instituted between English and American output, the writer goes on to point out serious disadvantages in English methods. The first point touches "the margin of power":—

The American locomotive engineer deems it advisable to design his engine with a very large margin of power. If an express engine is designed to take a 200-ton load at 50 miles an hour, and if that load should happen to be increased to 300 tons, the locomotive is still expected to be able to take it and keep time, and usually does so. . . . But if an English engine is given a single coach above its prescribed load, the driver at once insists upon having a "pilot," and commonly he gets one. Or should the weather be bad, with strong side-wind or slippery rail, he demands an assisting engine and is accorded one, as a matter of course.

LESS DURABILITY.

Another point is relative durability: the British engineer builds his engine to last thirty or forty years; the American thinks ten or fifteen years too long a life for his locomotive, as it will be old-fashioned, if not obsolete in type, before it is past use:—

It has been remarked by a brilliant American writer that even the small bridges over ditches or tiny brooklets are built in England to last for centuries. The same idea pervades British locomotive designing. Curiously enough, the American principle of "doing things too well" in respect to power-provision prevails in Great Britain with regard to durability, the American practice being reversed.

JUST GOOD ENOUGH TO SERVE.

Consequently the English engine has to be repaired and transformed up to date, whereas in America a totally new engine is built. The writer quotes a British engineer,

"The work in the American engines is good enough to serve its purpose and that is all. . . . There is none of that extra finish and minute delicacy of work that we put into an English engine, and upon my soul I don't know why there should be, so long as the engines serve their purpose."

This demand for excessive fineness of finish in detail is another respect in which the British makers are handicapped.

BUILT WITH A FREER HAND.

Over-precise specification also works against the English maker :-

In the English case the builders must build in strict accordance with elaborate specification down to the minutest detail, and sometimes are required to use materials or particular parts by some special maker whose name is specified. All this must be done; but still the engine as then built must fulfil all the prescribed requirements. And I am bound to add, in the great majority of cases it does so. In the United States the great principle of responsibility on the part of the contractor is carried

to much greater lengths. "Build the engine as you please," he is virtually told, "so long as you supply us with an engine that will do the work stipulated," And here again the result is usually entire efficiency.

Consequently, American builders, having patterns of their own in stock, can turn out engines at much shorter potice

THE CASE OF A BRITISH COLONY.

The writer mentions a flagrant instance of overspecification and its baneful results :--

A British colony ordered of an eminent English engineering firm twenty engines—ten express and ten goods—which were urgently needed, and for which elaborate and minute specifications were forwarded. There happened then, as now, to be a press of work on, and, if my memory be accurate, the builders required eighteen months for the execution of the order. At last the first two were sent out, accompanied by the intimation that, through compliance with the other specifications, the engines were obliged to be made each ten tons heavier than the weight limit permissible.

Naturally this caused some consternation in the colony, as it involved such extensive strengthening of every bridge over which those engines had to pass as to amount to virtual rebuilding. In the correspondence which ensued it was made clear that the builders were not in fault for the error which had occurred. But meanwhile the shortage of locomotive-power had become a serious inconvenience, and so, losing patience, the colony telegraphed urgently to an American firm to send out a dozen engines, express and freight, of the power and principal dimen-sions specified—i.e., of wheels, cylinders and weights. Those engines were landed within five months of the date on which the order was despatched, and cost £400 apiece less than the price of the British-built engines. They did all that was required of them, and turned out satisfactorily in every respect. . . . I need hardly say that this experience resulted in an absolute cessation of orders from that colony to British builders. Strangely enough, while the influence of Imperialism and Diamond-Jubileeism was at its zenith, the same colony did endeavour to place a locomotive contract in Great Britain, but on learning that, owing to the pressure of orders, this one could not be executed for about a couple of years, the Colonial Government promptly transferred its custom to the United States.

From the general purport of the article it seems that British engines are all too good for this changeable worka-day world. They are made too durable, with too fine a finish, and according to too precise conditions.

A Missionary's List of Reforms for China.

REV. G. OWEN, who has lived thirty-three years in China, informs an interviewer in the *Puritan* of the changes he would recommend in China. He says:—

If I were asked to summarise China's most needed reforms, I should begin by the proper payment of officials. Then the fiscal system demands reform—I mean the way in which the money is raised. The army requires reorganisation and putting on a different basis. Then China is almost entirely unpoliced. Peaceable citizens must be protected, and rowdyism be put down. At present, people have to catch and punish thieves themselves. Things have got to such a pass, and theft is so common, that neither horse, cow, nor donkey, not even a plough, is left in the fields at night. Everything is put under lock and key. And then education must be reformed, beginning from the very bottom and right up to the University.

PERSONAL sketches in the *Puritan* for August include papers on Sir Samuel Way, Chief Justice of Australia, Rev. F. W. Macdonald, M. A., President of the Methodist Conference, and Dr. Norman Walker, editor of the Free Church of Scotland Monthly. Mr. J. M. Fergusson recalls "a memory of Matthew Arnold delivering a lecture from the pulpit of a Presbyterian church in Princeton, U.S.A."

THE TRANSFORMATION OF SIBERIA

BY THE GREAT RUSSIAN RAIL.

It is a most attractive account which Mr. W. Durban gives in the Contemporary Review of the Trans-Siberian Railway, its route, its actual and probable results. Its five foot gauge is uniform with all Russian railways: "the great height of the carriages, proportionate with the width, adds to the imposing aspect of the trains." It is solidly and durably built: "all the permanent bridges are of iron:" the bridge over the Irtish is four miles long, and its piers are stupendous.

GREAT INTERNATIONAL AWAKENING.

The effect of this wonderful undertaking will be the opening up of Siberia, making it easy of access in any spot, and the development of its incalculable but splendid resources and capabilities. . . . Russia is about to become, in a pre-dominant sense, an Asiatic Power. In a few years she will be able to supply all her essential needs from her territories beyond the Ural. . . . Siberia is the greatest country in the world so far as mere magnitude is concerned; and this huge territory is one vast repository of undeveloped resources, both mineral and . . A great disturbance of things is at hand, as the nations of Europe are about to realise. Great awakenings await our statesmen and our merchants. Splendid possibilities are at hand for those who may know how to use them.

LUXURIOUS TRAVELLING.

Most pleasing is the picture of the amenities of travel

The traveller who expects that on the great Siberian route he will speedily find himself plunged into semi-savagery, or that he will on leaving Europe begin to realise the solitude of a vast forlorn wilderness, will be agreeably disappointed. This great line is intended to carry forward in its progress all the comforts of modern civilisation. Every station is picturesque and even artistic. No two stations are alike in style, and all are neat, substantial, comfortable, and comparable to the best rural

stations anywhere in Europe or America.

The Great Siberian follows the rule of excellence and abun-There, at every station, just as on the European side of the Urals, the traveller sees, on entering the handsome dining-room, the immense buffet loaded with freshly cooked Russian dishes, always hot and steaming, and of a variety not attempted in any other land excepting at great hotels. You select what fancy and appetite dictate, without any supervision. To dine at a railway restaurant anywhere in the Russian Empire is one of the luxuries of travel. Your dinner costs only a rouble-about two shillings, and what a dinner you secure for the money !

RAIL AND RIVER SYSTEM WITHOUT PARALLEL.

The route has been admirably chosen :-

The track runs across the upper waters of the great rivers, just about where they begin to be easily navigable. This will enable the navigation of the Obi, Venisei, and Lena to be taken advantage of for the extension of commerce throughout their entire length. When all is finished there will not in the world be so splendid a system of communication by rail and river combined as in Siberia... In the wake of the new line towns are springing up like mushrooms. Many of these will become great cities... All the chief goldfields are in this southern latitude.

AN INCOMPARABLE LAND.

Siberia consists of three belts: the desolate Tundra, 200 to 500 miles broad; the Taiga, or much wider belt of forest; and the zone of the Steppes:-

It is the region of the Steppes, that endless natural garden which again makes Siberia an incomparable land. Sheeted with flowers, variegated by woodlands, it holds in its lap ranges of mountains, all running with fairly uniform trend from north to south, while in its heart lies the romantic and mysterious Baikal, the deepest of lakes. Through the spurs of the Taiga,

running irregularly through the lovely Steppes, passes the new railroad, which thus taps the chief resources of the land. It will open up the forests, the arable country land, the cattle-breeding districts, and, above all, the mineral deposits. Here is a fine coming opportunity for the capitalists of the world.

"THE HUB OF ASIA."

Tomsk is reached by a branch line eighty miles long :-

Tomsk will become the "hub" of Asia. It lies near the centre of the new railway system. It has a telephone system, is lighted by electricity, and possesses a flourishing university with thirty professors and three hundred students . . . Both for pasture and for the culture of cereals, the vast territory between the Obi and the Yenisei will be unrivalled in the whole world. Kurgan is the capital. It will become an Asiatic Chicago. The town of Obb is a striking sample of the magical results of the railway. Three years ago not a house stood on the site of this city of 14,000 people, in which are to-day many handsome buildings, including several churches. The whole country was till recently a scene of wild desolation.

Into this rich region will be transplanted millions of mujiks from the overcrowded and outworn Western territories. The writer concludes :-

The future possibilities of this railway are little dreamed of by the world at large. The Russians tell us that when their grand line is open throughout, the journey from Moscow to Newchwang or Vladivostock will be made in four days, and Shanghai may be reached from London in nine days. As to the fare, it will certainly be possible to go from London to Shanghai, by using this Russian line, for £40 first class, about half of the present fare to China by the cheapest sea route viâ

Youth in Command of American Industry.

Some conditions of the American iron and steel industries, as seen through British eyes, are presented by Mr. Walter Dixon in Cassier's for July. Two of his comparisons may be quoted-as to the management and as to the labour :

Under the head of management the writer took under consideration the practice which has numerous and very widereaching issues, viz., the almost supreme control exercised by young men over the largest and most important industries. One of the first things to impress a stranger is that the most enormous concerns are very largely managed and controlled by young men. The writer was not surprised that, so far as the electrical business was concerned, this should be so, seeing that is a more or less new development; but the same practice seems to prevail

Perhaps the best generalisation of the American's sentiment might be defined by the saying of the principal of a large concern, with representatives in all the large cities of the States, and whose managers are all under thirty-five years of age, when he stated that "he and his countrymen had come to the conclusion that a young man's intuitions were as much to be depended upon as an old man's deliberations," and that "you got there much quicker." This, of course, is largely antagonistic to

British practice.

As to labour, Americans have far greater faith in machinery than we have :-

The writer was told by the director of one company that they were always prepared to spend from six to ten thousand dollars on a machine which will replace one skilled man, and their works certainly appear to verify the statement. The fewness of workmen is not, however, more strange than the activity of those who are employed.... Just as our own men, generally speaking, are bent on doing as little as possible in a given time, the American workman is bent on doing as much as possible. . . There is one point in which all employers of labour are unanimous, and that is, that one of the most serious problems to be faced is the want of conscientiousness and integrity in British labour.

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A RAILWAY ACROSS THE SAHARA.

M. PAUL LEROY-BEAULIEU has in the first July number of the Revue des Deux Mondes an exhaustive paper on the scheme for building a railway across the Sahara. He says, truly enough, that no one can estimate at this early stage the precise value of the vast territories which France has acquired in Africa, some of which are undoubtedly available for agriculture, while the rest may contain as much mineral wealth as that which has made Chili, South Africa or Australia famous. The French African empire consists of three important divisions: (1) on the north, formed by Algeria and Tunis; (2) on the west, consisting of Senegal, the Ivory Coast, Dahomey, the bend of the Niger as far as Lake Tchad; and 3) consisting of the Congo territories and those on the Chari and the Ubanghi. Of these the third is the most distant, and it is where the occupation of France is least effective, and where most remains to be done in the way of exploration. All three divisions are completely isolated from one another, and communication between them is slow, precarious and intermittent. It was at the time of the Fashoda crisis that M. Leroy-Beaulieu remembered the project for a railway across the Sahara which he had supported twenty years before. If it had been built then the whole Colonial future of France, and one may even say her political future, would have been changed, and the rich provinces of central Soudan, Sokoto and Bornu would not have fallen under the dominion of England-France, in fact, would have been spared the humiliation of Fashoda, and an almost unlimited market would have been found for the products of Algeria and Tunis. M. Leroy-Beaulieu disclaims any anti-English feeling. France, he says, does not want to rob England of her possessions, but desires only not to lose her own.

ITS DIFFICULTIES.

It is not too late, M. Leroy-Beaulieu thinks, even now, to build this railway, and it would cost about a tenth part of what Russia has spent on her two railways, the Trans-Caspian and the Trans-Siberian. The line would cost some eight to ten millions of pounds sterling, a mere trifle, the price of a dozen or so of cruisers. The idea of the line is at least forty years old, and was apparently first formulated in all its beauty in 1859 by General Hanoteau, who adopted for his motto, "The tropics in six days from Paris." Subsequent events having deprived France of certain territories, the possession of which she might then have aspired to, have rendered the problem of the railway easier to solve. Indeed, it would not take rank by any means among the longest railways of the world. The distance from Biskra to Sinder, or, if it be preferred, to Kanem, on Lake Tchad, would be about fifteen hundred miles, allowing for deviations from the straight line necessitated by possible engineering difficulties. A considerable part of this enterprise could be constructed immediately within the limits of French territory which is effectively occupied. Connected with the scheme, too, is the project of uniting the great oasis of the Sahara at Air with the French Soudan, which would be about five hundred miles, or a little more, and it could be ultimately prolonged to the east as far as the Oasis of Bilma. M. Leroy-Beaulieu bravely meets the objection, which will occur to everybody, of the difficulty of building a line on a sandy desert. He denies that shifting sands are characteristic of the Sahara. Of course there is a good deal of sand, but it can be judiciously avoided; and he thinks that rocks are much more characteristic of the Sahara than anything else.

He quotes the opinion of M. Choisy, an engineer who inspected the Desert in 1880, and who declared that he had travelled for days together without finding enough sand to dry the ink of his letters. The scarcity of water is undoubtedly an important point; but M. Leroy-Beaulieu explains that small oases are frequently met with, and the dryness of the Desert is much less than is generally believed, and may be greatly mitigated by modern methods of well-sinking.

WHAT IT WOULD COST.

We now come to the important question of cost. M. Leroy-Beaulieu has inspected the line from Sfax to Gafsa, which opened up the great deposits of phosphates in the southern part of Tunis. That line passes over a desert region, and it was built in eighteen months at a cost of about £2,400 per kilometre, the most difficult portions costing about £3,000 a kilometre, and the whole line was made in anticipation of an enormous traffic. On this analogy the Trans-Saharan railway should cost not more than ten millions of pounds, for labour is cheap, and the principal expense would be in bringing the rails to it is not necessary to show any very clear estimate of the place. It may be noted that M. Leroy-Beaulieu anticipates a very large movement both of passengers and goods. The passengers would be not confined to officials and their families, but would include globe-trotters, and no doubt the patients of Mr. Cook.

THE WORLD'S INCREASING YIELD OF GOLD.

MR. H. M. CHANCE writes in the Engineering Magazine for July on "The Enormous Increase in the World's Production of Gold." He recalls his prediction, made some time ago, of a fall in the value of gold owing to its being produced more cheaply: a prediction which he claims to see fulfilled. He offers a further anticipation:—

The production of gold may therefore be expected to increase steadily for a number of years from the following sources: (1) Enlargement of existing plants; (2) Discovery of new gold fields; (3) Discovery of new 'deposits in old districts; (4) Development of low-grade mines discovered in the past but unworked because of high cost, but now worked because of better and cheaper processes, cheaper materials and transportation; (5) Working of placer deposits with steam shovels and dredges; (6) Increased production of copper, lead, and other ores carrying gold; (7) Note: The exhaustion of old mines is probably more than offset by the ability to mine cheaply at much greater depth.

How eager and thorough is the modern chase after gold may be inferred from this paragraph:—

The opening of the Trans-Siberian railway, the completion of the great North and South road through Africa, and the industrial development and railroad building in South America, open to civilisation vast regions in which gold may be found and which ultimately must be the scene of extensive mining operations. English and French capitalists have already engaged American experts to examine the Siberian provinces for promising gold deposits in anticipation of the possibility of profitable mining when cheap transportation is assured. Russians, Frenchmen and Americans are now exploring the North-eastern Siberian provinces and report extensive areas of gold-bearing territory. Peru, Bolivia, the U. S. of Colombia and Brazil are being scoured by hundreds of English and American prospectors and investors for gold mines; Western Australia is likewise being searched from shore to shore, and in South Africa the prospecting of new regions never ceases. These added to the Arctic fields (the climate of which the miner no longer fears) promise an immediate and continuing increase to the present large annual output of gold. In almost every district old mines are increasing their output, and formerly abandoned or unworked mines are becoming regular producers.

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KISSING: ITS ORIGIN AND EXTENSION.

By Professor Lombroso.

THE kiss as a theme for the criminal pathologist is a combination of ideas likely to send a cold shudder down the spine of those addicted to the gentle custom. Professor Lombroso takes as occasion for his article in the August Pall Mall Magasine what he calls "an epidemic of kisses in America." The fact that Lieutenant Hobson, of the Merrimac, was, in the course of his tour, kissed by ten thousand women, appears to him so striking as to call for pathological examination. He remarks on the reserve of the Anglo-Saxon race, which makes kissing between men absolutely unknown. Stanley and Livingstone meeting in the heart of Africa merely shake hands. This reserve makes the ten thousand kisses more remarkable.

THE KISS A LATE INSTITUTION.

The Professor notes that the kisses were given by women, not by men, and that being "superior to the other white women of Europe, the Anglo-Saxon woman is more sensitive to suggestion, more readily excited by man." The kiss being originally a maternal act, the writer argues that woman is more predisposed to it than man. He claims to have proved that "the kiss is a gesture which appeared very late in human development." It is unknown to the yellow and negro races, who rub noses instead; and in the white races "down to Homeric times it bore a solely maternal significance." The kiss "never occurs in the love scenes" described by Homer. "In ancient Sanskrit poetry, again, the kiss is always maternal" or filial.

MATERNAL, NOT AMOROUS, IN ORIGIN.

This is Lombroso's conclusion as to the origin of the kiss:-

It would seem, then, that the kiss, which amongst ancient and uncivilised peoples is unknown as a symbol and harbinger of love, sprang from the entirely maternal act of feeding commonly practised by birds, and very frequently too by savages. We are told that the Furgians do not use any kind of cup, but assuage their thirst by sucking up water from the spring through a reed. A child would die of thirst if the mother did not supply his needs by filling her own mouth with water and thence introducing it into the mouth of her babe. From this act the first kiss was probably evolved—a kiss not amorous, therefore, but maternal. Children kiss only when they have been taught to do so, and not before they have attained the age of six months. . . The lips and breast, from being exclusively maternal organs, became the organs of love. The same is true of the kiss; but it remains less characteristic of the man than of the woman. . . When a woman feels the need of expressing her highest admiration and love, it is more natural to her than it is to a man to do so by means of a kiss.

EVIL OF A CROWD-ESPECIALLY OF WOMEN.

A further explanation is found by the Professor in the suggestibility of a crowd. He believes association harmful to what is best in man. He says:—

The crowd is a domain in which the microbe of evil develops more readily than the microbe of good, because the good elements of the individual are eliminated by numbers, or by the presence even of a single morbid element. Disturbances arise mainly from the stronger influence which the few depraved persons in a crowd exercise upon it; for, being of an active nature, they oversway the virtuous, who are by nature more passive. This baleful influence is yet more marked in a crowd of women; partly because it includes a larger proportion of hysterical persons who give and receive suggestion more readily than others, and partly because, aside from hysterical tendencies, women are more open to suggestion, more inclined to run to

extremes, than men. . . . In a highly cultured race, in a crowd where women preponderated, and under conditions of the most justifiable enthusiasm, the outcome, albeit no crime, was nevertheless a breach of social decorum, a violation of that sense of modesty which is so keen in the Anglo-Saxon, for whom the price of a stolen kiss may amount to a heavy fine.

OTHER USES OF KISSES.

The Professor would strip the action of the American women from much of its indelicacy by reminding us that "the kiss may bear many interpretations besides that of love":—

It has been said that the kiss is the symbol of love and respect, of friendship and gratitude; that it is a token of peace and charity, that it has somewhat the nature of a pledge. We see, therefore, that above and beyond the maternal and the amorous the kiss is a symbol of respect and veneration, and we may add of fellowship. St. Paul exhorted his followers to kiss in token of fellowship: "Greet ye one another with an holy kiss." Amongst the ancient Romans the kiss was a sign of salutation. As a mark of reverence it is yet more common. . . .

Margaret of Scotland, daughter of Louis XI., passing through a room where the eloquent French preacher Alain Chartier lay sleeping, kissed him on the mouth. "It is not the man that I kiss," she said, "but the mouth whence issues such sublime discourse."

HOBSON NOT MAD!

Professor Lombroso has a surprise in store for his readers. He does not end, as was to be expected from his usual diagnosis, by pronouncing Lieutenant Hobson mad and the contagious centre of madness. He never hints that there is anything savouring of mental unsoundness about the naval hero! He declares, on the contrary, that "few men are so worthy of admiration and enthusiasm as Hobson, whose Merrimac exploit is one of the bravest deeds of our own times."

A Quaint Wedding Custom.

THE shying of an old shoe after a newly-married pair is a custom which has naturally aroused much curiosity as to its origin. The ancient practice of marriage by capture has often been hauled in to explain the practice: the old shoe flung after the bride was taken to be a survival of the somewhat hurried way in which her friends supplied her trousseau. A writer in Macmillan on Anglo-Saxon womanhood offers another explanation. In the old Saxon marriage:—

After the ceremony the bride's father, or guardian, gave the purchase-money to the husband, receiving from him in return a wed, or security, that he was willing to fulfil his part of the bargain, whence comes our modern word wedding. For this settlement the bride's friends made themselves responsible, and could be called upon to refund the money if the father failed to pay it. The father then gave the bride's shoe to the husband, who touched his wife on the head with it, as a sign that he claimed marital authority over her, and that he took her future maintenance and guardianship on himself. This explains the origin of the custom that we still retain of throwing old shoes on the wedding-day after the departing couple.

May we connect with this custom the German phrase for a domineering wife that "she carries the slipper"?

THE position of women at the Restoration is the subject of a short study in the *Humanitarian*, by Mr. A. R. Cleveland. He claims that "a marked improvement took place in the position of the married women at this period," and "not the less was the social status of all educated women improving." There was less of bondage and inequality.

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SUCH is the catching and rather misleading title of a crisp essay by Mr. Joseph Jacobs in the Fortnightly. As he explains in his first sentence, he does not mean the annihilation of death by the established certainty of continuous existence here and hereafter. He only means: "Death as a motive is moribund." He finds "perhaps the most distinctive note of the modern spirit" in "the practical disappearance of the thought of death as an influence directly bearing upon practical life." He frequently insists that "Death has lost its terrors and is often regarded as the last and best friend."

CONTRAST WITH THE MIDDLE AGES.

In this respect he forcibly contrasts the present with the Middle Ages. "Death was king throughout mediæval Europe." The Church was strong in the dread he inspired: "we can see from Dante how vividly a man's fate after death is connected with any survey or reminiscence of his life in the sublunary world. Death and the Devil rule over them all." But now—

The Church in all its sections is devoting its attention more and more to this life than any other. Death is regarded no longer as a King of Terrors, but rather as a kindly nurse who puts us to bed when our day's work is done. The fear of death is being replaced by the joy of life. The flames of Hell are sinking low, and even Heaven has but poor attractions for the modern man. Full life here and now is the demand; what may come after is left to take care of itself.

EXPLANATIONS OF THE CHANGE.

Mr. Jacobs suggests various causes for the change. Life in the Middle Ages was shorter and far more precarious. Modern progress has increased the security and extended the duration of life. "Nowadays death cames later, with more warnings of his approach, and takes us less by surprise. We are more willing to go, less eager to stay."

Mr. Jacobs finds another reason in the tendency to put power into men's hands after they are forty. "The forties are the decade of disillusion."

TOO BUSY TO THINK OF DEATH.

Then-a more readily admissible explanation-

The hurry-scurry of modern life leaves no one time to meditate among the tombs. The increased number of interests lowers the intensity of any single one, and prevents us from being able to concentrate our attention on the subject, which, if it is to be thought about at all, makes a demand upon our whole thought. We have so much to think about we cannot think much about anything.

Absorption in the present, in present duties and present interests, is probably the secret of all that Mr. Jacobs refers to. But when he goes on to infer that this implies a decay of belief in existence after death, the inference is open to question. A robust and active man at forty expects to live till fifty, and believes in his continued existence after forty-nine. But he thinks as little of fifty as he thinks of death. Both are beyond the horizon of immediate and clamant interest.

THE EFFECTS OF TOWN LIFE.

Mr. Jacobs finds in town life a greater readiness to forget the disappearance of friends. And town life is on the increase.

He grants that town life in loosening friendship draws closer the ties of family life. Yet it is generally the old who pass; and their passing is often so lengthened out by modern medicine as to make the end seem merciful.

"The stress and strain of modern life make us regard the cessation of life with much more equanimity than of old." Nirvana is one of the attractions of Buddhism to modern minds. Town life begets sameness of life. And, says Mr. Jacobs, "with this dying out of individuality, the belief in personal immortality tends to fade simultaneously." "We are getting more humble; we are realising the possibility that the universe can manage to get on without us. The world forgets us while we live; we are getting to fear or think that God may forget us when we die."

THE CHANGED ATTITUDE OF THE CHURCH.

People, in short, "do not think about the grave perhaps at all." Mr. Jacobs finds signs of this everywhere—in "the increasing popularity of cremation," and "the disappearance of Hell from popular theology"—

The most significant of all, however, is the attitude of the Church in all its branches. The old idea of the clergyman was of the man who prepared us for another life. This is being gradually changed to a conception of him as a social regenerator.

. . . At the root of half the socialism of the day is the thought that this life is the only one with which men have practically to do.

The keen thirst for pleasure, the hot chase after wealth, the increasing popularity of suicide, are cited as further proofs of the "dying of death."

AN IMPORTANT QUALIFICATION.

Mr. Jacobs does indeed allow that death is not dying without a struggle. In mysticism, occultism and "other obscurantisms" he sees proof of a reaction against the disappearance of death from the modern mind. This reaction apart, Mr. Jacobs finds the resultant sentiment takes two forms: the question of a future life is an insoluble mystery without practical effect on present conduct, but open to mere speculation; or personal life grows to be considered extinct at death. Just at present the former tendency seems to Mr. Jacobs to prevail.

The loss of belief in personal immortality results often either in a feverish quest after present enjoyment, or, with the higher and the better mind, there is "increased social activity and a striving to make things better all round"

AN OLD TESTAMENT REVIVAL?

Mr. Jacobs concludes with a striking reminder :-

The nation that gave the conception of righteousness to the world managed to do so without bringing death into the account at all. One of the most striking things about the Old Testament is the complete absence of death as a motive from its pages. . . . Death was dying two thousand years ago, but he revived to rule the world almost to the present day. Shall we see the revival?

The Temperature of the Ocean.

THE Geographical Journal for July contains an important paper on the temperature of the floor of the ocean and of the surface-waters of the ocean, by Sir John Murray. He brings out the striking contrast between the temperature conditions on the surface and on the bottom of the ocean:

Of the entire sea-floor 92 per cent. is overlaid by water having a temperature under 40 deg. Fahr. (under 4'44 deg. C.), while of the entire surface of the ocean only about 16 per cent. has a mean temperature under 40 deg. Fahr. (under 4'44 deg. C.). From the data available a preliminary attempt was made at a rough estimation of the proportion of the entire bulk of water in the ocean with a temperature below 40 deg. Fahr. The result arrived at is that probably more than 80 per cent. of the whole mass of ocean water has a temperature under 40 deg. Fahr., while less than 20 per cent. has a temperature exceeding 40 deg.

QUEER FACTS AND FANCIES ABOUT FISHES.

MR. MATTHIAS DUNN writes in the Contemporary Review on what he enumerates as "the seven senses of fishes." He deals with each sense in turn. He says "the eyes of most fishes are separate in their actions, so that they can survey two objects in opposite directions at the same time." This, he suggests, explains the old idea that fish did without sleep in following a ship for weeks together; one eye slept while the other eye kept watch: facts which "point to a double nervous system, or possibly to a dual existence in some of the fishes." The writer concludes from facts as to the sense of touch that "the nervous system in the bodies of fishes generally is not of a very high order" or peculiarly sensitive to rain.

THEIR VOCAL AND MUSICAL UTTERANCE.

On hearing in fishes remarkable suggestions are cited:

Dr. Day leaned to the idea that some fishes have voices which may express fear, anger, danger, and conjugal endearment . . . Dr. Day states . . . also that the corrina, a fish found in the Tagus, emits sounds resembling the vibrations of a deep-toned bell, and that other fishes give out purring noises which can be heard from twenty fathoms under water. Further, that in the Island of Borneo there is a singing-fish which sticks to the bottom of boats, and which regales the occupants with sounds varying between those of a Jew's-harp and an organ; and that a sole in the waters of Siam attaches itself to the bottom of boats and gives out sonorous music.

THEIR APPRECIATION OF HUMAN MUSIC.

The writer recounts one incident which seems to suggest the possibility of pilchards being able to appreciate sounds in the shape of human music:—

About the year 1840 large pilchard seines in the summer months, manned by some eighteen hands, were in full swing fishing in Mevagissey Bay. One of them, owned by Mr. Peter Furse, had singers of the choir belonging to the Methodist chapel among the crew, and one evening when pilchards were scarce, and no fish had been noted by the sixty craft watching the sea, the two boats of this seine closed together to practise music for the coming Sunday service. They had not done this very long before pilchards were seen springing out of the water around them. The stringed instruments were quickly dropped, and in a few minutes the men were prepared to enclose the fish; but when the sounds ceased no more fish could be discovered. After waiting a considerable time, no fish appearing, the boats again dropped alongside each other to finish their practice. The sweet sounds had not been long echoing from the cliffs when again the pilchards sprang and played around them. Fortunately, this time, the boats were in a better position, and quickly these lively creatures were surrounded, much to the satisfaction of the owner, for it was found in the morning that they had a splendid shoal, while no other seine in the bay had observed or caught any.

THEIR ELECTRIC SENSE OF COMING STORMS.

The two senses beyond the five are "the electric dermal sense" and "the magnetic dermal sense." The writer finds or divines the seat of both to be in the lateral lines of fishes. He says:—

When the storms send their earth-currents along the deep, far ahead of their course, the fishes in the track with their electric cells catch the inspiration and instantly know whether it is a gale, storm, or tempest which is coming; and they act accordingly... The feeding fish, well knowing that the storm will break up and destroy the connecting medium between their olfactories and fheir food, are anxious to take in a reserve to sustain them until communication can be again established.... It is nothing uncommon with sailors at sea to observe these electric indications at the masthead of ships before and during storms. These Corposants, or St. Elmo's fires, seem to be

nothing more than electric currents interrupted in their course by the ship, and sent into the air by way of the masts. I have seen them several times: their light is certain and distinct.

Consideration of the habits of fishes in migration and homing—the unerring directness with which they make for their shore-goal—leads the writer to infer the presence of a magnetic dermal sense. It is held that all basic rocks are highly magnetic, and their magnetic power is intensified by the friction of the waves. Possibly all shores are more or less magnetic; and the fishes may have a magnetic indication of the whereabouts of the headlands and shore. "And in this instance may not the brain itself, assisted by the dermal magnetic tube, be a substitute for the loadstone?"

IS GROUSE-SHOOTING HUMANE?

SIR HERBERT MAXWELL, writing in Blackwood on "Our Obligation to Wild Animals," calls attention to—

The remarkable and perplexing fact, . . . that neither the chosen people nor Christians are bound by their religion to pay the slightest regard to the feelings of animals. There is not a word about mercy towards dumb animals in the Sermon on the Mount; not a word in all the writings of the Fathers, so far as known to me; not a word, apparently, from all the teachers of Christianity until we reach the dawn of rationalism in the eighteenth century, when an English country clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Grainger, scandalised his congregation and jeopardised his reputation for orthodoxy by preaching the duty of humane treatment of beasts and birds. The more strange all this, because humane treatment of animals is sedulously inculcated in the Koran.

Yet while applauding mercy to dumb creatures, the writer recognises the humane results of vivisection. He does not think that sport is cruel, even in the taking of animal life. But for deerstalking and fox-hunting, both deer and fox would long since have been extinct. He takes an illustration yet more apposite to August:—

The strange part of it is that the more severely, but fairly, a moor is shot, the more surely will its grouse population increase. Very different would be the result if grouse were left to the tender mercies of each other. Take any moor of high reputation you like—I care not whether in Yorkshire or Perthshire—put it in the hands of an extreme humanitarian who objects, on principles which it is impossible not to respect, to the taking of animal life in sport, and see what the state of that moor will be at the end of three or four seasons. Instead of packs so numerous that they seem to darken the heavens as they fly over the boxes, there will be a very limited number of pairs of old birds, some barren, some with moderate families, each old cock jealously guarding his territory and furiously driving off every weaker individual of his own kind which presumes to crop his heather. These few strong old birds have asserted their right, and in virtue of their might drive away all their younger relations.

A CURIOUS hint on railway travelling is drawn from the experience of the late John Mason Cook by a writer in Blackwood:—

When years of railway travelling, which averaged annually some 40,000 miles, produced certain alarming symptoms, he made a discovery that may be worth giving to the public. He found that the threatened trouble, something spinal, disappeared when he no longer sat with his back to the engine. He always hereafter faced it, and that the principle is sound will be borne out by others whom he advised to do the same, the present writer included. All who are called upon to do much railway travelling will be wise to sit "facing" the horses.

The writer holds decidedly that it was the Kaiser's visit to the Holy Land that killed John Cook.

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A COMMUNISTIC COLONY IN THE COTSWOLDS.

DARLEY DALE describes in the Humanitarian a curious case of "Communism in the Cotswolds." a year ago the village of Shepscombe near Stroud became the abode of a small band of Communists who came from the Tolstoian Colony in Essex. "They refuse no one, honest or dishonest, healthy or diseased, moral or immoral." Among them was a Doctor of Philosophy in Leipzig University, a Fellow of the Chemical Society, and a Lecturer at the Royal College of Science:—

It is certainly a striking fact that in this little band of enthusiasts there are three other highly-educated men besides him, two of whom are graduates of one of the universities, who have had the courage, for courage it needed, to give up everything they possessed-career, money, position, home, family, propertyto live this life which to them is not only the highest they can conceive, but the only one they can reconcile with their opinions.

Only recently "a farmer from another part of England has joined the colony, bringing with him his steam-plough and all his farm implements and machinery; he has also bought forty more acres of land." Of their social life these features may be noted :-

To live in the present, and for the present, is part of their creed; the future must take care of itself, and the thought of it does not disturb them.

They do not regard Tolstoi as more than a pioneer; perfect

freedom of opinion on all subjects exists among them.

It was with the doctor's money that the Shepscombe land was purchased, but they destroyed the title-deeds, and should they abandon the property, he who will can, as far as they are concerned, claim it.

Each has his own clothes, but directly he felt that a coat or a shirt, a watch or a ring, was any barrier between him and his brother, he would renounce the article in question, counting the spiritual gain of being thereby brought nearer to his brotherman, of greater value than the watch or the ring, the shirt or the

Dress at the communal colony at Shepscombe is reduced to the smallest amount prescribed by decency, not to mention conventional requirements. The men, for the most part, wore simply a shirt, open at the neck, and knickerbockers or linen trousers, with sandals on their feet; bare arms and legs were the order of the day.

The women had also bare arms and feet, and were dressed in very short print pinafore dresses, open at the neck, and sun-bonnets; but rational dress is adopted by them on more ceremonial occasions.

They have no laws, no rules; they disapprove of all law; each one is to be a law to himself, and they trust that their principle of goodwill to men will keep them right. Love, they say, should govern the world and everyone in it; but they ignore one side of love entirely—its severity; their very doctrine of love is based on a misconception of what the truest and best love is.

In accordance with these views they reject all marriage ceremonies, religious or legal; love is the only bond which, according to them, can or should bind man and woman together; and at Shepscombe there are two couples living together in this fashion.

They are not quite agreed as to what course is to be pursued if the love between a man and woman thus joined together ceased, or if either were unfaithful to the other; the prevailing opinion seemed to be that both were free to do exactly as they pleasedto take another wife or husband if it seemed good to them to do so, but all held that when love ceased the union should cease

They carry their refusal to recognise any law or authority so far as to think it wrong for a parent to command a child, and still more wrong to punish it if it refused to obey.

They consider it wrong to take life, even the life of a beetle . . . they are perforce vegetarians . . . All the members of this colony are total abstainers, but the use of alcohol is not prohibited.

"AN OPEN-AIR REFORMATORY."

MISS EDITH SELLERS, whose studies on social questions in Europe have formed so valuable a feature of modern periodical literature, describes in the National Review "The Open-Air Reformatory at Eggenburg," in This school of correction was devised and is controlled by Dr. Schöffel, the head of the Home Office. He has been carrying on a war of extermination against the criminal class in Austria, and this is one of his most effective measures. The writer says :-

To treat a child as a criminal is simply absurd, he holds; if it has gone astray, the fault lies not with it, but with its surroundings, and no matter how depraved it may seem, he scoffs at the idea of its being irredeemable. Let it be placed in wholesome surroundings, be well fed, kindly treated, and have plenty of work to do, and it will soon become quite a different being, the Doctor maintains. On one point he holds very strong views-if waifs and strays are to be saved they must be taken into the country; nothing whatever can be done for them so long as they are in a town shut up within four walls. They must be forced to lead a healthy life out in the open air all day, and they must be humanised by having aroused, so far as in them lies, a love of the country and country ways—of animals, birds, flowers, and trees, as well as of their fellow-creatures. It was not until 1885 that Dr. Schöffel had an opportunity of reducing his theories to practice. In that year, however, the Landtag granted him the money wherewith to build a reformatory, and Eggenburg is the result.

ON THE LINES OF A HOMESTEAD,

There are at present some 300 boys in the institution, for the most part the blackest of black sheep, the Ishmaels by birth. His idea is to get them to follow the kind of life led by the sons and daughters of the peasant farmers. So he has organised his reformatory on the lines of a homestead. They are turned loose bareheaded and barefooted on the farm, and kept continually at work. During the winter months they are taught indoor occupations. Besides this physical and technical training, they receive the usual education and military drill:

They are also grouped into fourteen families, and each family is under the special care of an official, who acts as labour-master and house-father, and is responsible to the Director for the well-being and safe-keeping of all its members.

ADVANTAGES OF BARE FEET.

The boys have plenty of excellent food, the cost per head per day is rather less than 11d. There is one wing sedulously kept apart from the rest of the premises, where eighty-three girls are taught :-

The windows are wide open the whole day long, and there is not a shoe or a stocking to be seen. The Lady Superior assured me that, since her charges go bare-foot they have not had a quarter so many colds as they had in the days when they went shod. Certainly the majority of them looked remarkably rosy and well when I saw them.

A THOROUGH SUCCESS.

The boys and girls are in great request among employers. During the nine years the institution has been at work :

Of all the children who have been trained at Eggenburg, 84'4 per cent, are now, so far as careful observers can judge, leading useful lives and doing honest work in the world. They have been fitted, in fact, to earn their own living, and are earning it. Thus, in one very important respect, Dr. Schöffel's experiment is a thorough success

Miss Sellers concludes with the remark which many will be found to echo: "Would we had a few such institutions in England!"

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APPLIED SOCIALISM. VA

REMARKABLY interesting, and even useful from the practical philanthropist's point of view, are two articles published in the July numbers of the Revue de Paris, in one of which M. Lefèvre gives a concise and accurate account of the Paris Assistance Publique, while in the other M. Halévy describes the Belgian workhouses.

THE FRENCH ASSISTANCE PUBLIQUE.

As most people interested in this class of subject are aware, the French have properly speaking no Poor Law, and almost everything is done through the agency of private charity, which, whether it takes the form of asylums and hospitals managed by the great religious orders, notably by the Little Sisters of the Poor, the Sisters of Charity, and so on, or of the dole system organised by groups of wealthy Frenchmen and Frenchwomen, are not in any sense under the control of the State. The only organisation which in any way recalls our Poor Law system is the Assistance Publique, which is, perhaps, the most unpopular form of philanthropy ever devised, and is widely believed by all classes to be managed in an utterly incompetent, if not dishonest, manner. M. Lefèvre holds a brief for the Assistance Publique, and he says that, in spite of what is generally believed, it does a great deal of good work on an extremely limited income. In each quarter of Paris is established one or more Bureaux de Bienfaisance, to which all the poor of the locality have a kind of right to apply, not only when they are starving and penniless, but for letters admitting them to the public hospitals, for a doctor on the eve of a confinement, and for admission to the public asylums. The funds are not raised by any direct or indirect taxation, but the municipality of Paris doles out each year a considerable sum to the Assistance Publique, while a certain number of eccentric individuals, who have nothing better to do with their money, and who distrust the many active forms of private charity, leave the organisation their fortunes. Still, during the last twenty years there has always been a deficit, which has been made up by the town. The Assistance Publique was first organised in the year 1849, when it disposed during the first year of £120,000, but now the municipality alone awards it each year the enormous sum of close on a million pounds sterling. The Assistance Publique has under its direction a considerable number of hospitals, day nurseries, orphanages, and even convalescent homes. The Paris municipality has sometimes been accused of making the Assistance Publique a political instrument; and certain it is that those who apply to it for help are generally Republicans, and are better treated if they are known to be so. As seems to be the case in this country, where the workhouse is exceedingly unpopular with the poor, who, as we all know, will do almost anything to avoid having to go there, to be in any sense dependent on the Assistance Publique is regarded by the Paris workman as degradation far greater than that of depending for help on some form of private charity.

A BELGIAN EXPERIMENT.

M. Halévy's paper is really a study of a profoundly interesting example of applied or practical Socialism, to which the recent disturbances in Belgium lend additional importance. In 1874, two militant Socialists, Van Beveren and Pol Dewitte, met at Gand, in Flanders, amid circumstances of the utmost depression for their cause. The former was a Socialist of the German type, while the latter had been to America, and was full of

practical organisations of the Anglo-Suxon kind, Dewitte advocated the establishment of practical realisations of Socialistic theories in the form of co-operative syndicates. A compositor named Anseele was the life and soul of the movement. "Let us found," he said, "a bakery in conformity with our principles—a socialistic bakery." A collection produced a little over £3, but that was better than nothing; and the Société du Vooruit was soon selling its first loaves of bread. The apostolic fervour of Anseele triumphed over extraordinary obstacles. The serious Flemish workmen were by degrees attracted to the movement, partly, no doubt, by the name of Vooruit, which may be translated "Forward!" It is too often forgotten that self-sacrifice comes as naturally in a way to man as selfishness; and, indeed, the patrons of the new bakery had to be self-sacrificing out of their small wages, for the bread was rather expensive as compared with the ordinary bread baked under non-socialistic auspices. Gradually the bakery prospered, and new departments for selling fuel, clothes, medicines and so on were added. In 1892 the members of the society numbered 15,000, each representing a family, and the turnover was commensurate with this large constituency. The members do not receive their dividends, as we should call them, in cash, but in tickets entitling them to buy to an equivalent amount at the Vooruit shops. It gives evening parties, it has a newspaper and library of its own, it organises singing and symnastic classes. The special needs of women and children too are as carefully studied as those of the men. What an impressive spectacle this is of 30,000 lives closely united by an idea! The scheme spread in Flanders, but among the Walloon population it aroused at first no enthusiasm. Some labour troubles in 1886, however, which were suppressed by troops, disposed the Walloon Socialists to abandon their impracticable attitude and to imitate their Flemish neigh-This adhesion of the Walloons rendered the Belgian Labour Party extraordinarily strong. They exhibit a practical visible realisation of a socialistic life, whereas the Socialists of France and Germany have merely succeeded in forming political parties of the ordinary type. The Belgians have twenty-six district federations, and every day 15,000 families are fed and clothed. The production of bread, for example, rose from 1,260,000 kilos in 1889 to 7,500,000 kilos in 1896. But from the point of view of socialist propaganda the Houses of the People, to which this modest bakery movement has led, are perhaps more important. These houses, established out of the profits of the trading operations, are used for social gatherings, where cheap and healthy temperance drinks are sold (for these co-operative Socialists do not sell alcohol), concerts, meetings for the discussion of political, literary, and ethical questions, and so on. These recreations are particularly valuable, because they bring together the various members of each family, and so do much to restore the solidarity of family life which the factory system inevitably disintegrates. There is something of a religious fervour among these co-operators. Thus in some Walloon districts the workers habitually call their House of the People "the Church." It is nothing less than a silent, economic revolution that these people have accomplished. For some time the capitalist class did not realise the importance of what was going on. Then competition was tried, a large bakery in Brussels being established to sell bread below cost price; but the workers remained faithful to their own institution. Naturally there is a certain amount of jealousy between the heads of the organisation; but the discipline is extraordinarily strong.

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THE first article in the Quarterly Review is based on the Report of a Viceregal Commission on Industrial Education in Ireland. The Report was presented in June, 1898, but, though "one of the most important and valuable documents in the records of Irish education," it has "passed almost entirely unnoticed by the English press." It is "a most complete and capable summary of modern elementary education upon the side where it approaches technical instruction." Unfortunately, almost every subject dealt with is labelled "Not taught in Ireland." Kindergarten, hand and eye training, are practically non-existent in Ireland. Only two schools-both belonging to the (Catholic) Christian Brothers-earned a grant for manual training from South Kensington in 1807. Three-quarters of Irish scholars are untrained in drawing. Cookery, laundry work, and domestic science need encouragement. The reviewer remarks on "the almost entire absence of national music from Irish schools." The teaching of agriculture was provided for from 1848 by model farms; but these were so badly managed that at Glasnevin feeding-troughs of solid granite costing £7 apiece were supplied too small to admit the nose of the cow! The theory of agriculture has been taught since 1873, but with little result, owing to the purely bookish way in which instruction is given. Yet the cost per head of the Irish schoolchild is £2 6s. 61d.-almost the very same as in England.

A GRAVE PROTESTANT DEFECT.

Strange to say, the reformatories and industrial schools are declared to be the only centres of systematic industrial training in Ireland—

They are exclusively denominational, and some of the most successful work of persons who have devoted their lives to the cause of religion has been done in these institutions. Almost the only drawback to this limitation is that there has for several years been no reformatory in existence for Protestant girls, and any "young offender" of this class must of necessity be sent to prison. The industrial schools are rather more industrial and less penal than in England.

One wonders to find the Protestantism of Ulster so careless about saving young girls from the prison brand. If only the prison had been a Catholic convent, what tremendous efforts would have been made to provide a safe Protestant home for the first offender!

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY NEGLECTED.

These depreciatory observations concerning Irish education lead up to what the reviewer calls "a question of great interest in connection with the practical training of the Irish people—that of the extent to which the artistic genius of the Irish people may be capable of revival and practical application under a suitable system of industrial education":—

The high development of Irish art in the earlier Middle Ages is matter of common knowledge. But the Danish invasions and the Anglo-Norman Conquest put an end to the growth of native art in any direction. In Ireland the sword was never dry, and harsh or mistaken laws blighted what the sword did not destroy. Paradoxical as it may seem, it is really only since the Act of Union that Ireland has been free to follow her own bent and evolve an artistic and literary culture reflecting her own genius and circumstances. The manner in which she has treated the opportunity is very curious, and might well form the subject of a closer study than space permits us to give it here. Scotland, after her Act of Union, abandoned the conception of a political nationality, but developed an artistic and literary nationality, the products of which far surpassed anything she had originated under a purely Scottish government. Ireland, while persistently asserting her

claim to the mere externals of nationality, has been far less concerned about her inward, her spiritual nationality, than either Scotland or Wales, which do not concern themselves about the externals at all. Since the Union, Ireland has shuffled off her ancient language, with its thousand years of history and its striking imaginative literature, with almost indecent haste. She has neglected the priceless treasure of her ancient national music, and her Western peasantry sing the music-hall songs of London. The Irish harp and the Irish pipes have given way to the banj and the concertina. The people have even in thousands of caseschanged their names, lest any trace of their Celtic nationality should cling to them.

Even "the Celtic Renaissance" has interested the English more than it has the Irish public. Dublin University has "not in the whole literature course a single work relating to the imaginative literature of Ireland, nor in the whole history course a single book upon any period of Irish history."

THE DUM-DUM BULLET.

THE Rifle is the subject of a most interesting historical sketch in the current *Quarterly Review*. The writer treats of its development, manufacture, ammunition. He touches on the genesis of the bullet which discussions at the Hague have made famous:—

The shape of the bullet is a matter of greater difficulty than might be imagined. In the first place, the bullet is slightly bigger than the bore of the rifle; and this, with the severity of the spiral, necessitates a jacket or outer covering of hard metal. otherwise the softer material would be blown through the barrel without taking the grooving—would strip, as it is technically called—and indeed would be partly softened by the heat from the explosive and from friction. Originally the jacket was thickest at the point, and so strong that, whilst penetration was enormous, stopping power was wanting; in other words, one bullet might easily go through half-a-dozen men, yet, unless it happened to hit a vital spot or a bone, they need not be disabled, and might therefore continue to fight. This was amply illustrated in the Chitral campaign, during which our soldiers began to lose confidence in their weapon; whilst the enemy, quick to recognise the different effect of volleys, were inclined to attack British infantry armed with the Lee-Metford rather than Native infantry armed with the Martini-Henry.

The Indian military authorities at once set about designing a bullet which, whilst maintaining range, should have the required stopping power. The result was the Dum-Dum bullet—so named after the place near Calcutta where it is made—of which much has been heard. The difference in appearance between it and the original pattern is comparatively slight. The shape is exactly the same, but the jacket is differently arranged; instead of having its greatest strength at the point, it is weakest there—indeed, at the apex a small part of the core is uncovered, but does not project. It was tried in India, and was said to give better results at one thousand yards than the bullet then in use.

On its alleged inhumanity, the reviewer remarks :-

Our primary requirement in a bullet is that it shall have sufficient stopping power, whether used against man or beast. The enemy, whether civilised or savage, must be stopped in his charge; more than this is not required, but less will not suffice. There must be no question of our right to efficient armament, and this should never be forgotten by our representative at any meeting where modifications of bullets or other parts of our armamy be proposed. It happens that with the development of the rifle, in order to secure efficiency at long range, the velocity of the bullet has become so great that very severe wounds at short range will sometimes be inflicted; nor is it possible to avoid this. All that need be said is that expert testimony from observation in the field tends to prove that the wounds from the Dum-Dum or the newest pattern of our rifle bullet are, if anything, less severe than those from the Martini-Henry, and very much less severe than those from the Snider.

"THE SUBCONSCIOUS HINDU MIND":

ITS MOST DISTINCTIVE IDEA.

DR. FAIRBAIRN gives in the Contemporary Review the second instalment of impressions derived from his tour in the East, under the title "Race and Religion in India." He confesses to the great difficulty of seeing things as the Hindu sees them. Yet he finds a singular identity of intellectual attitude among the diverse races and schools of India—an identity which he calls "the subconscious Hindu mind," which, as the creation of collective experience, "antedates personal experience, and determines the processes of the conscious reason." He distinguishes it from the subconscious mind of Europe by calling the latter a philosophical and the former a metaphysical mind. He traces the peculiarity of the Hindu mind to its being surrounded by a Nature which seemed from its exuberant fertility to have a sufficient reason for its being within itself: the creative power is felt to be immanent. On the other hand, "the religion Europe believes was born in the Syrian desert, and is possessed of the transcendentalism which found its occasion in the wilderness and its cause in the human

BRAHMA.

The writer thus essays to put in speech what he describes as "the most characteristic and inexorable of all Hindu ideas, the idea which has no counterpart in any Western system":—

If we could conceive matter without its mechanical properties and could construe it as a sort of metaphysical entity, an infinite homogeneous mass, capable, without losing its identity, of throwing off atoms, or conscious centres of force, each of which should be incapable of destruction but capable of absorption into the mass whence it had come-we should have an approximate idea of ultimate being as the Hindu conceives it. But the peculiarity of his idea does not lie so much in what we may term its noumenal as in its phenomenal form: the conscious atoms that undergo ceaseless transformations according to a law which their own actions at once constitute and administer. For the extraordinary and characteristic note of the Hindu mind is that it conceives its absolute Being as realised in space and time under the form of an absolute and self-governing individualism. Brahma stands at the beginning of phenomenal or individual existence, the impersonal source of all personal being; and he stands also at the end, the impersonal bosom, as it were, which receives the depersonalised; but what lies between is no concern of his, or rather of its, only of the detached or individuated atoms. Their acts are the providence which governs, and their successive states are the creations of their own wills. They issued into individual being without any choice of their own; but only by their own choice, or by repeated choices maintained through many forms of individual existence, can they return to impersonal existence in the source whence they came.

What most perplexes the European in the East is "the spontaneous and instinctive expression of its subconscious mind:" "it thinks without effort and as it were unconsciously, in the terms of what we have since Spinoza learned to call Pantheism."

ABSENCE OF HISTORICAL CRITICISM.

The writer assumes mostly the attitude of a docile and observant student in presence of a stupendous problem; but he remarks on "the indifference to history and the inaptitude for criticism" which the Hindu mind conjoins with unwearied speculative activity. He says :-

The two things I most expected to find in India were serious difference in metaphysical ideas and considerable agreement in the critical methods of European scholars. But the exact opposite was the case: there was more agreement in metaphysics than in the methods of literary or in the results of historical

He instances a Hindu sage who met all his distinctions between early and later Vedas with the invulnerable assumption that all the Vedas are eternal. Thus, he observes, "one learns to appreciate in India the extraordinary worth and force of ancient, foreign and secular classics in education."

MAETERLINCK ON THE MODERN DRAMA

Cornhill for August contains a paper by Maurice Maeterlinck on the modern drama. He remarks on the decay of exterior action. He rules out all attempts at an "impossible marriage of past and present"-of Greek legend or Romanticist adventure with modern thought. He declares :-

The modern drama has flung itself with delight into all the problems of contemporary morality, and it is fair to assert that at this moment it confines itself almost exclusively to the discussion of these different problems.

The movement was, he says, initiated by the dramas of A. Dumas fils, and reaches the loftiest point of human consciousness "-"the limit of the resources of modern dramaturgy "-in the dramas of Ibsen.

THE PASSING OF THE DRAMA.

But, argues the writer, with the growth of "the enlightened consciousness" the conflict of duties or interests out of which the drama springs will fade away :-

None of these sombre, blind and pitiless duties which so fatally impel mankind to death and disaster will readily take root in the consciousness that a healthy, living light has adequately penetrated; in such there will be no room for honour or vengeance, or conventions that clamour for blood. Prejudices that call for tears will no longer be found there, or the justice that demands unhappiness. The gods who insist on sacrifice, the love that asks for death, all these will have been dethroned, and when the sun has entered into the consciousness of him who is wise, as we may hope it will some day enter into the consciousness of all men, no duties will be discovered therein but one alone, which is, that it behoves us to do the least possible harm and the utmost good, and love others as we love ourselves; and from this duty no drama can spring.

THE VISION OF "A NEW THEATRE."

Love, then, is to be the end of the drama as well as the end of the law: yet only, apparently, of the drama as we have known it. The writer has a vision of a "new theatre," prophecies of which are present in the upward struggling soul of man

But until such time as the human consciousness shall contain more useful passions and fewer nefarious duties, and the theatre of the world shall consequently present to us more happiness and fewer tragedies, we must still recognise the existence, at this very moment, deep down in the hearts of all men of loyal intention, of a great duty of charity and justice which undermines all the others. And it is perhaps from the struggle of this duty against our egoism, indifference, and ignorance that the veritable drama of our century shall spring into being. Hauptmann has made the attempt in "Die Weber," Björnson in "Au delà des Forces," Mirbeau in "Les Mauvais Bergers," de Curel in "Le Repas du Lion," but all these very honourable endeavours notwithstanding, the achievement has been not yet. Once this gap has been bridged, on the stage as in actual life, it will be permissible perhaps to speak of a new theatre—a theatre of peace and happiness, and of beauty without tears.

MR. CHARLES SHELDON'S story, "For Christ and the Church," which is appearing in the *Puritan*, promises to be a sort of modern "Dialogues with Devils." The second instalment, in the August number, reports another interview between the parson and His Satanic Majesty.

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MILLET'S MODEL.

THE Artist for July contains an interesting account by N. Peacock of Adèle Marier, the model who posed for Millet in "The Angelus," painted in 1859, when the peasant girl was eighteen. The writer says :-

Adèle Marier was born in Barbizon itself, and lived there all her life. Her mother dying when she was very young, Adèle was brought up by her grandfather, a Bohemian, who had settled in the small, unheard-of village, and started weaving as a means of gaining his livelihood. The house she inhabited, and in which she died, is the same long, low building where all the looms were kept.

At seventeen years of age Adèle went to Millet's to look after the children, and help the mistress of the house generally. It was doubtless her refined face and graceful appearance which appealed to the artist's sense of beauty, for from the time she first entered upon her lowly duties we constantly see her reappear-

ing in his pictures.

The "Angelus" was painted almost entirely from notes in Millet's studio at Barbizon, yet, strange to say, Mère Adèle had no recollection whatever of the man who posed with her. In reply to my question she said quaintly, "C'était un homme," that was all she remembered. It seems a fitting subject for a melancholy train of reflections that the man whose attitude of prayer has gone forth to the world as the most beautiful monument of sweet resigned toil, should be a mere waif and stray, quite forgotten by the woman at whose side he stood for many hours while the artist sought to carry out his touching inspiration, and between whom, according to the natural order of things, there were the makings of a very pretty idyll.

Mere Adèle told me that she considered "L'Attente" (for which she posed) the best of her master's paint-Millet simply represented a peasant woman standing at her cottage door, screening her eyes with her hand, looking anxiously out into the distance, waiting-without any attempt at archæological detail. The picture is as full of feeling as the "Angelus," though differing greatly from it. In the latter the religious sentiment is evoked by the sounding of the bell which announces to the workers in the fields the close of the day, cessation of labour, the sunsethour when every true peasant offers up prayer and praise to the Giver of all good things. In "L'Attente" the feeling is that of the hush of expectancy, the strained quiet of the anxious

DOORWAY OF MILLET'S STUDIO. (Reproduced by permission from the Artist.)

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JAPANESE LITERATURE.

IN Tilskueren for July, Dr. George Brandes has an interesting article on "Japanese Literature." The paper gives a comprehensive and critical review of Japanese poetry and prose from the earliest days, together with many examples of lyrical art and details as to the authors. Japan owes no debt of gratitude for progress and culture to Corea, which, unable to improve its own conditions, has had no sort of influence on the neighbouring State. Deep and lasting, on the other hand, has been the culture influence which China has exercised over Japan since the year 400, standing in the same position with regard to its history of civilisation as Greece and Rome do to our own, while India, again, has been to it what Palestine has been to Europe. For from India about the year 600, Buddhism was brought into the country, displacing the old Shinto religion, as Christianity displaced the former religions of Europe.

EARLY CULTURE.

The first book written in the Japanese language, and preserved to posterity, is the Kojiki, a book of chronicles, containing the oldest myths that form the groundwork of the Shinto religion, and which becomes more and more historical up to the date at which it concludes, the year 628. Already in 670 there were schools all over the country, and only a little later a University was founded at which the students were taught history, Chinese classics, law, and mathematics. Japan was therefore a long way ahead of Europe in the matter of general culture. The Japs of those days were also well a lyanced in painting, sculpture and mathematics. Buddha was in need of magnificent temples, and the famous colossal bronze statue of Ruddha at Nara belongs to those far distant days.

THEIR POETRY.

Japanese poetry can be traced back to the seventh century. It is in many ways different from ours, and has much narrower limits. It can boast no "Iliad," no "Divine Comedy," no narrative poem, no philosophical, political, or satirical verse. Dramatic poetry came into existence in the fourteenth century, but reached no height, and has nothing to commend it. Japanese poetry is, in fact, lyrical only, and so brief that we might call it epigrammatic. It consists of small bits, either expressing some emotion or describing nature. It is verse in praise of love and wine, expressive of longing or sorrow, descriptive of the murmur of brooks, the snow on the mountain-top, bird-song, moonlight, flowers, rain and wind. But of sunset and of starlight the Japanese poet never speaks.

And poor as the Japs are in choice of subject, yet poorer are they in forms of yersification. Their orthography would limit them to five rhymes, so they prefer no rhyme at all, and the uniform length of their syllables robs them of rhythm. The one thing that distinguishes poetry from prose in the Japanese language is the alternate use in the former of verses of five and seven syllables. A tanka, the most frequently used form of poetry, consists of five lines of five, seven, five, seven, and seven syllables
-thirty-one syllables in all. This makes a whole poem; and from the seventh century to the present day Japanese poetry has been confined to this narrow form, compared to which our sonnet, as Dr. Brandes says, is an epos. Even to-day the Mikado gives his courtiers each new year certain subjects to put into tankas. For the Japanese poets, be it noted, are all of rank, or at any rate of the upper classes. There are no humble lyrists. And amongst the bards are as many women as men. The art of writing verse is a dainty and aristocratic

accomplishment. But books are never published by any one author. Instead, the Mikado causes collections to be made of the best poems written during a given period; and one such anthology from the beginning of the ninth century furnishes us with four thousand poems.

The Japs are of a strongly rational turn of mind. Even in poetry they dislike metaphor. They never personify qualities or ideas. This would seem to show the same peculiarity of character which has hindered them from having either portrait-painting or monumental sculpture. The personal has no charm for them. They are, on the other hand, much given to rhetoric.

POSITION OF WOMEN.

Feminine influence on the intellectual life of Japan waned when the Mikado lost power and the Shoguna, or secular emperor, took the reins. With the new order came new morals. Fealty became the chief virtue; and absolute devotion and blind obedience the most sacred duty. A favourite hero in Japanese history and romance was Nakamitsu, who murdered his innocent son, and offered his head in place of that of the Emperor's son, who had been found guilty of some crime punishable by Revenge was also a sacred duty, and was a glorified theme in Japanese poetry and romance of that day, as in certain Icelandic sagas, or as love is in our own European novels. As Chinese ideas crept in and woman's influence waned, religion declined, and purity was chiefly understood to mean the refusal of a widow to re-enter the married state. Prostitution, for instance, was allowable and even laudable in the case of a young girl with poor parents to support or help; and the courtesan became the glorified heroine of every novel.

In 1867 came the great revolution, overthrowing the Shoguna, and once more giving power to the Mikado. The English language was introduced, and European culture with it; railways were laid; law, army, navy, educational system, telegraphy, all were reformed after European models. The first newspaper was published in 1872. At the end of 1894, in spite of a strong censorship, there were no fewer than 814 newspapers and magazines. Then came translations of European books; first, Smiles' "Self-Help" and Mill's "Liberty," then the works of Kant and Spencer. "Ernest Maltravers" was the first European novel introduced into Japan, and met with great success. Fénelon's "Télémaque" and "Robinson Crusoe" were translated as moral books. Fénelon's "Télémaque" and As merely light literature "The Three Musketeers," "Don Quixote," and the works of Rider Haggard and

Jules Verne are exceedingly popular.

LATEST WRITERS.

The newest Japanese authors, belonging to the Progressive party, are influenced by both Japanese and European literature. Sudo Nansui in one of his books sandwiches Japanese writers between the European ones he mentions, thus: Lytton, Bakin, Scott, Tanehiko, Hugo, Shunsui, Dickens and Ikku. He absolutely worships the political novel. The heroine of Nansui's novel, "Modern Women" (1887), which depicts Tokio as it will be when it has become a modern industrial town, is a charming dairymaid. This occupation does not denote humble position, but the reverse, as up to the present day cow's milk has never been used as food in Japan, and only a highly educated lady would dare to set at defiance the prejudice against its use as nourishment for humans.

MR. HUDSON MAXIM tells "the story of smokeless powder" from its beginning to the present time, with several amusing illustrations in Cassier's for July.

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STORIES FROM THE MAGAZINES.

C. W. HECKETHORN strings together in Gentleman's a number of anecdotes about "the Old Doctors." Here is one touching Dr. George Fordyce, who came to London in 1762:—

Unfortunately he was given to drink, and though he never was known to be dead drunk, yet he was often in a state which rendered him unfit for professional duties. One night when he was in such a condition he was suddenly sent for to attend a lady of title who was very ill. He went, sat down, listened to her story, and felt her pulse. He found he was not up to his work; he lost his wits, and in a moment of forgetfulness exclaimed— "Drunk, by Jove!" Still, he managed to write out a mild prescription. Early next morning he received a message from his noble patient to call on her at once. Dr. Fordyce felt very uncomfortable. The lady evidently intended to upbraid him either with an improper prescription or with his disgraceful condition. But to his surprise and relief she thanked him for his prompt compliance with her pressing summons, and then confessed that he had rightly diagnosed her case-that unfortunately she occasionally indulged too freely in drink, but that she hoped he would preserve inviolable secrecy as to the condition he had found her in. Fordyce listened to her as grave as a judge, and said: "You may depend upon me, madam; I shall be as silent as the grave."

Two other oddities may be quoted :-

A doctor, I forget his name, having obtained some mark of distinction from the Company of Apothecaries, mentioned at a party that the glorious Company of Apothecaries had conferred much honour on him. "But,' said a lady, "what about the noble army of martyrs of patients?"

A famous physician of St. Bartholomew's was Dr. David Pitcairn, who died in 1809. It is said that he was occasionally affected in his speech; thus he is reported to have asked a lady for a pinch of snuff in the following terms: "Madam, permit me to immerse the summits of my digits in your pulveriferous utensil, to excite a grateful titillation of my olfactory nerves."

SHAMMING DRUNK? OH, NO!

Mrs. Tooley contributes a sketch of the Archbishop of York to the *Lady's Realm* for August. Dr. Maclagan occasionally travels third-class, it appears, and Mrs. Tooley tells how narrowly he once escaped serious trouble with fellow-passengers:—

During one of his journeys about the diocese, Dr. Maclagan found himself in a railway-carriage with two drunken men. One of them complained that he had been robbed of a five-pound note, and was determined to search the pockets of his fellow-passengers. "I began to feel very uncomfortable," says the Archbishop, "as I happened to have a five-pound note in my pocket. However, I determined to sit quietly and feign sleep. Presently came the challenge: 'I say, neighbour!' But I made no answer. Then the man grabbed me by the arm and shook me violently, but I did not wake up. He kept on shaking, but still I remained impassive. Then his friend interposed with: 'I say, Bill, leave him alone, can't you? He drunker'n you are!'"

Would naturalists describe the prelate's appearance as a case of "protective mimicry"?

A MERCIFULLY LONG PSALM.

"Fra' Auld Lang Syne" is the title of a paper in Cornhill, in which Mr. F. B. Harrison gathers together several stories, hoary perhaps, but fresh to some. Here is one:—

Humour can hardly be expected on a scaffold, and, when it appears in such a scene, is usually somewhat grim. It was hardly humour which suggested the very lengthiest possible "neck-verse" to Montrose's chaplain. This unfortunate cleric was condemned to death as a punishment for his devotion to his master. Arrived at the place of execution, he was ordered to "set out a psalm." Even now he expected a reprieve; so he named the Hundred and nineteenth Psalm, which was cordially

taken up by the Presbyterian officials present. "And it was well for him that he did so, for they had sung it three parts through before the reprieve came. Any other psalm would have hanged him."

ANOTHER "HANGING" JOKE.

The date given to the next old story suggests that originality can hardly be claimed for the witticism of one of the signers of the American Declaration of Independence—"If we don't hang together, we shall all hang separately." This is the incident cited by the writer—"certainly humorous, whether it be fact or fiction":—

A Scotch parson, in the great Rebellion, said in his canting prayer, "Lord, bless the Grand Council, the Parliament, and grant that they may all hang together." A country fellow, standing by, said, "Amen, with all my heart, and the sooner the better; and I'm sure 'tis the prayer of all good people," "Friends," says the parson, "I don't mean as that fellow means; but pray that they may all hang together in accord and concord." "No matter what cord," answered the ru-tic, "so 'tis a strong cord."

"AN UNSUSPECTED ISLE IN FAR-OFF SEAS."

Pursuing her "Colonial Memories" in Cornhill, Lady Broome tells of a strange kind of honeymoon resort, more of the type that poets dream of than matter-of-fact young couples generally select:—

There are many islets, some five miles or more away from Trinidad, and towards the Bocas or mouths of the great river. These little islands are a great feature of Trinidad, and splendid places for change of air or excursions. They all have houses on them, and one tiny islet may, I think, claim to be the smallest spot of earth which holds a dwelling. It is just a rock, on the top of which is perched a small but comfortable and compact house. Beyond its outer wall is, on one side, a minute plateau about ten or twelve feet in length, and that is all the exerciseground on the island. I was assured it was the favourite honeymoon resort, which certainly seemed putting the capabilities of companionship of the newly-married couple to a rather severe test! Fishing, boating, and bathing are the resources at the command of the islet visitors, and the air is wonderfully fresh and cool on these little fragments of the earth's surface. Whenever I could make time it was my great delight to take the Government launch with tea and a party of young friends to one of these islets, and it was certainly a delightful way of spending a hot afternoon.

THE IRISH CULT OF MATTER IN THE WRONG PLACE.

Mrs. Orman Cooper supplies many instances, in the Nineteenth Century for August, of what she calls "The Humours of Ter-na-Nog," otherwise the "Land of the Young," which is an ancient name for treland. The following incident suggests that if cleanliness be next to godliness the Isle of Saints has still a step to take:—

"Granny the Thimbleman," is a woman, lives in a ditch, and probably never heard of the feminine utensil signalised in her name. She knits woollies for the "quality," and confesses to exist on "cold purtaties and point." Granny was once offered, by a courageous English visitor, a shilling to wash herself, "Gould" would have been refused coupled with such an "unnathural" condition.

"I've heerd ov' washin' a corpse, but never ov' washin' a live wan," was her remark as she turned indignantly away.

I have said that dirt is a giant hard to fight in the beautiful land of Ter-na-nog. The woman who had never heard of "washin' a live wan" is, I think, equalled by another who came to me lately about her sore leg.

"They tell me, doctor darlint, that washin' might scotch the heat out of it! But I wouldn't adventure to do it without askin' your advice. Not for the worlds. I'm an ould woman now, doctor dear, an' a drop of water has never gone near my body."

I advised a goodly supply of aqueous fluid, preceded by a thorough application of alkali and potash in the form of soap, and the old woman hobbled off quite satisfied with my scientific words.

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HOUSING THE CITY TOILER:

WHAT THE GUINNESS TRUST HAS DONE.

MR. C. S. BREMNER contributes to the Fortnightly a paper overflowing with facts and inferences about "London Buildings." Out of this storehouse of information, almost bewildering in its profusion of material, may be selected the story of the Guinness Trust, as an illustration of rehousing the labourer with philanthropic purpose and making it pay:—

The Guinness Trust began operations in 1889. Sir E. C. Guinness (Lord Iveagh) gave £200,000 for the purpose of providing good working-class dwellings in London, besides £50,000 for Dublin. The Goldsmiths' Company added £25,000 to the first sum in 1893. The trustees would seem to have been wise stewards of that which was entrusted to them, for now the capital fund stands at £298,000, £73,000 of this having been derived from rents and investments. The net income, after making a contribution to the depreciation and contingency fund, was £8,600 in 1898. This would seem to confirm the opinion expressed by Dr. Elgin Gould, who, in his report for Mr. Carroll D. Wright, the American Commissioner of Labour, states that money invested in housing the working classes is remunerative, yielding a sure, safe, and stable return, and that there is absolutely no reason why every working man in receipt of a fair wage should not have a "favourable living environment." His opinion is of unique value, as he personally visited many of the great cities of Europe and America to report upon what was being done.

The Guinness Trust is filled with youthful enthusiasm, and undertakes successfully what a few years ago no company would have dreamt of. The arrangements are astonishingly complete. One of the latest Guinness buildings, at Page's Walk, Bermondsey, illustrates admirably what will doubtless soon come to be the essentials of tenements erected where cubic feet are counted with parsimonious care. The four buildings are of handsome

appearance, and show that decoration has not been completely disregarded. The courtyards lying between are respectable, though they do not quite fulfil the recent requirements of the London Building Act. The wide staircases are lined with excellent glazed white tiles. . . In every court there is a supply of hot water for household purposes; at stated intervals, boiling water for breakfast and tea. All walls are distempered, buildings fireproof. The little cooking-range uses a minimum of fuel, and gives out a maximum of heat; there is a wardrobe in the bedroom, or in the living-room if the tenement is oneroomed; excellent arrangements exist for ventilation. The coal-bunker has two flaps; one in the middle to be used when it is full, one on the ground to be used when the supply is running out. There are baths with hot and cold water, to be used by men and boys on stated nights when the porter is in attendance, by women and children when the porter's wife is on Every tenant can see a clock in his courtyard, over, there is a club, with papers, chess, dominoes, and in this particular one a piano has been added. Penny-in-the-slot gasmeters are supplied in a certain block to those who want them. A teacher of a neighbouring Board School observed that her children had improved in appearance since the opening of Page's Walk Buildings, but whether cleanliness results from better conditions, or whether the clean seek out such buildings, is not quite easy to determine. In all the Guinness Buildings small sheds can be had for stowing perambulators and boxes at the modest rental of a weekly penny. Rents are moderate, a three-roomed tenement costing from 4s. to 5s. 3d. per week. To this must be added 6d. (3d. for a one-roomed tenement) weekly charged for blinds, bath-room, club-room, chimney-

sweeping, hot water.

The Guinness Trust are very strict not to accept as tenant a man earning a higher wage than 25s. The latest report states that the average weekly earnings of each family were 18s. 14d. On receipt of an application for a tenement the applicant must state his wage on a form, and the management go so far as to verify the statement: a form is sent to his employer, who fills in the amount of wage.

HAMPOTIAN STERN PARAMETER PROGRAMMENT AND STEEL PROGRAMMENT AND ST

LONDON according to the London Government Act (1899) to consist of 28 boroughs and (still) one City.

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THE REVIEWS REVIEWED.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE August number is scarcely up to the high average of the Contemporary. Dr. Fairbairn on Hindu Pantheism and Mr. W. Durban on the transformation of Siberia demand separate treatment, as also Mr. Dunn's strange stories of fishes and their seven senses.

THE DOGMAS OF THE ANGLO-INDIAN.

An amusing satire of the official mind concerned with the management of our Eastern Empire is entitled "The Anglo-Indian Creed," by "a Heretic." After much goodhumoured raillery, the writer sums up its articles:—

I believe that long residence in India alone qualifies any one to express an opinion on any Indian question.

I believe that all interference, whether from the Indian Secretary or from debates in Parliament, is pernicious.

Furthermore, no external criticism is to be tolerated on any Indian official, either in the Press or on the platform or inordinary conversation.

As I believe that Lord Ripon and his works are anathema maranatha, so am I bound to confess that the forward policy is to be practised.

And though it be lawful to regard missionaries with toleration, yet it is essential for a right faith to believe that of all natives native Christians are the worst.

Finally, for complete orthodoxy, it should be allowed that Mohammedans are in all ways superior to Hindus.

This is the true Anglo-Indian faith.

COBDEN A FOOL.

Ritortus in his second paper on the Imperialism of British Trade denounces in the name of Free Trade the one-sided system introduced by Cobden. It has lowered prices and reduced profits at home and driven our capital abroad. The consequent tribute which comes back to the British foreign investor in increased imports still further cuts out British products. Our agriculture has been ruined, our manufactures are following suit: and the Government has stood "paralysed under the spell which was worked upon all England by one fool!" Therefore—

Our first duty will be to defend it (our trade) against the inroads of one-sided Free Trade and of one-sided pawn trade, by restoring perfect Free Trade, reciprocity, and equality by means of reciprocal and countervailing duties. That done, we shall be at liberty to arrange our commercial intercourse with each foreign country or with each colony according to the peculiar circumstances of the case. We might hereby create a great elastic commercial system working in harmony with the interests of all countries concerned. We might thereby ensure to our World-Empire the conditions of a sound and healthy growth.

Internal reforms would then be possible.

CHINA'S REFUGEE REFORMER.

Kang Yeu Wei writes on the "Reform of China," and tells the story of the recent coup detat. He gives the principal contents of his "Memorial to the Emperor," or outline of suggested reforms. He advocated a body of ministers pledged to a reform policy; a memorial office to receive proposals and to interview memorialists; a Cabinet with twelve departments of State under it. The paper concludes with the characteristic lament:—

All reforms were reversed and reformers put in bonds; thus all the Empire became dumb, and dared not speak about Western ways. This has now gone on for more than six months. Whoever speaks of Western ways is regarded as a

dangerous man, and persons look up and down the road lest they should be found out, and China is thus bound to old ways more than ever. It only leans on Russia, and in this way allows itself to be easily divided up and ruined. Alas!

LIGHT RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.

Mr. Robert Donald calls attention to the growth of what he terms a new tramway monopoly. It springs from a misuse of the Light Railways Act. He says:—

Light railways, left undefined in the Act, have become synonymous with tramways, and are being promoted chiefly in urban districts. Instead of relieving distressed agriculture, they are enriching joint-stock companies. The chief object aimed at by the promoters is not to put the country districts in communication with the markets in the towns, but to join one town to another and take over the tramways in each. The Light Railways Act of 1896 is supplanting the Tramways Act of 1870.

There is no purchase clause for light railways. There are no obligations as to width, upkeep and local control of roadways. "An alien money power takes possession of the streets of a town without paying anything for the privilege." Happily, the Light Railways Act expires in 1901. "In the meantime, the best way that municipal authorities can preserve their interest in tramways is to take advantage of the Light Railways Act themselves."

The Countess Martinengo Cesaresco contributes a fine study of "Nature in the Last Latin Poets."

THE AUSTRALASIAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

THE June number is all alive and athrill with the prospect of the referendum on Federation. There is a sheaf of last messages from leading Australian statesmen, urging the voters to do their duty at the polls. Federation and the Australian cricketers in England appear to be the two absorbing interests of the hour. The Birthday honours for the Chief Justice of South Australia and the Mayor of Sydney excite the remark that "the omission to confer distinction upon any Australian politicians inevitably suggests to the cynical that applicants have been many and eager, and the task of selection invidious." The acting-editor regrets the little interest taken by Australians in the Pacific problem, and calls attention to Germany's steady policy of encroachment in that ocean. The Hon. R. W. Best, Minister for Lands in Victoria, records impressions of his tour in New Zealand. He was surprised to learn that there were many instances of Maori men, and women too, who were educated at the ordinary high schools, and who adopted for years English habits and customs, going back to their old Maori habits and mode of life. One young woman whom we met had done so." He reports that persons of mixed descent are proud both of their English and their Maori blood. He is impressed by the general prosperity prevailing in New Zealand.

To a very excellent number of the Atlantic Monthly Mr. Mark H. Liddell, treating of the right approach to English Literature, offers this as his definition:—

Literature is that part of recorded human thought which possesses, or has possessed, a more or less general and abiding human interest.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THERE is plenty of varied reading in the August number, but few articles of eminent interest.

LIMITATIONS OF NAVIES.

Sir G. S. Clark discusses "The Limitations of Naval Force." He calls attention to another phase of the age-long duel between boat and wheel when he says:—

Sea-borne trade has increased enormously in importance and volume, gaining steadily in speed and safety of transit; but land communications have received an incomparably greater development. The distribution of trade is now largely a matter of railways, which are exerting a powerful influence upon the commercial systems of the world, and changing what may be called their strategic centres. Directly and indirectly, railways threaten the sphere of influence of sea power.

His finding is :-

The conclusion seems inevitable that our sea power, relatively and absolutely more potent for the defence of the Empire, is distinctly less capable of exerting decisive pressure upon an enemy, and therefore of bringing a great war to a conclusion.

He closes with a hint as to the effect of the influence of the location of great stores of coal on the commercial and naval future.

WHY ARE BRAINS DETERIORATING?

Colonel H. Elsdale asks this question, accepting the fact of deterioration on the authority of Mr. Gladstone and other experts. His answer is that we are cultivating the receptive at the expense of the creative faculty in our higher and lower education. Against a Benagalee Baboo in our competitive examinations, he says, a young Shakespeare or Bismarck or Darwin would stand no chance. Nervous impatience is another cause which shows itsel in shorter sermons, tit-bits, popular magazines, and so forth, which tend to the dissipation of brain energy and make concentration largely impossible. Democracy in politics and industry tends towards mediocrity. The writer hopes for some great genius or great world movement to intervene and save us.

THE WOMEN'S CONGRESS CRITICISED.

Miss Frances Low contributes "A Woman's Criticism of the Women's Congress," and she certainly does not spare her sisters. The majority of the discussions, she says, were of a futile kind, characterised by wild notions and a complete and fatal want of any central principle. She is especially severe on the discussion of the servant girl problem, on the ethics of wage-earning, and the disparagement of home life:—

The general effect of the Congress was misleading and mischievous because it was not representative and impartial; in the professions the experiences of successful women only were given; the life of the average journalist or actress, with its struggles, its sordid anxieties, its overwork and underpay, was never referred to, there being a universal conspiracy to represent woman's wage-earning work as wholly desirable and beneficial. Because also large statements about woman's equility, equal pay, and so forth, mean nothing at all unless they are carried to their logical conclusion, and tested by their practical and permanent effect upon Society. So that to know whether wage-earning is desirable for married working women, we ought to have the joint testimony of working men and women as to whether present experiments in wage-earning of this kind are satisfactory; and to know where the practical difficulties of the servant question lie, we ought to have the views of persons actually concerned—of fathers of the working class, who prefer their daughters going into factories, of servants themselves, and of middle-class householders of small means.

A PLEA FOR NEWFOUNDLAND.

Sir William Des Voeux, formerly Governor of Newfoundland, rehearses the history of the connection of England with Newfoundland, and after going over the interminable Treaty Shore question urges the incorporation of Newfoundland with Canada, which would, he says, put an end to the indifference with which the interests of the former have been treated:—

Negotiations with this object have hitherto failed mainly on a question of money; and the difference between what Newfoundland was willing to accept and that which Canada off-red, though a considerable sum, is incomparably less than the debt which is morally due to our oldest Colony. If England were to assist with this sum, it is probable that there might still be accomplished that complete Confederation of British North America which Her Majesty's Government have always considered as desirable. When the claims of Newfoundland become more generally appreciated, it may be hoped that the national conscience will demand the payment of at least this compensation for three centuries of wrongs.

A BYRON MYSTERY.

Mr. Frederick L. Gower raises the question "Did Byron Write Werner?" and undertakes to show by circumstantial evidence that Byron was not the author of Werner, but that it was written by the writer's grandmother, the Duchess of Devonshire. His sister, Lady Georgina Fullerton, told him that the Duchess wrote the poem, and gave the MS. to her niece, Lady Caroline Ponsonby, and that she some years later handed it over to Lord Byron, who subsequently published it in his own name. The motive suggested is the sordid one of raising money.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Field-Marshal Sir L. Simmons writes on "The Excessive Armaments of Russia." He is angry with the editor of the St. Petersburg Herald, who invited him to give his opinion on the English military system with a view to its reform. He replies by suggesting the Russian army as a more suitable subject for the investigations of the St. Petersburg Herald. He asserts that Russia is the only one of the great military powers who could reduce her forces to a vast extent without the slightest risk. He admits the sincerity of the Tsar, but says he is held in leading-strings by designing statesmen. Mr. Michael MacDonagh contributes an interesting study of "The Evolution of the Parliamentary Oath," showing how it began in 1563 in the reign of Elizabeth, and was successively extended and accentuated, subsequently modified and reduced, until it is now the simplest of formulas. He advocates its abolition, as it expresses no other obligations than those which, oath or no oath, devolve upon every subject. No oath or affirmation is required of any member of either the French or German legislature. Mr. Arthur D. Milne gives a somewhat supersensitive account of the worries attaching to life on the Nile south of Fashoda. Professor Mahaffy scornfully denounces "The Recent Fuss about the Irish Language," the revival of which he considers would be a calamity. Dr. St. George Mivart asks: "What Church has Continuity?" and applies tests which the Anglican will not relish. Mr. W. J. Stillman writes on "The Decameron and its Villas," endeavouring to identify the localities which Boccaccio describes as the scenes of the telling of his famous tales. Mr. Edmund Robertson, M.P., insists as against Sir Sidney Sheppard that there is no casus belli in South Africa.

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THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

THERE is little sign in the National Review of the relaxed tension in public affairs which we are accustomed to associate with August. It is as strenuous and alert and eager as if it came out in mid-winter, and not in these sultry heats. Special notice has been given to Dr. Fitchett's view of the South African crisis, Mr. Ernest Williams's "Study in Booms," suggested by Klondike, "Ignotus's "discussion of the Franco-German rapprochement, and Miss Edith Sellers on an Austrian "Open-Air Reformatory."

AMERICA'S FIRST FOREIGN STATE LOAN.

Mr. A. Maurice Low, reviewing the month in America, declares that there is not a cloud upon President McKinley's political horizon; his re-nomination is certain. Roosevelt will not be a Presidential candidate till 1904. If the boom in trade lasts another year, McKinley has nothing to fear at the polls; otherwise Mr. Bryan has a good fighting chance, and the issue will again be the monetary standard. Passing to finance, Mr. Low says:—

Among other things this marvellous year has witnessed in the United States has been the placing of the first foreign Government loan, a task now being undertaken by the banking house of J. P. Morgan and Co., who, with the aid of their associates in London and Berlin, are converting the Mexican debt from a 6 to a 5 per cent. loan. The approval given to this financial operation by the Press shows that America is glad to enter this field; and a foreign loan, if the security is fairly good and the interest is not too low, and is vouched for by a house of established reputation, is sure to be readily subscribed for in this country. Russia could not find a more propitious moment to appear in the United States as a borrower, and if she does not make use of her opportunity now she will not have such another in a decade.

EGYPTIANIZING THE YANGTSZE VALLEY.

Mr. R. A. Yerburgh, M.P., writing on our duty to China, sums it up in what he calls the "Egyptianizing of the Yangtsze Valley." He disclaims all intention of annexation, and says:—

We are already overburdened with territory, and no man can wish to add to its extent. No, in assisting in the task of reforming the administration of the Yangtsze region upon lines which have been so brilliantly successful in Egypt, my view is that we should be adopting the one course which would tend to the infusion of new and vigorous life into the decrepit body of China which would, by renewing her youth and arousing a national spirit, give her sufficient strength to repel foreign aggression and hold her vast Empire together.

He presses for reforms in the Army, the Code of Law, and in Finance. He estimates that the land tax, as gathered from the tax-payers, amounts to eighteen millions sterling; but only three and three-quarter millions reach the hands of the Imperial Government. The likin on internal trade ought to yield nearly fourteen millions; but just a little over two millions is exactly received. Thus tax and likin show a leakage of at least twenty-five

THE MOTIVE OF THE ANTI-DREYFUSITES.

millions sterling annually.

The editor, in his Episodes of the Month, answers the question often raised—What could be the motive of the conspiracy against Dreyfus? He says:—

Prominent members of the French Headquarters Staff, all of whom, remember, are miserably underpaid, from General de Boisdeffre, with his £1000 a year, down to Commandant Henry with his £200, were engaged in 1894, as for years past, in nereasing their incomes by selling confidential information to he foreign military attaches in Paris, of whom Major von

Schwarzkoppen (as he then was), representing Germany, was the most important. Esterhazy acted as outside broker. Usluckily, some one in the swim—probably Colonel Cordier—had seen the bordereau, which Esterhazy had left for Major von Schwarzkoppen in the ordinary course of business, together with the packet of documents enumerated therein . . . To save Esterhazy, whose detection would have involved their own exposure, it was imperative to fasten this compromising document upon some one who would act as "a lightning conductor," in Mr. Conybeare's expressive phrase. Dreyfus was selected because, being a Jew, he would rouse the frenzy of the Anti-Semites, who at that time were rather grav-lled for matter

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. F. C. Conybeare invokes the memory of Jean Calas as the text for renewed invective against the Anti-Dreyfusites. Major Darwin reviews the progress of British expansion in West Africa, and holds that our aim must now be not to extend but to develop our territories. The editor in his chroniques somewhat prematurely pronounces the exclusion of women from the borough councils to be the end of Woman Suffrage, and adds that "To have knocked both Home Rule and Woman Suffrage on the head in the same decade is no mean achievement for the 'doomed' branch of the legislature."

GAINS AND LOSSES FROM KLONDIKE.

THE author of "Made in Germany" (Mr. Ernest E. Williams) contributes to the National Review what he calls "Klondike: a Study in Booms." He endeavours to compute the gain to the world's wealth which has been derived from Klondike, and to enter on the other side the losses it has caused. He quotes several estimates, and concludes: "Up to the end of 1898, therefore, it is safe to say that Klondike has not furnished the world with more than three and three-quarter millions' worth of gold." On the other side he cites Miss Flora Shaw:—

that up to the 1898 season thirty thousand persons went to, or started for, Klondike, and that less than a seventh of their number got any gold out of the district at all. And it is doubtful if more than a small portion of these four thousand adventurers cleared their expenses. The other twenty-six thousand certainly did not. And it is estimated on the same authority that, in spite of the roughnous and privations of their lives, the thirty thousand pilgrims paid in the aggregate at least ten millions sterling for their pilgrimage. It seems rather a poor piece of business, to put ten millions into a concern, and to get out less than four millions; for, even supposing that a lot more gold is taken out of Klondike in the future, the getting thereof will always entail great expense, so that, unless the life of the Yukon mines is very prolonged and very fruitful, it is not at all likely that the six millions of capital already sunk will, after deducting future working expenses, be returned to the world.

He puts on the other side the terrible sufferings which have been endured, and the loss to the world involved in the withdrawal from productive pursuits of the pioneering energies of 30,000 robust men. The Canadian Government has lost, not gained over Klondike, and the prospect of the Gold Region ultimately being used for agricultural or pasture land, he dismisses as out of the question. He concludes that if Klondike had not given forth one ounce of gold to the world, the world would not have been appreciably poorer. He makes the blue book published by Mr. Ogiwie, the Canadian Government Commissioner of the Yukon, principally responsible for this boom.

"SOME Poets in Love" is the theme of what is perhaps the principal paper in *Temple Bar* for August.

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THE QUARTERLY REVIEW.

THE current number of the Quarterly has in it plenty of variety and plenty of life. It will probably be chiefly famous for its onslaught on Sir George Trevelyan's "American Revolution" and its unflattering account of the Fathers of the United States. That and two or three other articles claim separate notice.

HOW THE REICHSBANK UNIFIES GERMANY.

A most instructive paper on banking tells us that the deposits in the banks of the United States "amount to very nearly eleven hundred and fifty millions sterling, with capital and reserves of £350,000,000 more." The American Comptroller reckons the banking resources of his country at about £20 a head; those of the United Kingdom work out at about £25 or £28 a head, according as we include or not the deposits of our savings banks. The Bank of France holds in gold about £70,000,000 or £80,000,000—more than twice the holding of gold in the Bank of England. The figure for the Bank of Germany is nearly £30,000,000. A special facility offered by this Bank is worth mentioning :

By the arrangements of the Bank of Germany, money may be paid in to the credit of any person who has an account at an office of the Bank of Germany at any other office throughout the empire, and it is placed to the credit of that person without There is no need for the person who makes the payment to have an account with the office through which payment is made, and no charge is made for the transaction. The assistance which this facility for the transmission of money gives to business is exceedingly great, especially when we consider the distances to be covered. Thus the payment of a debt in Memel, close to the boundary of Russia, may be made at Hamburg, and a like service can be rendered between an inhabitant of Kiel, close to Denmark, and one of Constance, close to Switzer-

HOW THE FRENCH BECAME GOOD COOKS.

The art of dining is a theme well handled by a writer who explains why the French beat the English in the

French and English started fair in the Darker Ages; but the English, safe from invasion after the Conquest, even through the ferment of their civil strife, lived in tolerable plenty. On the other hand, distracted France was frequently reduced to extremity of famine. It is impossible to exaggerate the misery of the lower orders under the exactions of the Crown and the Barons, when the land was being ravaged by Shearers and Flayers. Dire necessity was the mother of strange resource; the starved peasant took to dressing snakes and frogs, snails and beetles: for his pot-herbs he gathered docks and nettles from the ditches; he scrambled for acorns and beech-mast with the swine of his seigneur, and threw scruples to the winds. Everywhere the rustic was learning the first principles of cookery in the hardest of schools, and the burghers in the cities, constantly besieged, enjoyed almost equal advantages. They made salmis of rats, and fricassies of mice; they feasted on horses, cats, and dogs; they became experts in the manipulation of carrion. interesting to note the almost identical effect of similar influences north of the Tweed.

Poverty as a school of cookery is possibly a new idea to many readers.

WHAT MODERN MYSTICISM AMOUNTS TO.

A study of modern mysticism leads up to the following

The novi homines of our modern Renaissance bring us back again from Aristotle to Plato, from the study of outward things and the systematised knowledge of them to the contemplation of the mysterious beauty and the latent unseen forces which they envelop or conceal. The point wherein they differ from the religious mystics is this, that their obscure perceptions are rather in the nature of psychical research than spiritual experience;

that they are concerned with the natural rather than the supernatural in their "introspective hunting for the soul of things.

Assigning, then, to modern mysticism its proper place in the continuity of the movement as a whole, we may say that so far as it represents the mystical idealism of the invisible Church of devout deep-thinking minds, in their ardent pursuit of absolute truth, dissatisfied with the narrow traditions of theology and with the final pronouncements of materialistic science, we may hail it as a healthy manifestation of recent thought. To accept its claims as possessing scientific certitude, or as supplying a new form of faith, would be an extravagant error.

SCOTLAND A THEOCRACY.

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A paper on "The Scottish Churches" opens with a reminder that there is a church to every five hundred of the population, and practically built by them. "Scotland's claim to be accounted the most compact, national, and yet democratic theocracy at present existing, must be allowed to be exceptionally strong." After a survey of the whole ecclesiastical field in Scotland, he limits the number of really burning questions to three :-

Will the present negotiations for union between the Free and United Presbyterian Churches be carried to a successful issue? Will such success be followed by an active movement for Disestablishment on the part of the new body which will thus be created? Will the Establishment be able to withstand

About the success of either Union or Disestablishment, he says, in effect, " I hae me doots."

THE BANANA A FOE TO PROGRESS.

The Philippines and their future are discussed by a writer who sees America provided there with a Labour Question ready made of a most serious kind. He says:-

We are in Malay lands, where that foe to progress, the banana, flourishes, and where labour wears no lovely face. Hands for town work, for the tobacco factories, it is possible to get, but there are serious labour-difficulties attending nearly every other venture. The Philippine Christian native is hopelessly indolent. It is not till he is nearly starving, and has been beaten by the tax-collector, that he feels called upon to attempt to get more. Employers of labour aver that the moral and domesticated native is a mistake. They prefer those imbued with a spirit of gambling, the haunters of the galleras, where the backing of the favourite precipitates a return to work.

POINTS FROM MONTESQUIEU.

Montesquieu's account of his travels in Italy is reviewed in a paper which is lit up by many good sayings coined or quoted by the author. Here are a

"A man ought to have his ties; man is like a spring, he goes

the better, the tighter he is bound.

President de Brosses wrote that oblivion of the art of ruling sprang from absorption in elections. Elections were no longer the means of government, but the end of statesmanship.

That is a sentence to be written deep in the conscience of the politician. Of the Germans, Montesquieu wrote :-

They are good creatures, though at first they seem wild and fierce. They are like an elephant, which at first sight looks terrible; then one pats it and it calms down; one flatters it and puts a hand upon the trumpet, and then jumps upon its back.

Here is a shrewd remark about the Papacy :-

De Brosses, after confessing the contempt in which the Papacy was held, concludes, "Yet a clever Pope will always have the power of making himself courted, of playing a part, aye, a very large part on the European stage." This role, he explains, is that of international arbitration, which even Protestant Powers would welcome, if once the Pope were to make himself respected.

There are charming and appreciative papers on the novels of Ferdinand Fabre, a Frenchman but no Parisian, and on Mrs. Oliphant's autobiography.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.

THERE is much excellent matter in the current number of this quarterly. Separate notice has been taken of articles on the Peace Conference, the fall of the Western Roman Empire, and on British finance in the nineteenth century.

THREE PERIODS IN NINETEENTH CENTURY FINANCE.

The writer of the last-named divides the century into three periods according to the dominant financial policy. The first ran from 1800 to 1825. It was financially It raised the National Debt from £270,000,000 to £900,000,000. It was a time of heavy and multiplex taxation. But it saw the resumption of cash payments (1821) and the amalgamation of British and Irish exchequers (1817). The second or middle period (1825-1875) was marked by economy in expenditure, which almost stood still; it was the period of Peel and Gladstone and the establishment of Free Trade. The third period has seen an enormous increase in expenditure, chiefly on army and navy, but also in subventions to the local rates, which the writer condemns as an unsound policy. The total of £38,000,000 spent on Army, Navy, and Civil Service in 1875 has risen to the total of £70,000,000 in 1900. The National Debt sank from £900,000,000 in 1816 to £780,000,000 in 1875, and to £647,000,000 in 1900. The writer applauds our adhesion to Free Trade as the most creditable chapter of modern finance.

IN DEFENCE OF VIVISECTION.

A writer on the ethics of vivisection refers to the vast number of animals at present mutilated without protest by farmers, shepherds, and breeders. He quotes an estimate based on the German cattle census that in the German Empire there were thus "vivisected" in a single year 65,000 horses, 650,000 cattle, 2,000,000 lambs and sheep, 8,000,000 pigs. He goes on :—

Let us clear our minds of cant and look facts frankly in the face. A duke, going to preside at a meeting against vivisection, dines off animals who have been vivisected; he may even eat live oysters and the livers of geese in whom disease has been artificially induced. The ladies with him wear furs, feathers, and ospreys. He drives to the meeting behind vivisected horses. In fact, the only form of vivisection he objects to is that which furnishes, not luxury, amusement, or vanity, but knowledge. Everything else is sanctioned by immemorial custom; this alone is unfamiliar to him, and he tries to destroy it. . . . We have anæsthetics and morphia in the hands of the physiologist, nothing of the kind to help the farmer, the shepherd, the butcher, the sportsman, and the gamekeeper.

Then follows a resolute endeavour to rob vivisection of its horrors, to prove the efficacy of anæsthetics, and to suggest the inferior sensitiveness of the lower animals. "A horse with a compound fracture of the leg, while waiting for the knacker to kill it, will often be found standing on its three legs quietly grazing, and even moving about."

PRIMITIVE v. PAGANISED CHRISTIANITY.

A paper on "the meaning of rites" opens with a contrast between the Christian worship of the second and of the fifth centuries. The change is traced to the importation of heathen rites, vestments, and superstitions—"the fatal policy of conciliating pagan populations." The article closes with a kindred contrast :

To-day we see side by side two pictures very like those which we first considered as contrasts. The simple building with dark wooden walls; the single light shining on the black-gowned figure in the pulpit, and on the open Bible; the wooden table before the minister as he faces his flock. Or, again, the great fane with its storied windows, its incense, its crosses and banners, its gleaming vestments of gold and silver, its altar, and its storm of sacred song. The one offers to a harassed world the peace proclaimed in the Gospel; the other, the venerable rites of consolation of Mother Church. Both are in their way beautiful to the eye, and both appeal to the heart; but the latter brings with it the dangers of superstition.

OTHER ARTICLES.

A writer on the problem in China holds that the opposition of the natives to Western innovations has been much exaggerated, and he refers to their readiness to use the steamboat and penny post. He advocates a reformed and independent China and, as a means to this end, the removal of the capital from Pekin, preferably to Nanking. There are most interesting appreciations of Mrs. Oliphant and Montalembert. There is also an endeavour to set in a more favourable light the character and career of Lord Clare, the Lord Chancellor of Ireland and inveterate foe of Catholic emancipation.

A CENTRAL ASIAN MAGAZINE.

It is always interesting to receive evidences of enterprise in a new country even when that country does not happen to be our own. It is a far cry from Tashkend to the banks of the Thames, and I wonder how many persons in England have seen the first number of Russki Turkestan, a new magazine published in the former city by the tri-weekly newspaper of that name. Russian Turkestan in general get-up is not quite up to the level of the best English quarterly, but as it can print at pleasure in Cyrillic, Latin, and Arabic characters, it may claim superiority in at least one respect. A long and interesting article describes "How Samarcand became a Russian Town" in 1868, and is of considerable historical interest, being compiled from unpublished documents now preserved in the archives of Turkestan. It throws an interesting light on the advance of Russia in Asia to know that thirty years ago the Governor-General of Turkestan had "full power to declare war and conclude peace with the neighbouring Khanates." It was only this consideration which prevented the Emperor Alexander II. carrying out his wish to return Samarcand to the Emir of Bokhara, after the failure of the latter in the Holy War which his subjects forced him to declare.

An article on popular justice in Russian Turkestan illustrates the customs of the people and the tenacity with which they retain their old ways in the midst of a considerable Russian population. The natives still elect their own judges and hold their own trials in their own language. In a Turcoman court the litigant must sit down to hear the judgment or receive sentence. The payment to the imam for marriage, we are told, is forty kopecks, or a shilling. Among the Russians the Sarts have a reputation for cunning which the following anecdote illustrates. A wealthy Sart in Tashkend, wishing to increase his authority among the natives, was accustomed to hold receptions, at which he invariably secured the attendance of some high Russian officials. After much intriguing he managed to secure a promise from a certain General K. to pay him a visit at an appointed hour. Half an hour before the time he astonished his guests by announcing that he was going to send for the General to drink tea with him, and accordingly pretended to despatch a messenger. Shortly afterwards the General turned up, as appointed, to the general astonishment of the natives, who wondered at the greatness of a patron who could secure the attendance of Russian generals merely by sending for them.

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THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE August number has not lowered its standard to the claims of the holidays. It has an excellent array of timely and instructive studies, one half of which asks for separate treatment. Of these "The Dying of Death," by Mr. Joseph Jacobs, is the most sensational. Mr. Louis Garvin's examination of the causes of Unionist unpopularity is, perhaps, the most brilliant.

ON HOTEL REFORM.

Major Arthur Griffiths, writing on "Hotels at Home and Abroad," has much fault to find with those at home. The huge barracks erected in the West End with all the latest American improvements show little regard for individual idiosyncracies; the guest sinks into a number, and everything is arranged in the mass. "The adoption of a nearly uniform system of prices, of meals and the fare provided, of service and accommodation," is another feature of modern hotels. The writer complains of the disappearance of plain and popular dishes from the bill of fare, the multiplication of kickshaws with ambitious names, and the costly profusion of the table dhôte. He grants an improvement in the furnishing of bedrooms and providing of public rooms. He hails the first signs of introducing the continental custom of an inclusive charge. "It is the adherence to long-established but often vexatious exactions that drive such crowds of holiday-makers to continental hotels."

CHAOS IN MOROCCO.

Rev. H. R. Haweis, writing on "Morocco Up to Date," tells sad stories of consular corruption, of which the following is a sample:—

A late Consul, who shall here be nameless, had a choice collection of coins: he declared they had been stolen. A rich Moor was accused as the culprit, or accomplice. The Sultan was approached; a compensative sum, 25,000 Spanish dollars, was demanded, and paid over to the Consul. The Moor and members of his family were immediately thrown into prison, their goods were seized to pay the indemnity, and five of them were practically beaten to death. It turned out afterwards that the more valuable part of the collection, said to have been stolen, had remained intact in the hands of the Consul—that it was more than doubtful whether anything had been stolen. Not long before the Consul's death he offered to sell the whole collection to a private gentleman in Tangiers! This offer was declined. The Consul died quite lately in the odour of sanctity, and after his death the coins were sold by auction!

Mr. Haweis recognises a recent improvement. He urges that Great Britain should keep a sharp eye on the designs of France, and when the present Vizier dies, be ready to forestall her.

THREE LITERARY ARTICLES.

Mr. Arthur Symons sketches Villiers de L'Isle-Adam, and finds an intellectual pride, which hated mediocrity, to be the basis of his character:—

The last word of Villiers is faith; faith against the evidence of the senses, against the negations of materialistic science, against the monstrous paradox of progress, against his own pessimism in the face of these formidable enemies. He affirms; he "believes in soul, is very sure of God," requires no witness to the spiritual world of which he is always the inhabitant, and is coatent to lose his way in the material world.

The new light on Ibsen's "Brand," communicated by M. A. Stobart, is the suggestion that Ibsen has clothed in dramatic drapery the tenets of the Danish philosopher Kirkegaard, with his characteristic ideas—"inwardness, paradox, and isolation"—uttermost surrender of the finite will to the Divine Will, insisting as that does on All or

Nothing. Shakespeare and Molière are compared by M. Jules Claretie in a paper read by him at the Lyceum. He closes with a reference to Shakespeare's value as a peacemaker between French and English by virtue of his many admirers in both peoples.

CORNHILL.

Cornhill for August is a very good number, and ranks above the August average. It opens with a poem by Mr. George Meredith, entitled "The Night Walk," which the uninitiated, after glimpses of strange beauty wrapped in appropriately nocturnal obscurity, will pass by with due awe and reverence. The battles of Mars-la-Tour and Gravelotte are described by Herr David Blättner, who took part in both. The Peace Society might do well to employ Mr. Blättner as a peripatetic exponent of the horrors of war. Mrs. M. L. Woods sketches prettily the carnival at Madrid. Mr. Henry Erroll discusses the plight of certain "pariahs of Western Europe," notably the Cagots in France. The name Cagot is traced to Canis and Gothus, "a dog of a Goth," with possible reference to the Arian heresy held by the Goths. They were themselves, however, Orthodox Catholics, yet from some unexplained reason treated as pariahs. A study of the pastoral drama on the Elizabethan stage leads Mr. W. Wilson Greg to generalise thus:—

The dramatic pastoral has always been, probably must always be, a merely "literary" kind. It is not from the great dramatists, not in the great dramatic periods, that we must look for the fairest flower of this plant. We are now in the age of the Novel, an age which demands what it is pleased to call "realism," It is not in such ages that the pastoral can flourish: it needs a society in which the poetical instincts of a people are struggling to free themselves from the trammels of everyday existence, when art and life have become dissociated, a period in short of unrealisable ideals, which is a period of decay.

Under the heading of "The Sensibility of the Critics," Mr. Stephen Gwynn defends his "decay of sensibility" in a previous issue against the attacks of Mr. A. Lang and Mr. Walkley. The battle is over his estimate of Miss Austen. Mr. Gwynn concludes, obdurate:—

I know perfectly the society that she will keep in Paradise, and there is none from which I would more contentedly be excluded. Both Mr. Lang and Mr. Walkley say that for this heresy I shall probably go to a place that is not Paradise, and Mr. Walkley bids me beware of meeting her even in Elysium, for in the next world she will still be formidable. I am sure that she would pass me with the calmest indifference, but I am not sure that Mr. Walkley would get off so lightly. I said she was unlovable, but I did not call her Jane, much less "the gentle Jane." I picture to myself Mr. Walkley presenting himself to her with this paragraph from his panegyric as a credential: "In an age of 'sensational' headlines, kinematographs, motor-cars, and boomsters, we could do with a gentle Jane or two." In such an event the state of Miss Austen's panegyrist would probably be worse than that of her detractor.

M. Maeterlinck on the modern drama, Lady Broome's Colonial Memories, and F. B. Harrison's stories "Fra' Auld Lang Syne" claim separate notice.

Mr. C. F. Dewey's Article on the German Emperor.

WE regret that in a recent review of the Harmsworth Magazine we drew conclusions with regard to Mr. Dewey's article about the German Emperor which were, in the opinion of Mr. Harmsworth, who has examined the question, not justified, and for which we desire to express our regret.

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THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

THE August number is readable, vigorous and alive. Separate notice has been taken of Mr. Donovan's alarming account of "The Yellow Invasion of Queensland," and of "A Plea for an English Bayreuth."

"THE DIVINE RIGHT OF THE MALE."

"Ignota" writes with pardonable vehemence and asperity on the action of the Government relative to Miss Magill as overseer, and to women as London borough councillors. She heads her paper "Privilege v. Justice to Women." She traces the attitude of both parties to "the belief in the divine right of the male, because a male, to determine at his pleasure the careers and conditions of the lives of women." She thus sums up the debate which ended in excluding women from the new London municipalities:—

Women perfectly understand the issue raised. It is because they desire justice and truth in all social relations; because they object to privileged male vice, to cruelty, whether glorified by the title of "Science" or decorated with the name of "Sport"; because they desire to see peace amongst the nations, and justice between all classes, that they are refused recognition as members of the body politic. They are outlawed because of their very virtues. The very grounds alleged for the opposition to the claims of women are the strongest assurance possible of the final triumph of the woman's cause.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AS A TORY.

"Mr. Chamberlain as a Tory Minister" is the subject of a vigorous diatribe by Mr. T. M. Hopkins, the tone and point of which may be gathered from the concluding paragraph:—

Lord Salisbury would have been well advised in forming his Cabinet if he had left Mr. Chamberlain outside, and adopted a policy of pure Toryism. The thin veneer of Liberalism which is put to Mr. Chamberlain's credit has caused annoyance to many Conservatives, and has not given satisfaction to any Liberals. Mr. Gladstone, in giving Mr. Chamberlain office, committed an error; Lord Salisbury, in doing so, committed a greater error; and Mr. Chamberlain, as a Tory Minister, is despised to-day by Conservatives, as he was when his abuse of them exceeded reason and decency, in spite of his servile su'scription to their views and his professed regard for themselves.

A CURIOUS CHINESE ORACLE.

Lieut.-Colonel John Macgregor gives a description of his attempt to visit the Temple of Heaven at Pekin in the year of the present Emperor's accession. He found afterwards that the Temple had been burned, it was said, by lightning. It was also the year of famine and flood. The soothsayers recalled an old Chinese prophecy that ran something like this:—

When an old hag governs and a young man reigns,
When the dearth and the deluge distress the land,
And the Temple of Heaven no more remains,
Then watch for the sword, which is close at hand.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. George St. Clair gives an astronomical explanation of the mythical "birth of Apollo in a floating island." The floating island was the equinoctial point which when the year was only 360 days seemed to move through the annual circle. The birth of Apollo—the full and accurate year—marked the intercalation of the five additional days and the consequent fixation of the equinox. So the floating Asterie became the fixed Delos. Mr. H. G. Wintersgill writes firmly and temperately on the Anglican compromise. He blames the Evangelicals for intolerance: the Ritualists having never tried to oust them from the Church. Mr. F. C. Fitzwilliam, writing on ground rent in relation to the income tax, urges the justice of imposing income tax

on the entire value of the property which passes into the ground landlord's hands on the expiry of the lease. An unnamed writer compares the Dreyfus case with the celebrated trial which Browning revived in "The Ring and the Book." A. F. B. depicts Socialism from an outside point of view, with the intention of replacing blind horror by intelligent appreciation. Literary articles deal with Dr. Barry's novels, Mr. Thomas Hardy's poems, and the story of Maurice de Guérin and his sister's love.

THE REVUE DES REVUES.

THE Revue des Revues for July 15th, like most of the other French magazines, is chiefly notable for the silence with which it lets the Dreyfus case pass by.

THE SPIRIT OF ISLAM.

The number opens with the first instalment of a remarkable article by an anonymous writer, entitled "La Turquie peut-elle Vivre?" in which the elements which have made the Turkish empire, and are now unmaking it, are discussed with exceptional penetration. Reforms, says the writer, are impracticable in Turkey as long as the Mussulman rule maintains itself. The Turk is, first of all, distinguished by spiritual indifference. Leaving the country of his origin, he became successively Buddhist, Christian-Nestorian, and Mahometan, changing his religion with his conquests and the exigencies of policy. The secret of the Turk's immobility is that he is the victim of a fixed idea that God has given him the dominion over the Christian world. The Turkish family is merely a microcosm of the empire, a mixture of all nationalities without anything in common. It is this which explains the tyranny of Islamism, which both in State and in family is the only moral bond.

GERMAN versus ENGLISH.

M. Fernand Herbert, Professor at the École des Hautes Études Coloniales, discusses the question whether a knowledge of English or German is the more important for a Frenchman. German and English are the two official languages of the French University establishments, but in reality the number of students of German exceeds the number of students of English by about three to one. This is explained by the fact that at St. Cyr and the Polytechnique German only is required. But all the world is not officer or engineer, and while 60 millions only speak German, "500 millions-d'après M. Stead" (?) -speak English. In 1897 French trade with Germany amounted to 700,000,000 francs, and with England to 2,600,000,000. Including English colonies, the amount would be vastly exceeded. A knowledge of English would be the best weapon in a commercial struggle with England. With the German it is too late to struggle. The German knows enough French to teach it in England. German, says M. Herbert, repels the Frenchman, while English encourages him; and the result is that the French pupil, beginning with German, never learns enough to be of practical use, whereas, if he had chosen English, he would soon have been in a position to draw advantage from it.

OTHER ARTICLES.

M. Camille Flammarion, writing in the section devoted to Psychology and Occultism, gives some remarkable cases of return from the grave, all testified by the names and addresses of the persons concerned. M. Henri Coupin writes on "The Circular Tours of Animals," and gives some curious information as to the migrations of birds and beasts. M. Dante Vaglieri supplies an illustrated description of the treasures of the Roman museum of the baths of Diocletian.

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THE FORUM.

Mr. Lucy's article on "Lord Rosebery and the Premiership" has been noticed elsewhere. The other articles in the July number are not of special interest.

COLUMBUS INSANE.

The most eminent name in the number is that of Professor Lombroso, which is affixed to an article devoted to proving that Columbus was morally irresponsible, and a psychopath. Professor Lombroso examines the appearance, handwriting, and style of Columbus, and his moral sense as illustrated by his conduct, and finds in each of them traces of a disordered mind. Of his falseness, Professor Lombroso says :-

In his official correspondence he lied continually. He claimed have found an abundance of gold and spices. He lied when to have found an abundance of gold and spices. he asserted that there had been other admirals in his family, and when he affirmed that he had navigated all the West and the East. He lied when he said that for seven years all the world had rejected him, that he was the object of universal ridicule, that one monk alone had taken pity on him. . . And this art of ignorant and impudent lying had become, as it were, proverbial in Portugal; so that when he returned the first time from America, many would not believe a word he said, but wished to interrogate the aborigines secretly.

THE FUTURE OF THE NEGRO.

Mr. W. H. Councill, President of the Negro College at Normal, Alabama, devotes a paper to the above problem. Race problems, Mr. Councill points out, always did and always will exist; and the highest Greek intellect never got within a glimpse of universal racial equalisation. Nor will education solve the problem, but by fostering ideas of equality in the Negro mind only make the tension more acute. The real solution of the problem lies in voluntary emigration :-

Senator Morgan's ideas about repatriation, cruel and hard as they appear, seem to me to point to a glorious destiny for the Negro. Anglo-Saxon prejudice is but the voice of God calling to the Negro to arise, and go and make himself a people. I do not think, however, that there will be any wholesale emigration; for the present Negro is doubtless here to stay,—and it may be providential that he is. It requires a somewhat different Negro to settle and graft a new civilisation in a foreign land. But the next few generations will see a Negro with views as far different from the views of the Negro leaders of to-day as day is different from night. There will be no statutory laws oppressing the Negro, no disposition by legal sanction to drive him from the country; and yet he will go. His own pride, the desire to redeem Africa from its darkness, and, last, the allurements of a thousand superior advantages for mental and material gain, to be attained through hardship and adversity, will be irresistible. He will no longer, as now, look for easy highways to success. This will check increase and, in a bloodless, natural way, solve the problem, which the pride and greed of the Anglo-Saxon race

"THE TRUST PROBLEM AND ITS SOLUTION."

Ex-Senator W. A. Peffer, writing under the above title, deals mainly with the carrying trade in the United The proper solution, he urges, is organised State competition:

Let Congress begin by providing for the early construction of a national freight railroad with double tracts from St. Louis to San Francisco, and follow that immediately with three others like it-one from Chicago, by way of St. Louis, to Galveston, Texas; another from Jamestown or Bismarck, North Dakota, by way of St. Louis, to Savannah, Georgia; and a third from St. Louis to New York city. The aggregate length of these several lines would not exceed 5,500 miles; and the roads could be built and equipped for about 250,000,000 dols. This amount could-if it were deemed necessary, rather than to issue Treasurynotes-all be borrowed from our own people on 21 per cent.

fifty-year bonds. These roads, in the beginning, need carry nothing but freight and the heavier classes of mail matter; they should be supplied with motive power sufficient to haul not only Government cars, but those of all persons or companies applying for transportation; and the employes should be protected from political intermeddling by a tenure dependent only on efficient and faithful service.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. I. D. Whelpley writes on "The Currency of Porto Rico," where no stable rate of exchange has been established since the annexation of the island. Mr. H. W. Rogers deals with "International Law in the Late War," which seems to have been singularly barren in precedents and problems. The Hon. F. C. Penfield writes on Mr. Jacob Schoenhof publishes his Rosicrucianism. second article on "A Centennial Stocktaking," and gives some interesting statistics as to the rise and fall of grain production in the various European countries.

THE ITALIAN REVIEWS.

THERE is no article of striking importance in the Italian reviews for July. The best articles in the Nuova Antologia are all of literary interest. Maurice Rava writes sanely and sympathetically of Huysmans, though apparently without much intimate comprehension of the religious side of his character. He dwells more especially on his earlier novels, which many of his admirers prefer not to read for themselves, but of which some knowledge is necessary if his work is to be appreciated as a whole, and gives an admirable summary of their leading To the mid-July number Sr. Chiarini, characteristics. the distinguished critic, contributes a long study of the youth of the veteran poet Carducci, and of the political aspirations and patriotic enthusiasms that formed the groundwork of his poems. The novelist, F. de Roberto, continues his critical essay on Balzac and his women friends, with curious quotations from the letters of his many anonymous female correspondents, and Matilde

Serao brings to a close her novel "La Ballerina."

The Civiltà Cattolica (July 15th) is exceedingly indignant with the Ave Maria and the Catholic World for having republished in America certain letters attributed to Clement XIV. when Cardinal Gangavelli, the authenticity of which, if the Civiltà is to be believed, is far from established. The Jesuit organ regards the publication as yet another manifestation of the insidious disease of "Americanism." The Civiltà is also The Civiltà is also Publishing a series of articles on "Presentiments and Telepathy," quoting many well-established historical examples. The number for July 1st, under the title "Decadence and Depravity in Art," prints a critical article on Tolstoi's "What is Art?" approving in general of his attitude, and pointing out that Manzoni's novel, "I Promessi Sposi," is a unique model of what

fiction ought to be.

In the Rivista di Scienze Biologiche, edited by Dr. Celesia, Prof. Lombroso writes on the transmission of acquired characteristics, with some curious details concerning Hottentot women.

The Rivista Italiana di Sociologia publishes an interesting account taken from the Senchus Mor of the custom of fosterage or the boarding-out of all children with foster-parents, which, it appears, prevailed extensively throughout Ireland in the early centuries.

THE July number of the Etude is an interesting Bach number, with a series of articles on the life of the master and the study of his works.

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THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

BEYOND the articles on a "Russo-American Understanding," "Universal Peace" by the Baroness von Süttner, and Mr. Sydney Brooks's article on "England and the Transvaal," which have been noticed elsewhere, the North American for July contains nothing calling for separate notice. The number opens with a poem by Mr. Swinburne on "The Channel Passage, 1855," which will not do much to enhance his reputation.

THE UNITED STATES IN CUBA.

"An Officer of the Army of Occupation" writes on "The Logic of our Position in Cuba," and declares plainly that a purely military occupation must be a failure, and that only through an affirmative vote of the Cuban people can annexation be accomplished. A feeling of irritation is growing up against the Americans and increasing every day the occupation continues, and votes for annexation are daily lost. If America desires the eventual annexation of Cuba she should redeem her promise and fix a date for withdrawal. Can this be done? The writer says, Yes:—

There can be no doubt that the "pacification" of the island is now accomplished. City for city, the towns of Cuba are more peaceful and orderly than those of the United States. There never was a more docile, quiet people. When the reorganisation of the army was being considered, last December, the chiefs of our army were almost unanimously of the opinion that fifty thousand men would be required in Cuba. At present twelve thousand is the number fixed upon by the Government. These troops have practically nothing to do. All reports of "bandits" are zealously forwarded to the United States by correspondents, and half of them are lies. The country is as quiet, as "pacified," as it ever has been or ever will be. The "pacification" has been "accomplished." It is time for us to "leave."

The Americans, says the writer, are hated for their discourtesy. The American common soldier forces his way everywhere, and if he wishes to make himself disagreeable, all classes are exposed to annoyance. Insults by the soldiers are fiercely resented by the Cubans. The American military government is a tyranny, and as a means of rapprochement a failure:—

And the extent to which this is the case is indicated by the remark sometimes now heard in Cuba, that, as between the American military control and the Spanish military control, the Spanish was preferable.

GREATER NEW YORK.

Mr. Bird S. Coler, Comptroller of the City of New York, sums up the results obtained by the merging of a hundred municipal corporations into one, and makes some suggestions as to future reforms. A rise in credit, says Mr. Coler, is one of the most notable results:—

During the past twelve months, the bonds of the municipality have sold in the open market for higher prices than had been obtained for many years for similar securities. To-day the bonds of New York City, considered as investment securities, rank almost as high as those of the National Government.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Major-General Miles continues his historical survey of "The War with Spain" by describing the operations which resulted in the capture of Puerto Rico. Mr. Andrew Lang writes on "Golf from a St. Andrews Point of View," and describes some recent heresies which have been introduced into the game. Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer defends the Public School of America against Mrs. Harding Davis. Mr. George H. Hull has an article on "Pig Iron and Prosperity."

THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

SIGNS of the dull season are preceptible in the Revue des Deux Mondes for July, but there are nevertheless enough articles of interest to maintain on the whole the reputation of the leading review of France. We have noticed elsewhere M. Leroy-Beaulieu's paper on the Trans-Saharan railway.

M. VALBERT.

Naturally M. Brunetière explains to his readers the great loss which the Revue has suffered by the death of M. Cherbuliez, better known to English readers by his nom de guerre of G. Valbert. The name of Cherbuliez is assured of immortality, and his place in the history of French literature is already assigned him; his stories mark an epoch in the art of fiction, and some of them may be ranked among the highest models of French prose. In the other and hardly less difficult sphere of criticism, Cherbuliez was an acknowledged master, and his death is a terrible loss not only to the Revue des Deux Mondes, but also to the wider interests of French literature in general. A pathetic interest attaches to an article in the first July number of the Revue by M. Cherbuliez, evidently one of the last he ever wrote. It is a review of a book by Mr. William Harvey Brown, an American naturalist, recording his investigations in Mashonaland and Matabeleland. This is written with all M. Cherbuliez's old ability, lucidity, and charm of style, and will serve only to increase the general regret at his loss, for he certainly took high rank among the few critics of international reputation.

BISMARCK.

M. Benoist reviews in two articles the career of Prince Bismarck, basing his account on the recent crop of Bismarckiana which has appeared in the train of Busch's book, as well as on certain earlier historical studies. He divides the life of the great Chancellor into two periods: the period of struggle, and the period of triumph; and he regards Bismarck as the nineteenth century Machiavelli, who did not for a moment consider the morality of the means which he employed, not because he supposed the existence of two moral standards, but rather because he thought that in politics there is no morality at all—that is to say, that politics is one thing and morality is another. Of those last eight years of his life, after the young captain had dismissed the old pilot, M. Benoist does not say much. The humiliation of those last years marks in his eyes the limitations of Bismarck's greatness; spoiled by success, disgrace lowered him, and he failed to take advantage of the last gift which fortune offered him, namely, the supreme greatness of bearing adversity as well as he had borne success.

WASHINGTON.

The increasing interest in America which is now displayed in France is illustrated by M. Lefaivre's article on the Federal capital at Washington. He gives a lively description of the town, the anomalous system by which it is governed, and the social life of this most unique of American cities.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Among other articles may be mentioned a study by M. Dastre of the peculiar disease known as appendicitis; an amusing travel article by M. Bellessort on the Far East, and the beginning of a series of papers by the clever writer who takes the name of Arvède Barine on the Grande Mademoiselle, daughter of Gaston d'Orléans and nioce of Louis XIII.

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THE REVUE DE PARIS.

WITH the exception of two articles, the one dealing with the French Poor Law system, known as the Assistance Publique, and a most interesting account of the Belgian workhouses, noticed elsewhere, both the July numbers of the Revue de Paris are undistinguished by any particularly interesting or brilliant contribution. Here, as indeed in all the French reviews, the two most interesting subjects of last month—the Peace Conference and the Dreyfus affair—are not so much as alluded to.

The place of honour is given in the first July number to some extracts from the unpublished memoirs of the Duc de Choiseul, who was ambassador at Rome towards the middle of the eighteenth century. The narrative is evidently authentic, but can be considered really interesting only to the historian who occupies himself with the then history of the Papacy.

MADAGASCAR.

In curious contrast is the conclusion of M. Lavisse's account of how France has tried to civilise Madagascar, with the active aid of the military occupation. He touches lightly on the much-discussed missionary question, and evidently only considers it important inasmuch as it represents British, as opposed to French, interests. He says that the natives have no religious instinct, but that they consider that England represents Protestantism, and France Catholicism. He admits that the religious question played a considerable part when the education of the natives was under discussion; accordingly one of the French administrators hit upon the brilliant idea of dissociating Protestantism with Great Britain by arranging that the great French Protestant missionary society, la Société des Missions Evangeliques, should take over the schools and the chapels of the London Missionary Society. So now, according to M. Lavisse, Protestant, Catholic, and Government schools all compete amicably together in teaching the young Malagasy idea to grow.

A FRENCH VIEW OF THE L.C.C.

To see ourselves as others see us is always supposed to be in every way good for the soul. Every London County Cauncillor should read, mark, and inwardly digest I. Pasquet's account of the government of London. London," begins the writer, "is not a town; it is rather, as say the English themselves, a province covered with houses." Greater London, he points out—that is to say, London and her suburbs-has a larger population than Belgium, and he goes on to develop, very cleverly and very clearly, all that led to the evolution of what we now know as the County Council. He dates the first real reform in municipal government from the year 1855, and even those who perhaps know a good deal on the subject may learn something more by studying this curious and typically French article. M. Pasquet naturally looks at London from a foreigner's point of view. Among the things which seem to him to call most loudly for reform is the ground landlord system, and he quotes at great length from Mr. Bamfield's pamphlet on "The Ground Landlords in London." He has much to say concerning the water monopoly. "No one would dare," he observes significantly, "to ask Londoners now to drink, as they did at the beginning of Victoria's reign, the yellow liquid that surges up and down between Westminster and London Bridge. Still, not till the terrible cholera epidemic of 1849, and the consequent

Bills, did the companies bestir themselves to the point of building proper reservoirs and filters"; and he compares the Paris water rate and the London water rate in a fashion very unfavourable to the latter. Touching the question of gas, he points out that in Paris gas costs the consumer rather more than double what it does in London, and he declares that certain British towns give the gas for nothing to their fortunate citizens.

POLAND.

While all the world is discussing the Finland question, the *Revue de Paris* analyses what the writer, M. Esse, is pleased to call the Polish crisis, which, if what he says is true, would go to show that the Tsar has an even more serious problem to tackle in Poland than in Finland.

THREE HISTORICAL ARTICLES.

The second number of the Revue de Paris, like the first, opens with an historical article, in which M. Droz tells the story of the Minister Foucquet's trial. author has evidently consulted all the possible authorities; but it is difficult to see why, with so many contemporary events of palpitating interest, the editors of the Revue should accept or commission a contribution which might just as well have been published at any time within the last fifty years, and which can be really interesting but to a very small section of their readers. Scarcely more topical is an elaborate study by M. Faguet on Taine. Yet a third contribution to the Revue, which can only boast of a very academic interest, but which is yet worth perusal if only for the singular charm with which it is written, is M. Jusserand's picturesque account of "A Duke and His Town," that is to say Vespasian of Gonzaga, Duke of Sabionetta. Sabionetta is now a suburb of Mantua, and there last year M. Jusserand made a pilgrimage in order that he might reconstitute the strange, romantic history of Vespasian of Gonzaga, one of the heroes of the sixteenth century, who fought, loved and poetised, as well as found time to build the town from which he took his title. In three years he turned the village into a city full of beautiful buildings and boasting a university, a public library, and a mint; indeed, even during his lifetime the medals struck at Sabionetta were sought after by collectors. He died early in 1591, and very soon after his death prosperity seems to have left Sabionetta, and now, though much remains that is beautiful, few travellers find their way there, and even the ubiquitous Baedeker has not a word to say for Sabionetta.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION OF 1900.

M. Corday gives an interesting sketch of the forthcoming Paris Exhibition of 1900. The opening ceremonies will take place on April 15th, and after seven months of intense activity and life the great Exhibition buildings, covering the Champs Elysées, the Invalides, the Champs de Mars, and the Trocadéro, will all be closed on November 5th following. Indeed, if the present scheme be carried out, the Exhibition of 1900 will be on an incomparably larger scale than that of ten years ago, and there will be as it were a miniature Paris within the larger town; even now there has grown up around the forthcoming Exhibition a mass of periodical literature. The Exhibition will have two railways-one driven by electricity, the other in which the rails will move; in a word, everything will be done to inaugurate in a fitting manner the twentieth century. Among the many wonders of the Exhibition, one specially appealing to the historic imagination will be the reconstruction of old Paris, built on piles sunk in the Seine.

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LA NOUVELLE REVUE.

ALTHOUGH Madame Adam follows the general mot d'ordre concerning the Dreyfus affair-surely a notable sign of the times when the independence of her mind is considered—the July numbers of the Revue, if considered from the historical point of view, are of exceptional value and interest. M. Maçon, one time secretary to the Duc d'Aumale, contributes a striking paper on his beloved master. In a very few pages he sums up admirably the chequered but well-filled and well-lived life of the Prince, who occupied in the Orleans family much the same position held in England by the Duke of Cambridge. For the second son of Louis Philippe was destined from early youth to become the head of the French army, and the year 1848, which put an end to so many brilliant promises, practically ruined the Duc d'Aumale's career and shattered his dreams of fame. M. Maçon describes each successive phase of his master's long life-his exile in England; his return to France; his military service under the Republic; his second exile; his return to Chantilly, and the closing years of his old age.

Another historical study, and one which would have delighted the Duc d'Aumale himself, deals with the French army le iders of the old régime. The officers led by Condé, Turenne and Marshal Saxe have been hitherto lacking historians. General Rebillot supplies the omission, and he tells, even in these few pages, many characteristic anecdotes of the preux chevaliers who were among the now vanished glories of old monarchic France. Equally charming to those readers who care for the romance of history is an article in the same number which tells the story of the fine old palace once inhabited by the Duc de Lauzun, and which, in our own day, sheltered, among other literary Bohemians, Theophile Gautier.

Yet more history. The second number of the Nouvelle Revue opens with a lengthy account of various mediæval Polar expeditions, notably that organised and commanded by two Dutchmen, Jacob van Heemskerk and Jan Cornélis Rijp, in the year 1596.

M. Leon Séché adds a chapter to the curious story of the Jensenists, describing those of them who survived into the Consulate and First Empire.

The English Illustrated.

THE English Illustrated opens with an article by Mr. C. W. Gedney on "Victims of Vanity," in which he gives some particulars as to the varieties of birds which are killed every year to adorn the headdresses of women. In less than two years four of the chief English firms concerned in this traffic sent for auction plumes representing the slaughter of 300,000 egrets. This represents only a small proportion of the imports to England alone, and the demand on the Continent and in America is as great. Laws have been passed by various States to prevent the killing of egrets, but they are not enforced and never can be until the possession of such feathers is made an The crowned pigeon, the humming bird, various birds of paradise, the toucan and the owl suffer proportionately. Mr. John Munro describes some "Pests of the Wire," or birds and animals which make an occupation of damaging telegraph apparatus. Mr. Edward Fraser writes on "The Evolution of the Modern Man of War," but says nothing new. There is the usual fiction.

Cassell's Magazine.

IN Cassell's Magazine for August Mr. Fletcher Robinson, continuing his series of "London Night by Night," gives an interesting sketch of life on the river. The rescue of would-be suicides seems to be the chief excitement of a boatman's life; and the boatman interviewed by Mr. Robinson attributes most cases to gambling:—

Why, I know of men earning their two to three quid a week who live on bread and beer, and a kipper maybe, and all to put a few shillings on the favou ite for the next big race. When John Burns was at Brotherhood's yonder I used to hear him pitching it hot into the hands during the dinner-hour along of their gambling. He didn't mind if it made him unpopular or not, didn't John.

Pearson's.

Pearson's for August has a strong savour of holiday travel about it. Mr. D. T. Timins describes the Trains de Luxe of the world, with pictures of the interior of these palaces on wheels. Mrs. F. Nevill Jackson writes on Royalty Incognito, and tells the favourite names used by it. The Queen is the Countess of Balmoral, the Prince of Wales the Earl of Chester, the Duchess of York the Countess of Killarney, the Empress Frederick the Countess of Cronberg, the ex-Empress Eugénie the Countess de Pierreponds, and so on. Mr. Turner Morton brings up the theme—most attractive in this sultry weather—of the harvest of the ice, the gathering of the cold solid for commercial purposes in Norway and in Switzerland. Weatherby Chesney tells the story of the construction of the giant rafts of timber on the Pacific Coast. Much interest attaches to Marcus Tindal's account of the Sappers of the Queen—the Royal Engineer Corps.

The Woman at Home.

THE most interesting afticle in the Woman at Home is that in which Mrs. Tooley describes "The Holiday Homes of Celebrated Women," such as Miss Florence Nightingale, Mrs. Gladstone, Lady Henry Somerset, and Madame Sarah Grand. Miss M. A. Belloc writes on "Women Millionaires," and gives an interesting account of the philanthropic works of Miss Helen Gould, who first came before the American public as contributor to the war-chest on the outbreak of the war with Spain. Miss Gould is a strong advocate of the Temperance movement, and was a great friend of the late Miss Frances Willard. Mr. Max Pemberton continues his novel, "Féo."

The Sunday at Home.

THE Sunday at Home for August has several articles of interest, of which that of Mr. Wardlaw Thompson describing a visit to Tutuila, an island in the Samoan group, is the most topical. Mr. Thompson thinks that European influence is the chief obstacle to the spreading of real Christianity among the natives. He says:—

The disreputable beach-comber of a few years ago has almost entirely passed away, with all the pernicious influence exerted by his evil example; but the trader, the planter, the tourist, and the man-o'-war's man, are everywhere, and the influence they exert is on the whole not at all helpful to the Christian life. The tourist and the man-o'-war's man, thoughtlessly or for worse reasons, encourage the natives to reproduce for their benefi. old licentious dances and other relics of past heathenism, even though these have been discountenanced by the people themselves as the result of Christian teaching.

Mr. W. Soltan describes the mission boat *Le Bon Messager* and her work in France. Mrs. I. Fyvie Mayo begins an historical sketch of the City of Aberdeen. "The Murder of Agrippina" is described by Mr. Cyril Grey.

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POPE LEO XIII.

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THE BOOK OF THE MONTH.

THE POPE LEO XIII.* AS SEEN BY HIS VALET.

WHAT is it that makes the world of men interesting?

Not the mere myriad number of units of human kind which inhabit this planet. When we talk of twelve hundred millions of human beings, they are to us as the sand on the seashore, not only in number unimaginable, but each unit is indistinguishable from its fellows. It is true that to the disciplined imagination united to a heart full of sympathy there is something thrilling, almost to the point of awe, in the thought of the innumerable multitude of human beings, who every day pass through all the tragic episodes of life's

brief career. At this moment round how many death-beds are gathered weeping wives and helpless children? There is no district in all Christendom in which this day the tolling knell has not warned old and young alike that one has gone hence to his long home. And if death is always with us, a perpetual visitor who flits silently from seat to seat in the great banquet of life; continually emptying chairs and stilling the merry laughter of the guests, life is not less busy. How many cradles have already been filled since this morning's sun gleamed bright above the eastern horizon; and if the funeral bell ceases not, none the less do the marriage bells not intermit their merry jingle. On this planet every moment of this day is consecrated by the first kiss of virgin love, each as fresh and new and altogether miraculous and in-

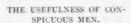
conceivable as thefirst kiss that ever was pressed on human lips. So in our meditative moments, when all the world seems one vast family, we are constantly in the presence of an unending dream, intermixed with an equally unending comedy, sometimes developing into the rollicking farce of human life. In the collective joys and sorrows, the aspirations and despairs of humanity, there is a theme greater than any which the dramatist has ever handled, a subject for reverent contemplation, and even awe-struck ecstasy, vaster than that which has ever inspired the dream of any poet.

HOW FEW ARE THOSE WE KNOW.

But to the majority of human beings the rest of the race does not exist. How few there are, if we take the trouble to think, who are in any sense a living personality to us. How many men, women and children are there, for instance, in the world whose names we so much as know, whose faces we recognise, to say nothing of the knowledge of their inner self? We are all like mariners,

embarked in crazy craft of our own, in which we navigate the ocean of time. The crew with which we sail, those who dwell within the four walls of our house, or whom we meet at business, in the field or in the shop, are alike our fellow-passengers or our comrades of the crew. But all the other millions of mankind are but as the crews of ships which pass in the night, with whom it is a more chance if we should so much as exchange a momentary salute, and know them no more for ever. Humanity, therefore, consists for most of us of the half-dozen or dozen individuals among whom our daily lot is cast, who eat at our table, who serve in

our regiment, or work by our sides, while all the rest of our fellowmen are like the invisible stars, so remote as not even to send the faintest ray through the black immensity of space. But that which enables us to realise the existence of other lives than our own, and helps to bind us, to some extent, into conscious union with the rest of the race, is the existence of commanding personalities or of highly-placed personages, or of great geniuses, whose character, whose power, or whose genius makes them distinctly visible throughout the gloom that surrounds us.



Hence the immense importance in the education of the race and in the widening of the sympathies of man, of the existence of notable personalities of men who, either by

character or destiny, tower up sufficiently above their fellows to be visible at a distance. There are never many such men, but they never fail, and it is they who, more than any others, help to keep up the interest of mankind in man, and by their mere existence weave the potent strands which help to bind the whole human race into a conscious practical whole. It is one of the uses of thrones that they serve as pedestals from which human units, themselves often no better or wiser than the mass of ordinary men and women, can be seen from afar, and by the mere fact of their visibility quicken the interest in their personality, which, in its lowest form is no doubt sufficiently open to ridicule, but which nevertheless contains within itself the germ of much good.



PIO CENTRA, VALET OF LEO XIII.

THE COMPANY OF THE STAR.

It is a misfortune, no doubt, when the individual thus elevated above his fellows is unworthy of the attention which his mere elevation suffices to command; but even in the sins and vices and crimes of the highly placed there are lessons which would not be learned were they manifested in meaner men. But when, in addition to a

^{* &}quot;Pope Leo XIII. His Life and Work." By Julien de Narfon. Translated from the French by G. A. Raper. Illustrated. Chapman and Hall. 7s. 6d.



COUNTESS PECCI, MOTHER OF LEO XIII.

lofty position, its occupant is himself a man of commanding character, of great piety, and of noble soul, it is difficult to over-estimate the benefit which his visibility and conscious presence among the children of men confers upon the race. It is as if in the black and cloudy midnight sky, from which all stars have fled, a radiant planet glowed with silver splendour before our eyes. The star is far off, no doubt, unapproachable, but we see it, and the great immensity of space is no longer cavernous, hollow, and void, and the light wave which bears its twinkling waves adown the darkness makes us feel less alone. We have at least the company of the star.

THE POPE À LA FIGARO.

This train of thought has been suggested by the perusal of M. Narfon's book upon the Pope. In itself it is no very notable book. M. Narfon is a very pleasant writer on the Figuro who does his duty in the place to which his natural gifts have led him, but who would be the first to admit that he is not exactly the kind of man to interpret the inner soul of Leo XIII. His function is humbler, and he discharges it to perfection. He is a first-class gossip, and his book about the Pope enables us to form a more vivid conception of the man as he lives and moves, and eats and drinks, and walks and sleeps amongst us. His book, "Le Pape Intime," helps us to see Leo XIII. as he is seen by his valet-close at hand, in the privacy of the Vatican. And as such it has its uses. It not only enables us to fill in the little character touches which are indispensable to the realisation of any man's character, but it abounds in those familiar details which the more stately historian and biographer pass by as unworthy of their notice. But for the ordinary man, who knows but very few men outside his own family circle, there is something very

interesting in this picture of the Pope as he actually lives amongst us.

LEO XIII. AS A MAN WHO NEEDS TO BE SHAVED.

We all, in a more or less shadowy fashion, realise the Pontifex Maximus, who claims to be the vicar of Christ, and who is indubitably the one Christian minister to whom the immense majority of christened men and women look up with a respect, reverence, and love; but such a man, by the unique splendour of his position, is too remote from our daily life. The Pope who sits in the chair of Peter, the Pope who is recognised by a hundred millions of human beings as the divinely appointed vicar of Christ, and custodian of the oracles of the living God, is hardly human. Authority has placed him upon a pinnacle so lofty, that most of the ties of average ordinary life are snapped. We cannot reach up to him. He moves in a sphere apart, and in so far as he does this he loses his hold upon our interest, and the more we look up to him as the Pope the less we are apt to realise him as a man. The benefit of such a book as this of M. Narfon is that we see the Pope without a tiara or his pontifical robes. We are introduced to him as a man among men -a man who, although he has succeeded in attenuating his body almost to vanishing-point, has, nevertheless, a body with a head on it which needs to be shaved as much as any City clerk, a man who takes his walks abroad in his garden like any country squire, and who needs to be fed and to sleep as much as any match-girl in the east. of London. Let us, then, with the aid of M. Narfon's. entertaining pages, which have been well translated into English for the English-speaking world, endeavour to realise for ourselves how the Pope has spent this very day on which these pages meet the eyes of our

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SS. LEO XIII. IN 1843, ARCHBISHOP OF DAMASCUS
AND APOSTOLIC NUNCIO IN BELGIUM.

HIS RISING AND DRESSING.

This morning in the Vatican, in a very narrow bed raised a step above the marble floor covered with a thick carpet, the Pope lay sleeping. In the half light of the alcove, festooned by heavy curtains, is the image of the Madonna, holding the infant Jesus in her arms. At the foot of the bed, beneath a crucifix is a prie-dieu, carved with the Papal escutcheon, on which the Pope's "Book of Hours" lies on a red cushion. It is a few minutes before six. Outside the room is standing the man who more than any other is in closest contact with the sleeping Pontiff. This is the Chevalier Pio Centra, a man unknown to fame, but well known in the Vatican as the Pope's valet. Some years ago he was a hatter in Rome, but entering the Pope's service he displayed so much devotion that the Pope made him a Chevalier of the Order of St. Gregory. Pincio—to give him the name by which he is familiarly called in the Vatican household-has come from his rooms in which he lives with his family close to the

Pope's private chambers. It is his duty to call the Pope of a morning at six o'clock. Punctually at that hour he enters the apartment and rouses the sleeper. The Pope is a light sleeper, and is often awake and at work before Pincio enters the room. The moment the Pope rises, Pincio partly dresses him, and the Pope offers his first daily prayer. Then returning from the prie-dieu, he surrenders himself to his valet, who brushes his hair and shaves him. room is fragrant with eau - de - cologne, which the Pope uses in his ablutions. Then, his toilet being complete, the Pope, followed by his valet, passes into a small apartment adjoining his bed-room. The altar is raised only one step; on either side of the case in which the pyx is kept are some marvellously artistic candelabra and two statues of saints. The Pope says mass slowly, with deep reverence, his valet, Pincio, acting as acolyte. The Pope then attends another mass, which is said by the chaplain on duty for the day. This is his thanksgiving.

BREAKFAST AND GARDEN.

Mass having been said, the Pope breakfasts on a little chocolate or café au lait, the milk for which comes from a flock of goats presented to him by the villagers of his native place. They are penned within the myrtle hedges of the Vatican gardens, and are great favourites of the Pope, who often goes to them and talks familiarly with their shepherd. Breakfast over, Cardinal Rampolla arrives at eight o'clock, and the business of the working day begins. After Cardinal Rampolla has gone, the Pope goes out for a short walk in the Vatican gardens. Leo is much interested in horticulture, and does not forget to admonish the gardener when the plants under his charge are not prospering. M. Narfon tells us that on one occasion when some ivy was languishing and the gardener excused himself on the ground that the soil was bad, the Pope replied, Wou don't know what you are talking about, or else you think we believe everything you are pleased to tell us," after which admonition the Pope gave the gardener a regular lecture, which made him exclaim as soon as the Pontiff's back was turned, "He can teach everyone, from the Cardinals to the gardeners. You can't get over him,"

RECEIVING PREFECTS AND VISITORS.

After his morning stroll through the gardens, the Pope returns to his reception-room, where he receives the functionaries who several times a week have to report to him on the business of the household and the general government of the Church. It is like a Sovereign receiving his Ministers. The Prefect of the apostolic Palaces comes, and the major domo of the household and the Prefect of the various congregations and others. After their business is despatched, visitors are received who have been granted a private audience. The Pope sits throughout; the visitor bows on entering, he bows again in the centre of the apartment, and bows a third time when he kisses the Pope's slipper. The visitor remains standing, and when the audience is finished, he walks backwards to the door. This ceremonial is only insisted upon in the case of Catholics. The only rule laid down for heretics was made by the Pope himself, who when he was asked how a distinguished American



VIEW OF THE VATICAN GARDENS FROM THE ENTRANCE.

Protestant should comport himself, replied: "Tell him to do just as if he were being received by the President of the United States."

AT DINNER.

In this way the morning is passed. At two o'clock the Pope dines. He always dines alone. His dinner consists of a consommé and eggs. On rare occasions he takes a little meat. He drinks claret, which has been supplied for years past by some pious nuns in the Gironde. He eats with great rapidity, and is very glad if he is permitted to take some salad, mixed with plenty of vinegar. This, however, is forbidden him by his doctors, much to Leo's regret. But even Popes sometimes cannot resist the temptations of the palate, and a few months ago the Pope was taken so ill in the middle of the night that, the doctor had to be summoned in haste, when his patient humbly confessed that he had broken his instructions and eaten the coveted salad. Sometimes when he is bolting his frugal meal, he asks his secretary to sit at table, but it is only for conversation, and not to share the meal. Dinner done, the Pope takes a short nap, after which he is taken for a drive in the gardens.

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THE TWO HOURS' DRIVE.

He steps into a special chair, and is carried by his footmen to the garden railings or to the gate of Paul V., where his carriage awaits him. It is either a black landau with red wheels, or a large varnished wood vehicle, both of which are upholstered in white damask. It is drawn by a pair of large black Roman horses. The Pope's stud only consists of twelve horses, four of which are for his own use. There are besides two mules which are used for carrying relics, etc., sent by the Pope to the Roman Churches. When the Pope has seated himself in

the Pontifical procession is formed. It consists of two Swiss Guards carrying halberds, and two Noble Guards preceding the chair-bearers, after whom come an officer of the Noble Guard and a Chamberlain. The procession generally crosses the Raphael rooms, map galleries, tapestry and candelabra salons, and reaches the garden by the grand staircase of the museum, where the Pope, before getting into his carriage, throws a red mantle over his shoulders, and puts on a hat of the same colour. The carriage, with its two footmen standing behind in black coats and high hats to match the coachman, is escorted by mounted Noble Guards. Any person accompanying the Pope sits opposite, not beside him. The drive, which usually lasts two hours, is always taken in the same place, through a magnificent avenue of plane trees and oaks, extending from the Angelica Gate to the Cavalleggeri Gate. Whilst driving the Holy Father reads, or talks to those who accompany him. Sometimes he gets out of the carriage and walks for a few moments with the help of a gold-caded cane. To be sure, he can manage without this cane, and he displays a certain amount of pride in so doing, and even walking more briskly when there are rumours in Rome that the Pope

STUDY, SUPPER AND SLEEP.

When he is brought back, he is carried to his apartments in the same portentina, and passing with light and rapid step through a red velvet door, he enters his study. No sooner is he seated than the electric bell sounds, and the secretary, Mgr. Angeli, rejoins his master. The study where the Pope works is a simple room, containing an official desk under a crucifix, and a few chairs upholstered in red stuff. At a little distance from the desk is his armchair, and a small table covered with green velvet. As the Pope sits at work you can hear the twittering of the singing-birds which are kept in a cage behind the hangings. At ten o'clock the Pope sups. He then tells his rosary in company with the prelates on duty in his private chapel. After this has been done, the newspapers are read to him, having been carefully prepared for his reading by his secretary, Mgr. Angeli, who marks and annotates the passages most likely to interest the Pope. Long after midnight the electric light burns bright in his room, and he often does not go to bed until one in the morning. Even then, after he has dismissed his secretary, Mgr. Angeli is never sure that he may not be waked in the few hours reserved for sleep in order that he may attend his master and write at his dictation. M. Narfon says :-

Leo XIII. sleeps very little, and as he cannot endure prolonged inactivity, he frequently fills up the time of waiting for Morpheus by wooing the Muse, or thinking out some encyclical whereof the first sheets are lying on his writing-table. Perhaps his ideas worthline into corresponding which he for the form the list state of the control of the arrives, half asleep, resignedly seats himself at his table, and writes, from the Master's dictation, a set of Latin verses, or one of those wonderful compositions that carry the bread of truth from Rome to the uttermost parts of the earth.

HIS "BIT OF FRANCE."

Such is the life which the Pope has spent to-day if, as is possible enough, he is still in the Vatican; but as it is now mid-summer. the routine of his existence may differ,

During the summer the Pontiff spends nearly the whole of the day in the historic Leonine tower. This massive structure dates from the end of the ninth century and the reign of Leo IV., who built it to protect the city of Rome against the Saracens. The Leonine tower consists of three floors. The Pope usually occupies a large round room lighted by two windows. The walls are nearly sixteen feet thick. In the recess of a third window, walled up, is a couch on which the Holy Father can enjoy the siesta so dear to the Roman heart. I should also mention an exact reproduction of the Massabiella grotto in the most poetical and charming spot in the palace. A statue of our Lady of Lourdes stands in the hollow of the rock. The Sovereign Pontiff often has himself carried to this grotto to tell



CARDINAL SVAMPA.

his beads. He delights in tending the flowers growing all around. When a cardinal asked him one day why he visited this spot so frequently, Leo XIII. replied, "It's my bit of France."

Once a week the Pope goes to confession to Mgr. Pifferi, an Augustine friar, who is sacristan of the apostolic palaces. Every week Leo XIII. receives absolution at the hands of Mgr. Pifferi, from whose hands he will receive extreme unction when his time comes to die. Although the Pope expects to live for a long time yet, he is quite sure he will die suddenly, and his meditations upon his decease have been embodied in his Latin poem entitled "Leo's Last Prayer," which the translator of M. Narfon's book renders thus in English: -

TO GOD AND THE VIRGIN MOTHER.

Leo's Last Prayer. After a final gleam the sun pales, clothes itself in shadow, and dying, downward sinks; black night descends, O Leo. It seizes thee; no more the generous blood courses through

thy dried-up veins; life flees thy exhausted body.

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Death throws his fatal dart; thy bones, enveloped in the funeral shroud, shall lie imprisoned beneath the cold stone.

But the soul, released from bondage, soars up to heaven, the object of its hopes.

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The soul hastens; the end of its long journeying is at hand. O merciful God! hear its anguished cry!

May I reach heaven, and, O last boon of all, delight for ever

in the divine light and presence of my God.

And be with thee, O Virgin, whom I, a little child, loved as

a mother, and now, an aged man, cherish still more ardently.

Receive me into heaven, and I, a fellow-citizen of the saints, will attribute so splendid a reward to thee.

TWO PICTURES OF HIS HOLINESS.

The Pope has often been described, but M. Narfon does well to reproduce the descriptions of M. Firmantine and Madame Séverine. M. Firmantine, who saw the Pope leaving his chair on his way to the study, says: "His wasted body sprang erect, as if impelled by springs of steel. There was an air of majesty about the tall willowy form, and the head (a splendid one) was fascinating. The broad forehead was pale as ivory. The lips were colourless, but the eyes lit up and vivified this living skeleton. They were black, deeply set and piercing. The fire that issued from them seemed to have consumed the face in which they were set. There was something terrifying in their brilliancy. There was an airy lightness in his tread." The frail, hight form seemed to M. Firmantine to "glide before him like a great wing, while a hand so diaphanous as to be almost spectral, waved a gentle benediction." Madame Séverine, who interviewed the Pope eight years ago, thus describes him, as he appeared to her at the time of audience:—

Very pale, very upright, very thin, his person hardly visible, a little earthly clay in a covering of white cloth, the Holy Father was sitting at the end of the room in a large arm-chair, with his back to a console-table surmounted by a crucifix. The Pope appeared to me "whiter" than he was painted. He was more human and more touching; less of a sovereign, more of an apostle, and almost a grandfather! A tender, timid kindliness seems to lurk between his lips and peep out when he smiles; but the long firm nose reveals will, inflexible will, the will that can wait! Leo XIII. appeared to me like an incarnation of his family arms. His form is as slender and stately as the pine standing out against the ground azure of the Pecci blazon. His eyes are clear and bright as the morning star that shines at the summit of his heraldic tree.

One feature of the Pope's personality attracts and retains attention almost as strongly as his face. I refer to the long, delicate, diaphanous, beautifully chiselled hands. With their agate-like nails, they remind one of precious ivory ex-votos, taken out of their case for some special occasion.

taken out of their case for some special occasion.

The voice sounds far off, exiled by prayer, and more accustomed to rise towards heaven than descend to us. Nevertheless, in conversation it comes back to earth from time to time, and breaks its Gregorian recitative with something like a major intonation.

The Pope expresses himself both elegantly and correctly in French, with just a touch of his own nationality to flavour his remarks. The characteristic Italian exclamation, *Ecco!* ("There!") recurs constantly, like the snap of a whip, to stimulate or change the conversation.

ELECTRIC LIGHT IN THE VATICAN.

We have said enough to illustrate the character of the book. There is plenty more copy in it of the same kind, personal gossip about the Pope and all his belongings. For instance, M. Narfon tells us that the Vatican is now lit throughout with electric light, and that this is not an extravagance but a great economy.

Instead of an annual expenditure of at least £600 on gas, the electric light would not cost more than £72, or a saving of £528 a year, which in three or four years would cover the cost of

fitting the electric light. The current was obtained by means of a specially-contrived waterfall, 43 feet in height, the water being supplied from the Eagle basin in the Vatican gardens. The waterfall generates a force equal to ten horse-power, which is transmitted by a turbine to a dynamo, and suffices for the 600 electric lamps in the Vatican. By order of the Pope a figure of the Virgin holding the infant Jesus in her arms was placed on one of the walls of the electric lighting shed.

PAPAL FORCES AND FINANCES.

It was said that the Pope had no right to be present at the Hague Conference because he had no standing army, but the Grand Duke of Luxembourg was represented, and the total standing army of Luxembourg consists of 150 soldiers and 150 gendarmes, 300 in all, whereas the Pontifical army consists of 100 Swiss guards, 120 gendarmes, and the Noble Guard, a total armed



CARDINAL SERAFINO VANNUTELLI.

force of 600 officers and men. The Pope spends £280,000 every year on the administration of the Church. The maintenance of the Vatican itself, including the pay of the army, amounts to £100,000. Peter's Pence have fallen off very much since the Pope gave his support to the French Republic. When they were at the maximum they amounted to £400,000 per annum. The French Conservatives had no hesitation in cutting down their contributions to the Peter's Pence in order to teach the Pope a lesson. His jubilee, however, came opportunely to his assistance, when presents amounting to £1,600,000 were given to him by the faithful throughout the world. Most of his money is said to be invested in London with the Rothschilds.

The Pope, according to M. Narfon, is the greatest of Latin writers that ever lived. The following passage is a trifle tall:—

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His compositions have the conciseness of Tacitus, the richness and elegance of Cicero, and the grace of Sallust-the three classical prose authors whom the Pope prizes above all others.

The Pope writes both in prose and in verse, and he has even written charades for a Roman magazine entitled "Vox Urbis." As very few of our readers will have seen any specimens of the Pope's verse, I quote here the translation of one of the longest of the Pope's poems. It was translated first from the Latin into French by a Jesuit, and then from French into English, as follows :-

CARMEN SÆCULARE.

In memory of the most happy day on which the Franks, led by Clovis, gave themselves to Christ.

The peoples of this earth arise, inspired By God, who power gives and takes away. All human greatness doth He make and mar As pleaseth Him; for He alone is great.

Before the threatening Teuton hordes, the Franks Were giving way, when, to the King of Heaven, Clovis, with dawning faith allied to fear, Stretched forth his arms and raised imploring eyes.

"O Thou whom Clotilde humbly doth adore, Save us; Thy awful sway I meekly own. All, all I yield; my country and my life. Save us, O save us, Lord, and I believe.'

Fear vanishes; the Franks take heart anew, Hope dawns again on every brow and heart. A foaming mountain torrent now, the Franks O'erwhelm their bloody tyrants of the eve.

Thy cry, O Frankish king, the Lord bath heard; Thou triumphest, but, mindful of thy word, Thy neck shalt thou before the Church incline; To holy Rheims the bishop welcomes thee.

Whose be these standards in the church? Behold! Before Christ's altar kneels a mighty king. His warriors leads he to the holy font, And all the people follow in his train.

Tremble, O Rome, and view thy wakening might ! O Queen 1 O Mother! spread thy arms o'er all! The faith of Christian France hast thou received: Of France, the chosen race that is to be.

Thy eldest daughter she; her mighty sword Shall hold thee scatheless and protect thy rights. Her generous sons no prouder boast shall make Than faith in Peter, greatest king of all.

From age to age, behold, her heroes come ; Fierce Astolph's conqueror leads the goodly throng, Waving his sword, the sword of Frankish might, The Pope's defender and the Holy See's

He comes. Rome is avenged, and with his arms Once more doth Victory cross the Alps. His sword Italia frees and carves a kingdom out To place beneath the Roman monarch's sway.

But have a care; behold the threatening clouds That gather o'er thy head. Alas, they seek To mask thy brow with error. O beware, And let thy glorious past unsullied shine!

Let Christ remain thy king! Let every soul Be open to His word; let hatred cease, Let Sect give up its captives, let the world. Behold your union and the strength it gives. Though centuries have passed, thy heart is still A spring of life: let life well up again As in the past. O valiant sons of France To Vesla's banks press on, and onward still. Thy name resounds, O France, on Orient's shore. The path that shook beneath thy feet O seek Again, and let thy hand set up the cross Of Christ, and bear salvation unto all.

HOW HE LEARNED FRENCH.

When the Pope has signed his encyclical he never publishes it, but allows it to remain for several weeks in a locked drawer, the key of which he keeps himself. Then, when he has carefully read it over and revised it, he sends it to the printers. Many remarkable things are told of the Pope, among others that he learned to speak French admirably in ten days. M. Narfon says :-

After having served as delegate to Spoleto and Perugia, Mgr. Pecci received the appointment of Papal Nuncio at Brussels. On the way thither he was detained at Nimes about ten days, which delay he managed to utilise by taking lessons in French, which he had previously only a slight acquaintance with. When he arrived at Brussels he was able to express himself with

correctness and even elegance.

M. Narfon will pardon me if I apply to this anecdote one of the stories found in his own pages. "What would you do," one of the princes of the church was asked, "if the Holy See tried to force you to admit that two and two make six?" "I would admit it at once," was the reply; "and before signing I would ask, 'Would not you like me to make it seven?'" So we are quite willing to. believe that the Pope learned to speak French in ten days-of which he had previously but a slight acquaintance—nay, we are even willing to believe that he acquired the gift in ten minutes! His apostolic predecessor on the Day of Pentecost received the gift of tongues in as many seconds.

A CURIOUS PROPHECY.

There is a good deal of interesting matter in the book, concerning the early days of the Pope with his mother who believed in him from the first. M. Narfon quotes a very curious prophecy from some bombastic Italian poet. who lived in the Pope's native village, which is a very striking instance of the poetical prophecy literally ful-

Like Jove's eagle, he shall perch upon the rocky summit. It is written in the Eternal Book of Fate, that he shall be crowned with the tiara and hold the sceptre. I see him seated on a lofty throne, the cross on his breast and the tiara on his brow. Italy, the Low Countries, France, England, the shore of Africa itself shall see and admire his virtues. Some day he shall be adored on earth, his glory shall be seated on the throne, and the omni-potent God who rules over all shall make him the Shepherd of Christ's flock.

TIFFS WITH HIS CARDINALS.

The Pope when a boy was passionately fond of shooting. His shooting days are long since past, but this is another of the human ties which unite him to the rest of his fellow men. These touches of human nature are not wanting, for the Pope seems to be a man who is capable both of administering sharp reproof and of frankly confessing his error. For instance, finding himself thwarted on one occasion by Cardinal Oreglio, he told him sharply :-

"Will your Eminence please remember that I can not only

bestow the hat but take it away?"

"Holy Father," quietly replied Cardinal Oreglia, "you have that power; but if you use it against me, I shall consider myself happy to suffer for having spoken the truth."

This incident occurred at the beginning of the year 1884.

On March 27th following, Leo XIII., realising that in Cardinal Oreglia he had to deal with a man and not with a courtier, appointed him camerlengo of the Holy Roman Church, or, as we have already explained, the eventual head of the executive power during the next vacancy in the Holy See.

On another occasion he was so put out by Cardinal Parrochi that he asked him to resign. The wily Cardinal asked for time, and then, when the Pope sent to ask him

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for his decision, he asked for more time. At the end of two days Cardinal Parrochi sent his answer. He said: "I have fully reflected, and I consider it my duty to remain at my post so long as your Holiness does not think fit to relieve me of it." The delay had given the ges are speak Pope time to think it over, and the period of reflection convinced him that Cardinal Parrochi was too useful to be sacrificed, even although he was opposed to the Liberal policy adopted in relation to the French Republic.

BRIGAND QUELLER.

It is not generally known that the Pope in his carly life displayed qualities which would have made him a good administrator in the North West Provinces of India. In 1838 he was despatched as Papal delegate to the province of Benevento, then in a very unsettled state, and took prompt and vigorous action against the brigands:—

Mgr. Pecci began by satisfying himself that the Pontifical troops could be relied upon. He then drew up his plans of campaign with the utmost secrecy. He obtained the fullest information on the districts in which brigandage chiefly flourished, and despatch d columns of troops led by reliable and experienced guides. The result soon surpassed all expectations. Most of the robber chiefs were arrested, and their gangs dispersed. With a view to restoring confidence among the people, Mgr. Pecci had the dreaded chiefs loaded with chains, and marched through the streets of the city. He also took care that all sentences passed by the Courts were carried out to the letter. And brigandage died out for want of brigandas.

AS ADMINISTRATOR.

In those days the territorial sovereignty of the Pope had afforded opportunities to ecclesiastics for acquiring by practical experience some knowledge of the difficulties of government. When he was in command at Perugia, he had a pretty lively time:—

Mgr. Pecci's term of office was very stormy, but fruitful-stormy, because he was twice, in 1849 and 1860, brought face

to face with a revolu ion. In 1849 the Garibaldians took possession of the city, and the Austrians, under the command of Prince von Lichtenstein, were preparing to attack them when Mgr. Pecci intervened, with the result that order was restored without bloodshed. Eleven years afterwards, September 14th, 1860, Perugia was captured by an army of 15,000 Piedmontese under General de Sonnaz. The enemy took possession of the seminary and the Bishop's palace.

He was philanthropic and humanitarian in his administration, publishing a set of rules for the management of the Monte di Pietà, or State pawnbroking system. The same desire inspired his important encyclical on the social question—a Pontifical act of incalculable importance, which earned him the title of the workmen's Pope. To return to Perugia, Mgr. Pecci founded in that city a great number of charitable institutions—a boys' orphanage, a home for female penitents, a women's almshouse, an apprentices' association, a benevolent society in aid of indigent priests, etc. His love for the poor was only equalled by his zal for the house of God.

ONE TOO MANY FOR HIS DOCTOR.

I will conclude this string of extracts from a very readable book by the following anecdote of the Pope and his doctor—one of the delightfully human touches of nature which make the whole world kin:—

Last year, when the Pope was suffering from hoarseness, the doctor advised his patient to considerably curtail a discourse he was to deliver during the day. Leo XIII. pocketed the powder, and thought no more about it. As to the discourse, the Hely Father did not omit a word of it. In vain did the doctor, who was present, repeatedly clear his throat with much emphasis as a reminder to the Pope to economise his strength. His Holiness kept on and even purposely raised his voice. After finishing his address he sent for Dr. Lapponi, handed him the powder, and said, laughing, "Here, my dear doctor, take your powder yourself; you evidently need it more than I."

The Pope takes snuff, and when it was prohibited during his recent illness, he suffered keenly.



From " The United States of Europe."]

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Some Notable Books of the Month.

THE TRAIL OF THE GOLD-SEEKERS.

BY HAMLIN GARLAND.

WHEN the reports of the discovery of gold in the far North-West of Canada attracted a countless swarm of human beings, as a magnet draws to itself a multitude of iron filings, Mr. Hamlin Garland determined to follow the trail of the gold-seekers, to be one of them, and to record their deeds. He has written a fascinating book of travel and adventure. It is a book of a literary man turned traveller, and not of a traveller turned author. The volume, therefore, has a finished grace and polish about it too often lacking in the bald narration of the explorer and discoverer. Mr. Garland did not choose to follow the usual route to Dawson City. He joined the rush when the horrors and perils of the Chilcoot and the White Pass were being published broadcast. Gold-seekers were casting about for new routes to the land of gold. In many cases they discovered infinitely worse and more arduous paths, some of them manifestly impossible. But when a man has caught the gold fever, he has done with common-sense. Mr. Garland selected a route which he admits was "absurd and foolish." It was that which started from the Canadian-Pacific at Ashcroft, and made its tortuous way northward between the great glacial coast range on the west and the spurs of the continental divide on the east. He was not a gold-seeker, but a nature hunter, and he willingly took the long way round and the hard way through.

THE LONG TRAIL.

At Ashcroft Mr. Garland joined the long trail. He had made arrangements to have supplies delivered at two points on the route, but even then it was necessary to carry every crumb of food in one case three hundred and sixty miles and in the other four hundred. The town swarmed with gold-seekers all eager to move northward. Having bought horses and provisions, Mr. Garland and his partner started for the Klondike at the end of April. They soon began to feel a respect for the narrow little path they followed. It was hardly an arm's span in width, but it was over eight hundred miles in length, and wound ever northward. This respect deepened into awe when they began to climb the great wooded divide which separates the Fraser River from the Blackwater. wild forest settled around them, grim, stern and forbidding. They were done with civilisation. Everything that was required for a home in the cold and the heat was bound upon their five horses. They had to carry bed, board, roof, food, and medical stores, a load which had to be handled four times a day. There is a great deal of work on the trail—cooking, care of the horses, together with almost ceaseless packing and unpacking, and the trouble of keeping the pack horses out of the mud. From five in the morning till five at night they toiled. Soon one tremendous fact impressed them. There were no returning footsteps on this trail. They all pointed northward, none south. The land before them was a mystery-no one knew what its character might be. Over mountains and down valleys, across streams and through forests, the trail wound its inexorable way. At times the scenery was indescribably beautiful, at others insufferably monotonous. Now the journey was a delightful excursion, but at other times it seemed a sort of motionless progres-Once their tent was set up and the baggage arranged they lost all sense of having moved at all.

THE GOLD FEVER.

Gold seekers such as Mr. Garland, well provided with provisions, had a hard time of it. But there were others, seized by the gold frenzy, who started on the long journey with only 40 lbs. of supplies and three or four dollars in Soon their hands became like claws, and their knees seemed about to pierce their trousers. Mr. Garland describes the life they led :-

At first the trail was good, and they were able to make twenty miles each day. The weather was dry and warm, and sleeping was not impossible. They camped close beside the trail when they grew tired—I had seen and recognised their campingplaces all along. But the rains came on, and they were forced to walk all day through the wet shrubs, with the water dripping from their ragged garments. They camped at night beneath the firs (for the ground is always dry under a fir), where a fire is easily built. There they hung over the flame drying their clothing and their rapidly weakening shoes. The mosquitoes swarmed upon them bloodily in the shelter and warmth of the-trees, for they had no netting or tent. Their meals were composed of tea, a few hastily-stewed beans, and a poor quality of sticky camp bread. Their sleep was broken and fitful. They were either too hot or too cold, and the mosquitoes gave way only when the frost made slumber difficult. In the morning they awoke to the necessity of putting on their wet shoes and taking the muddy trail, to travel as long as they could stagger forwerd. In addition to all this, they had no maps, and knew nothing of their whereabouts, or how far it was to a human habitation. Their only comfort lay in the passing of outfits like mine. From such as I they "rustled" food and clothing.

THE RUSH TO RUIN.

The gold-seekers do not supply the human element in this grim narrative of travel. There is something inhuman and uncanny in the feverish eagerness with which these men push northward to a frozen land, encounter unheard-of perils and endure fearful sufferings, because some thousand miles away gold may be gained. Mr. Garland says :-

They seemed like mechanisms. They moved as if drawn by some great magnet whose centre was Dawson City. They appeared to drift on and on toward that human maelstrom going irresolutely to their ruin. They did not seem to me strong men—on the contrary, they seemed weak men—or men strong with one insane purpose. They set their faces toward the Golden North, and went on and on through every obstacle like men dreaming, like somnambulists—bending their backs to the most crushing burdens, their faces distorted with effort. "On to Dawson!" "To the Klondike!" That was all they knew.

THE ART OF BUCKING.

It is a relief to turn to the animal life on the northward The horses, at least, are more human than the men. Mr. Garland's description of them and their ways is charming. His devotion to his own horse, Prince Ladrone, is almost pathetic. He was, however, an exceptionally fine animal. Others were not. An amusing chapter is devoted to discussing the psychology of the Blue Mat, a little blue-gray cayuse. He was a past master in the art of bucking. Mr. Garland says:—

Something took place. I heard a bang, a clatter, a rattle of hoofs. I peered around the bay and saw the blue pony performing some of the most finished, vigorous and varied bucking it has ever been given me to witness. He all but threw somer-saults. He stood on his upper lip; he humped up his back till he looked like a lean cat on a graveyard fence; he stood on his toe calks and spun like a weather vane on a livery stable; and when the pack exploded and the saddle slipped under his belly,

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Mr. fields, he kicked it to pieces by using both hind hoofs as featly as a man would stroke his beard.

RELENTLESS NATURE.

The worst part of the journey was yet to come. Mr. Garland has interspersed his chapters with verses describing the difficulties of the way. There is nothing remarkable about them and the book would have lost little had they been omitted. Occasionally, however, there are a few striking lines, as, for instance, the following description of Relentless Nature:—

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W.

She laid her rivers to snare us,
She set her snows to chill,
Her clouds had the cunning of vultures,
Her plants were charged to kill.
The glooms of her forests benumbed us,
On the slime of her ledges we sprawled;
But we set our feet to the northward,
And crawled, and crawled, and crawled!
We defied her, and cursed her, and shouted:
"To hell with your rain and your snow.
Our minds we have set on a journey,
And despite of your anger we go!"

THE GREAT SILENT LAND.

Crossing the Big Divide was a terrible experience. It was like swimming in a sea of green water. The mud spurted under the horses' hoofs, the sky was gray and drizzled moisture, and as they rose they plunged into ever deepening forests. Hazel bushes, alders, wild roses, and grasses were left behind and the forest became savage, sinister, and silent. It was a land of torture to man and beast. There was no living thing. It was a great silent land. The journey became a grim race with starvation. Each day food became scantier, and they were compelled to move no matter what the weather might be like. Descending the Divide the horses slid upon their haunches and were unable to turn themselves in the mud. They crushed into the tangled pines and were in danger of being torn to pieces. The trail ran through a barren, monotonous, silent, gloomy, and rainy country. It had almost no wild animal life. Its lakes and rivers were for the most part cold and sullen. Its forests were sombre and depressing. The mosquitoes were a distraction but not a pleasant one. At night the savage insects could be heard like the roaring of a far-off hailstorm. The horses rolled in the dirt, snorted, wheeled madly, stamped, shook their heads, and endured most terrible sufferings.

THE WAY OF DEATH.

At Glenora Mr. Garland abandoned the trail, determined to reach the coast and enter by way of the White Pass—the Way of Death. The trail over the Pass was comparatively easy, but it appears in the past to have deserved its gruesome name. Mr. Garland says:—

The waters reeked with carrion. The breeze was the breath of carrion, and all nature was made indecent and disgusting by the presence of carcasses. Within the distance of fifteen miles we passed more than two thousand dead horses. It was a cruel land, and land filled with a record of men's merciless greed. Nature herself was cold, majestic, and grand. The trail rough, hard, and rocky. The horses laboured hard under their heavy burdens, though the floor they trod was always firm. . . . Everywhere were the traces of the furious flood of human kind that had broken over this height in the early spring. Wreckage of sleighs, abandoned cattle, heaps of camp refuse, clothing, and, most eloquent of all, the pathway itself, worn into the pitiless iron ledges, made it possible for me to realise something of the

Mr. Garland did not get further than the Atlin gold-fields, and then returned to civilisation. (Macmillan.)

BIG GAME IN CENTRAL AFRICA.

M. Foà's Exploits.

M. EDOUARD FOA'S handsome volume, "After Big Game in Central Africa" (A. and C. Black, 21s.), is the most interesting book on sport which has appeared for many a long day. It is filled from cover to cover with graphic descriptions of the killing of lions, elephants, rhinoceroses and innumerable other wild beasts which haunt the jungles of Central Africa. M. Foà has a consuming passion for the pursuit of big game. There is no animal in the African continent which has not contributed a victim to his deadly rifle. Elephants, rhinoceroses, giraffes, hippopotami, lions, buffaloes, leopards, elands, zebras, antelopes and crocodiles, besides many other varieties, fell before M. Foà's well-directed bullets. Between 1891 and 1893 he shot 704 animals; between 1894 and 1897 1,228 wild beasts, of which 488 were large animals. It is his exploits during this latter period that he describes. It is impossible to give an adequate idea of the wealth of information contained in his volume about the habits of wild animals and how they are killed. The book ought to be read in its entirety. A few extracts, however, will convey some idea of the nature of the book.

THE DEATH OF A MAN-EATER.

M. Foà has much to say about lions and their ways. He has had many a narrow escape from death at the claws of the King of the Jungle. He does not, however, believe that the lion is brave. It fears man and always gives way before him. M. Foà has lived for years in the midst of lions, but has never come to any harm. The lion has three enemies, the most formidable of which is the wolf, which can, and sometimes does, kill the lion. Its other foes are snakes and thorns. M. Foà narrates many stories of how he has killed lions by day and night. The following account of the shooting of a man-eater, which had carried off a fourteen-year old boy from a village, is typical of many encounters. The lion has taken refuge in the grass. M. Foà says:—

I consider whether everything is ready, and I enter the grass, my finger on the trigger, eyes directed well in front, ears on the stretch without making the slightest noise with my feet . . . We hear a rustling in the grass ten yards aherd; we see the tops move, but nothing more. We continue to advance slowly. Ah! there is a tree to my right! A sign to Kambombe, who climbs like a monkey, and in a trice he is at the fork on the look out . . "There is the child," he says, in a stifled voice, "but no lion" . . Then turning his head to the right: "There he is! . . . Quick, this way!" And, guided by his gesture, I run to my right; then, a thought striking me, I beckon to the villagers who follow us to approach, and with a movement of my arm tell them to wind round the grass to the left. I send Rodzani to ask them to make a noise, so as to drive the lion towards me. I myself take up a position in a glade, standing motionless, all my faculties brought to bear on that square of brush which I count upon seeing the lion leave. Kambombe gives me information in a low voice from his tree. "He's off . . No, comes this way . . . He stops and looks in the direction of the men . . . He raises his mane . . . Ah, he comes in your direction! . . . At walking pace . . . He's going to pass the ant hill Ah, if you were here! How well I see him . . . He looks behind him . . . There he is! there he is! Get back a little, get back!" One can understand with what anxiety I hear these words. Following his advice I retire two steps. My men are behind me with their weapons ready. "Only fire in case of necessity." I tell them . . . "Don't hurry yourself," murmurs Tambarika. The rustling grass bends forward, then opens on either side, and the lion walks out eight yards away from me, looking behind him, engrossed by the noise of voices. Upon turning his head he sees me standing motionless, shows his teeth, and snarls without deviating from his

path. At the same time his tail rises, he flattens his ears, and I see he is going to charge at the very moment when, having followed him with my rifle, and aiming at the nape of his neck, I pull the trigger His four feet give way under him and he falls stone dead without a movement.

HOW NOT TO DO IT.

Compare with this the native method of dealing with a man-eater, for they leave other lions severely alone. About eighty natives set out in pursuit, accompanied by M. Foa and some of his men. They formed a circle round the lion, and as soon as it made its appearance began

firing wildly :-

Bullets come hissing above my head, by my side, everywhere; and a piece of iron passing with a dry noise near my ear strikes the trunk of the tree, behind which I take shelter immediately. During the space of ten minutes the seventy-two muzzle-loaders are fired, loaded and again discharged. Two more bullets strikeny shelter; others pass by with a prolonged buzz. At last the cries cease, the smoke clears away, and I understand that the hunt is abandoned. My men come to tell me what has happened. The lion tried to find an opening at several points of the line time after time and the shots drove him back. But he took advantage of a breach in the human barrier and escaped by the place we entered without having apparently been wou ided. Not so the natives, eleven of whom are wounded, two of them seriously. This is an extraordinary moderate number, considering that eighty men formed a circle of fifty yards towards the centre of which they fired, fortunately rather high from all points of the circumference, during a quarter of an hour. My men are uninjured or hardly injured at all, having thrown themselves on their stomachs as soon as the fatillade began.

PURSUED BY AN ELEPHANT.

M. Foa shot numbers of elephants, but on one occasion very nearly met his death from an infuriated animal which he had woulded and was tracing in the forest. He gives a very vivid description of the

pursuit :-

No sooner have we arrived than, within terrifying proximity, there breaks upon our ears a ery of rage, a shrill trumpet blast similar to the shriek of a sirene, and a black mass, which we have not even time to look at so near is it to us, bursts like a locomotive from the thicket which we are skirting. Each of us leaps aside in search of safety. Msiambiri and I dash straight ahead through the hole made by the herd. . . . The ground trembles . . . a sinister rustling of the leaves, the breaking of branches, the shriller and shriller trumpet blasts tell us that the elephant is behind us and overtaking us
... There is no doubt about it. ... We throw down
our heavy rifles so as to run the quicker. It is
impossible to describe the terror mingled with rage which fills me at this moment. During our mad race all my thoughts are summed up as follows: "No rifle . . . many elephants killed with impunity, this is the hour of reckoning . The game is up . . . a rapid vision of my native country . . That is all ... And now, clenching my fists, I run and jump in a supreme struggle for life . . . Minu es slip by and seem to be bours. Some one, whom I recognise as Msiambiri, though without seeing him, brushes past me. Our feet pass swiftly over the ground. Trees upon trees flash past , . . Behind us the shrill cries stop, but on our heels are heavy footsteps which shake the ground; a powerful spasmodic breathing is heard; then warm air passes over my shoulders and neck... Heavens! it is its trunk! "Tchitamha! tchitamba" (trunk), murmurs the wretched fellow at my side. On we fly, maddened and blinded, bruising ourselves in grazing trees, insensible either to thorns which tear us or to branches which whip our faces... It is useless!... I shall soon grow feeble and fall ... Then I hear as in a dream the cry, "A mala!" ("It is all over"), usered in despairing accents, and I see a body rise in the air ... I am alone . . . The noise has ceased . . . I continue running for a few seconds unconsciously, but the awakening comes. I stop, and

the terrible reality stares me in the face . . . Yes, I am saved; but the other is dead!—and through my fault. Remorse and regret complete my distraction. I lean against the tree faltering, overcome.

The man was not dead, however. He had escaped by a miracle, and shortly afterwards had the satisfaction of standing beside the dead body of his enemy.

SKINNING AN ELEPHANT.

M. Foà gives many interesting details which enable us to realise better the huge bulk of the African elephant. Here is an elaborate description of the skinning of one of these huge beasts. When it comes to removing the internals, he says:—

You would think you were looking at children struggling with an enormous milky-white eiderdown. As the liver, heart, and lungs are already removed, the body of the animal forms an immense cavity, generally full of blood; and to be more at their ease, ten of the men get inside, where, covered with blood and bathed up to the knees in it, they continue their work. The head is detached, then-the blood having been previously gathered in skins-all help in turning over the body. the parts are detached the natives proceed to make biltong. By . working from eleven until eight o'clock, all that one can do that day is to carry the two elephants to the camp and to pile the meat there as well as may be into a veritable mountain. the average, forty men are required to carry a female elephant thus cut up, flesh and bones included; fifty-two for a male. When the bones have been taken out and the flesh is dried, the numbers are reduced to about one-half-that is, twenty-five men for a male, twenty for a female. One can estimate the approximate minimum weight of a living animal at two tons for a male and rather over one ton and a half for a female.

A RHINOCEROS'S CHARGE.

Another dangerous animal is the rhinoceros. His charge is terrible, although hardly as dangerous as that of the buffalo when the latter is in the grass and not in the open. The following is M. Foà's description of a rhinoceros's charge:—

In the midst of broken branches, overturned shrubs, and trampled grass, appears a huge mass which charges in our direction with the speed of a locomotive. We have only time to jump on one side. The animal passes, but so quickly that I cannot take aim, being hindered from doing so by a tree. It disappears in the grass. But in a few seconds we hear it returning on its steps, again seeking for that vitiated air, that smell of the enemy which has provoked its anger. It snorts and searches, turns and turns again like a gigantic pointer, with this difference, that the rôles are reversed-we are the game which it is looking for. . . . This cursed vegetation is so thick that there is nothing to do but to wait; it is impossible to fire. I see the top of the grass wave and the shrubs lean over; I can guess, therefore, the position of the animal, but it remains invisible. However, its anger increases, and it continues to snort, making a noise somewhat similar to the grunting of a pig, only louder and deeper. It draws near. . . . From which way is the wind blowing? It is impossible to say, for the earth is wet and there is no dust. . . . Time is pressing. . . . Ah! it charges us a second time! This time I see my animal a moment before it is upon us; although going at a gallop, it is not travelling over the ground so quickly as it was. We have jumped aside, and everyone is hidden . . . Stationed behind a tree, I see it advance splendidly, and I decide to stop its passage. Doubtless smelling our fresh tracks, it slackens its pace when in front of us, and I take advantage of this to fire two shots, which make it swing round in a direction opposite to ours. Before disappearing through the smoke it receives another express bullet.

HOW WOLVES CHEAT THE CROCODILE.

M. Fod has many interesting things to say about the African wolf—how he hunts his game, and how even the lion falls a prey to his tactics. I have not room for

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Some remini or his quotation, except for the following fact, which is interesting evidence of the intelligence of the wolf:—

When traversing the country in every direction in search of game they continually cross rivers, and, knowing that the water hides one of their worst enemies—the crocodile—this is the method they adopt to avoid it. Assembling at the edge of the water, they bark so as to attract the crocodiles; when this is done they set off at full speed either up or down stream, and when a hundred yards away throw themselves into the water and cross the river in a body in the deepest silence.

CROCODILES.

Of the crocodile M. Foà has nothing so pleasant to relate; in fact, some of the discoveries he made in regard to this reptile were gruesome in the extreme. For instance:—

One morning when we were at lunch, one of these reptiles, measuring a good length, which had been killed the moment before, was dragged ashore, and they came to tell us that a man was in its stomach. Upon verification, it was found that its intestines contained at least part of a human body. An arm, with the hand attached, a foot, with the ankle, and a few ribs were withdrawn, each part being clean cut from the body and hardly damaged, though the flesh was swollen and the skin was discoloured under the action of gastric juices shielded from the light. On the following day another crocodile, containing the head and the shoulders of the man, a part of whose body we had found on the previous day, was killed. This discovery caused me in future to open the crocodiles which I shot, a thing I had never thought of doing before; and thus I found several times rather strange things, including half a goat-skin rolled into a ball, and a red loin-cloth. At Lake Nyassa, two years later, there was taken from the stomach of a gigantic crocodile, over six yards long, an assortment of twenty-four copper bracelets and a large ball of frizzy hair, which the horrid beast had been unable to digest, after having devoured the native lady to whom these objects belonged.

INDEX TO THE PERIODICALS OF 1898.

THE ninth volume, covering the year 1898, of the "Annual Index to Periodicals" is now ready, and intending subscribers would do well to send in their orders early, as the edition printed is a very small one. Subscribers are also advised to see that their sets are complete, for Vol. III. is now out of print, and other early volumes are getting very scarce.

The following table of pages shows how the Index proper has developed since 1890:—

Vol. I. (1890) 64 pages | Vol. V. (1894) 175 pages | II. (1891) 74 | VII. (1895) 224 | VII. (1892) 109 | VII. (1896) 218 | VIII. (1893) 152 | VIII. (1897) 228 | VIII. (1898) 241 pages.

All who have had any experience in index-making will understand how much more unmanageable, proportionately, is the material of an index of 240 pages compared with four indexes of sixty-four pages each.

In the Index of 1898, the American war with Spain occupies a foremost place, for in addition to the history of the war, we have many articles on the American Army, the creation of an American Navy, the Cost of the War, American Territorial Expansion, Cuba, the Philippine Islands, etc., etc. The Partition of China is another important topic of the year, and in consequence China has become a very tedious heading in the Index.

From how many points of view Mr. Gladstone has been discussed is also revealed by the Index of last year. Some of the articles are personal characteristics or reminiscences; some writers regard him as a political or historical figure, others are more concerned with his

religion or theology; two very interesting notices deal with him as an author, supplying at the same time bibliographies of his contributions to literature.

Foreign literature plays an important part in our periodical literature, and the references under German, French, Italian, and other Foreign Literatures are very numerous. There are, for instance, seven interesting articles on Edmond Rostand and "Cyrano de Bergerac."

In History, Napoleon and Nelson continue to be engrossing topics; and Mr. Andrew Lang and Miss A. Shield seem to have made the House of Stuart, especially the Young Pretender, a subject of their own. But it remains to be realised what interesting volumes could be made by collecting and binding together in one volume all the articles of the year on these and many other topics. The articles relating to English History would indeed make many volumes. Another branch of History might be named "Local History." There is scarcely an English county which is not included in the Index, and cross-references to all places mentioned elsewhere than under the county's name are carefully added in every instance. There are nine general articles relating to Yorkshire, besides references to some sixteen Yorkshire places to be found in other parts of the volume.

But enough has been said to give an idea of the contents of the book. It is published at 10s. nett. A specimen page will be sent to any address, and a specimen volume will be sent on approval for ccst of postage.

HERO-WORSHIP GONE MAD.

By no stretch of the imagination can Mr. E. A. Vizetelly's volume on "Zola in England" (Chatto and Windus) be regarded as a notable book. It is, however, a curious one, which could only have been written by a man wholly devoid of the sense of humour. Here we have the *ne plus ultra* of hero-worship. In the pages of this book the reader may learn how M. Zola bought a shirt collar, what he had for breakfast, and many equally important and interesting details. The whole record is a trifle ridiculous. Any satirist in search of a theme will find in this volume ample material ready to his hand. But it is not the actions and words of the master alone which are carefully recorded. Mr. Vizetelly has extended the scope of his work so as to include the doings of numerous disciples amongst whom he occupies a distinguished position. The reader will find set forth with minute detail the particulars of the various panics which seized Mr. Vizetelly on overhearing odd scraps of French conversation in the public streets or in railway carriages. It would be unkind to mention the number of French detectives which M. Zola's guardians discovered in all manner of unlikely places, and the marvellous feats they performed in cluding these imaginary pursuers.

One incident in the book is interesting. On the night before the death of Colonel Henry became known in England, Mr. Vizetelly's daughter, Violette, had a remarkable dream, which was repeated several times. Next morning, at breakfast, she told M. Zola that she had had a frightful dream. "I was in a big black place," she said, "and there was a man on the ground covered with blood, and people were crowding round him with great excitement. And I saw you, M. Zola, and you came up looking like a giant, and waved your arms again and again, and seemed well pleased." On opening the London papers they found the announcement that "Colonel Henry has been found dead in his cell at

Mont Valérien."

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DAVID HARUM.

PERHAPS the fact that the scene of the book is laid in Central New York State will at first somewhat detract from its popularity in this country. But the charming skill with which the character of old David Harumhorse-trading country banker-is drawn will of itself compel interest. The author, Edward Noyes Westcott, finished the book on his deathbed, but not the slightest trace of the consumptive's sufferings appears in his writings. After reading "David Harum," the only regret is that so gifted a writer and so clever a portrayer of character should be lost to us for ever.

The book is a novel, through which runs an unobtrusive love-story, but the chief figure in the volume is the quaint old country banker David Harum. His dry wit fills the pages with stories whose humour is never overdrawn, and yet which would keep a whole party in a constant state of merriment. Harum was supposed to be somewhat of a skinflint, but was in reality one of the most generoushearted of men. His conversations with John Lennox when they went driving in his buggy reveal the true

character of the man.

The first story which Harum tells relates to his being taken in by the "Deakin" over a horse, and his subsequent revenge. His sister, Mrs. Bixbee, was much shocked, as she had previously a high opinion of the deacon. Here is a short extract from the conversation :-

"Quite a while ago-in fact not long before I come to enjoy the priv'lege of the deakin's acquaintance—we hed a deal. I wasn't jest on my guard, knowin' him to be a deakin an' all that, an' he lied to me so splendid that I was took in, clean over my head. He done me so brown I was burnt in places, an' you c'd smell smoke 'round me fer some time."

"Was it a horse?" asked Mrs. Bixbee, gratuitously.

"Wa'al," David replied, "mebbe it had been some time, but

at that partic'lar time the only thing to determine that fact was that it wa'n't nothin' else."
"Wa'al, I declare!" exclaimed Mrs. Bixbee. . . . "I'm

'mazed at the deakin."

"Yes'm," said David, with a grin. "I'm quite a liar myself when it comes right down to the hoss bus'nis, but the deakin c'n give me both bowers every hand. He done it so slick that I had to laugh when I come to think it over. . . .

All David's keenness and hard bargaining came out in his horse-trading affairs, for which his maxim was, "Do unto the other feller the way he'd like to do unto you-an' do it fust." There is always a strong element of common sense in all Harum's saying and doings. He is also somewhat of a philosopher. Referring to the troubles which every one encounters, he says they resemble fleas on a dog. To quote his own words: "A reasonable amount of fleas is good fer a dog—they keep him f'm broodin' on bein' a dog."

Speaking of his former clerk, David says :-

"An' talk! Wa'al, I think it must 'a' ben a kind of disease with him. He really didn't mean no harm, mebbe, but he couldn't no more help lettin' out anythin' he knowed, or thought he knowed, than a settin' hen c'n help settin'." . . . Fact is," said David, "the kind of honesty that won't actually steal 's a kind of fool honesty that's common enough; but the kind that keeps a feller's mouth shut when he hadn't ought to talk 's about the scurcest thing going."

A good cigar caused Harum to express himself as follows :-

"Andy he used to say, 'Boys, whenever you git holt of a ten-dollar note you want to get it into ye or onto ye jist 's quick 's you kin. We're here to-day an' gone to-morrer,' he'd say; 'an the' ain't no pocket in a shroud'; an' I'm dum'd if I don't think sometimes," declared Mr. Harum, "that he wa'n't very fur off neither. 'T any rate," he added . . . "'s I look back, it ain't the money't I've spent fer the good times 't I've had 't I regret; it's the good times 't I might 's well 've had an' didn't. I'm inclined to think," he remarked, with an air of having given the matter consideration, "that after Adam an' Eve got bounced out of the gard'n, they kicked themselves as much as anythin' fer not havin' cleaned up the hull tree while they was about it."

When David went to dine with his friend Price at Newport, his experiences as he recounts them make perhaps the most amusing chapter of the book. At the dinner party he is induced to tell a tale concerning Elder Maybee, which will perhaps not appeal to those who do not know the ways-and the "perfume"-of

skunks:

"Wa'al," I says, "the' ain't much to it in the way of a story, but seein' dinner must be most through," I says, "I'll tell you all the' was of it. The elder had a small farm 'bout two miles out of the village," I says, "an' he was great on raisin' chickins an' turkeys. He was a slow, puttering' kind of an ole foozle, but on the hull a putty decent citizen. Wa'al," I says, "one year, when the poultry was comin' along, a family o' skunks moved onto the premises an' done so well that putty soon, as the elder said, it seemed to him that it was comin' to be a ch'ce between the chickin bus'nis an' the skunk bus'nis, an' though he said he'd heard the' was money in it, if it was done on a big enough scale, he hadn't ben edicated to it, he said, an' didn't take to it any ways."

So the elder set a number of traps, and "ketched an ole he-one—the president of the comp'ny." He went for his gun, but had no powder left, so set off to the town to

"One of the ladies, wife to the judge, name o' Pomfort, spoke up an' says, 'Did he leave that poor creature to suffer all that time? Couldn't it have been put out of its misery some other

way?'
"'Wa'al, marm,' I says, 'I never happened to know but one feller that set out to kill one o' them things with a club, an' he put in most o' his time fer a week or two up in the woods hatin' the didn't windle in gen'ral soci'ty, an', in himself,' I says. 'He didn't mingle in gen'ral soci'ty, an', in fact,' I says, 'he had the hull road to himself, as ye might say, fer a putty consid'able spell.' "

Harum, although a great judge of a horse and a splendid driver, did not see much use in riding :-

"Never c'd see the sense on't," declared David. "I c'n imagine gettin' on to a hoss's back when 't was either that or walkin', but to do it fer the fun o' the thing's more 'n I c'n understand. There you be," he continued, "stuck up four, five feet in the air like a clo'espin, havin' your backbone chucked up into your skull, an' takin' the skin off in spots an' places, expectin' ev'ry next minute the critter'll git out f'm under ye. No, sir," he protested, "if it come to be that it was either to ride a hossback fer the fun o' the thing or have somebody kick me, an' kick me hard, I'd say, 'Kick away.' It comes to the same thing fur's enjoyment goes, and it's a dum sight safer."

These few brief extracts give a slight idea of David Harum as he is depicted in Mr. Westcott's book. It is almost impossible to open it without coming upon some droll saying or laughable incident. The particular number before us is published in Toronto by Wm. Briggs, and bears "168th Thousand" stamped on the cover. The sale in America has been deservedly enormous.

THE Revue de l'Art contains several articles of special interest. It gives a whole series of notices of the Salons of 1899, and discusses at considerable length the pictures, the sculpture, the architecture, decorative arts, etc. Another interesting article is that by Léonce Benedite on Gustave Moreau and Sir Edward Burne-Jones; Two Idealists. Paul Lafond tells the life-story of Goya, the famous Spanish artist, 1756-1828. The Revue is beauti-

fully illustrated and altogether artistically produced.

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A NEW CENTRE OF SOCIAL HELP FOR THE NEW BOROUGH.

To the Readers of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

FRIENDS,—By the kindness of the Editor I am permitted to address you directly. I ask you to assist in the erection of a new centre of social help in one of the most necessitous regions of working-class London. The London Government Act, just passed, creates within the metropolitan area a number of new boroughs. But one of these, on behalf of which I plead, has pre-eminent claim to be called The New Borough. It is as yet without a name; its boundaries are not yet precisely defined. Its area may however be roughly outlined by saying that it will include the parliamentary divisions of West Southwark, West Newington, and Walworth. It will cover what is now popularly known as The Borough, and on that ground alone might take the title of "The New Borough." But there are other and graver distinctions which make it stand out conspicuous among the new municipal areas.

It combines three superlatives of misfortune. (1) It is practically co-extensive with the Poor Law Union of St. Saviour's, Southwark, which, of all unions in the kingdom, has the largest proportion of aged pauperism to the population. Mr. Charles Booth reckons that four out of every five persons over sixty-five years of age in this area are paupers. (2) It comprises those districts lying immediately to the south of Blackfriars Bridge, which Mr. Booth's investigations have shown to be the very poorest in all London. (3) It includes Walworth, which, according to available statistics, is the most densely crowded Parliamentary division in the Metropolis. To the new borough, therefore, belongs this triple eminence of woe:—

It has the largest proportion of aged pauperism of any union in the kingdom.

It contains the most utterly poor districts in the whole metropolis.

It contains the most over-crowded division in London.

It is, in a word, the Metropolis of les misérables. Yet it lies there, within a mile or less of all the great centres of commerce, journalism, law, and government. With its well-nigh quarter of a million of poverty-stricken inhabitants, it touches on the very heart of the Empire. It harbours in profusion the conditions that breed anarchy and revolution. Circumstances are readily conceivable under which it might develop into a Parisian Commune within striking distance of all that is most vital in our Imperial life.

I want you to help in transforming this dread potency of civic calamity into the well-ordered abode of civic health. The very concentration of these social miseries at the most sensitive centre of our world-embracing dominion ought to appeal with compelling power to the

sympathy of every patriot and Christian.

My special plea is for Walworth and its terribly congested population. The ward in which Browning Hall stands numbers over 268 persons to the acre as against 56 persons per acre for the whole of London. One acre actually houses 1,000 persons. During the stifling heat of summer the police have some difficulty in persuading the people who dwell on this awful acre to go into their homes for the night. They would rather sleep out on the streets than be shut up in their half-suffocating dens. For human beings herded together in this fashion, the least that can be asked is some cheery supplement to home, some centre of temperate refreshment and

genial good-fellowship. Public-houses, I need hardly say, swarm on every hand; and drunkenness abounds. I ask you to enable us to provide something better than the

gin palace for the poor workers of Walworth.

The Robert Browning Settlement with which I have the honour to be associated, is erecting a MEN'S CLUB-HOUSE, with a coffee-tavern open to the public, on one of the very best sites that could have been secured. It stands in Walworth Road,—that swollen artery of South London life—at its intersection with other important lines of traffic. It is also only a few yards from Browning Hall. It will contain gymnasium, reading-room, billiard and bagatelle rooms and other accessories of a good club. For want of suitable premises of this kind the work of the Settlement has from the first been seriously crippled.

Appeal is now made to the public by the Building Committee, which includes, among others, Mr. Arnold Pye-Smith, J.P., Chairman, F. F. Belsey, J.P., Edwin Jones, J.P., George E. Morgan, Evan Spicer, J.P., and William Stead as Secretary. The cost of the structure is put at £3,500, and of the furniture at £500: in all £4,000. Towards this total, donations and promises have been received amounting on July 30 to £1,150.

Gladly and gratefully recognising the kind help which readers of this REVIEW have rendered to the Settlement, and especially to our Country Holidays Fund, I beg with the more confidence to press upon you the claims

of our Club-house.

Will you not help us to bring a little more of the brightness of home into the lives of the ill-housed and over-thronged men of Walworth? Will you not help us to offer counter-attractions to the drink-shop? Will you not enable us to erect this important adjunct to our manifold service of the neighbourhood, aimed as that is at the social, moral and religious elevation of the people? Donations will be thankfully received by the Treasurer, Mr. Charles W. Link, 14, Chichester Road, Croydon, or by myself.

Just on the eve of this extension of our material base, I was privileged to receive a most kindly message of sympathy from the son of the great poet who used to worship in our Hall as a boy, and whose name is therefore borne by the Settlement. Mr. R. BARRETT BROWNING, in the course of a letter written from Palazzo Rezzonico, Venice—the house where his father passed away—under date of July 20th, expresses himself thus

generously :--

Although I am living out of England, I keep in touch with all that interests me, and have therefore been able to watch with the warmest satisfaction the successful growth of the "Browning Settlement" under your wardenship.

I need scarcely assure you how gratified my father would have been by so much work being done with such enthusiasm and unflagging zeal, and I do not hesitate to say that he would most certainly have rejoiced in his heart, and felt honoured indeed by

his name being associated with it.

I have read the reports you were good enough to send me, describing all that has been achieved under your guidance, and I hope I may be permitted to express my own pleasure and satisfaction in the success which has attended your efforts in a noble cause.

Earnestly pleading for a response not altogether unworthy of the great name of Browning, and corresponding in some measure to the needs of the neighbourhood,—I remain, sincerely yours,

F. HERBERT STEAD.
Robert Browning Hall, Walworth, London, S.E.,
August 1st, 1899.

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LEARNING LANGUAGES BY LETTER-WRITING.

THE discussions about the teaching of modern languages are as earnest across the Channel as they are here; and the difficulties appear as great. In the current number of the Revue des Revues there are two interesting papers on the subject of school reform. In one of them Professor Fernand Herbert contends that the present arrangement, by which German is compulsory and English elective, should be changed, both languages placed on the same footing, and parents allowed a choice for their sons. He also remarks upon the stupidity of the average schoolboy attempting two modern languages simultaneously, an attempt which only confuses, with the result that he learns neither. His text is: "We must learn modern languages; the safety of our commerce, our industries, our nation depends upon I have not space to quote his arguments, although they apply to us as much as to the Professor's countrymen. One instance I must give. The majority of girls in France learn English instead of German (the contrary is the case with boys), and the comment is: "This is doubtless because English is the easier language to I have hitherto taken a secret pride in the fact that our language is so difficult for foreigners, and have been taught that girls can learn difficult things as well as boys! M. Mieille, who is nothing if not a reformer, has contributed his quota to the subject-in an earnest sensible remonstrance and appeal. He shows briefly the rôle played by those proficient in living languages, points out that French needs are changing, and that the spirit of adventure should be cultivated, asks why such an officer as Marchand had not studied English, and then proposes a reform which is certainly novel. His suggestion is that the modern language class for Lycée boys under twelve should be conducted by a lady, alleging that mothers would be much happier if such were the case. I think that is likely, and am reminded of a Sunday-school where all the boys were taught by ladies and all the girls by gentlemen, with a very happy result; but think of the faces of the masters of, say, University College School if it were proposed to them to introduce lady teachers. Living languages are to the modern side of a school that which Greek and Latin are to the classical side. This is an axiom of education, says M. Mieille, but he questions the practice of it. What would a classical master say if a sixth form boy gave only one hour a day to Greek and

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DANISH CORRESPONDENTS.

I have to thank those gentlemen and ladies who have so readily responded to the appeal sent forth last month. More than half are already provided for; the remainder are aged from eighteen to twenty, and their letters are the most eager, so I hope more friendly hands will be held out, or, rather, that more pens will be ready. I give one of the many letters as a specimen:—

Copenhagen.

Dear Sir,—I lately have read in a paper of this town that you had connections over all the world, and, when desired, procured young men who wished to correspond one or another language, connections with equally situated. The purpose of this letter is to beg you kindly, if obtainable, to connect me with a young man who wish to correspond Danish. I am occupied on a larger commercial office, and, if I should mention any special interestings, it must be for literature and theatre. Yours respectfully,

A DUTCH PRIMARY SCHOOL.

Dear Friend, -- I have just come in tired from a visit to one of the schools here, and sitting down to have a quiet rest, it occurred to me that you might like to hear about my visit. In this delightful city, with its lovely trees, its tranquil and yet busy people, clear blue sky and pure air, one feels in tune with one's surroundings; and the school, though a primary one, and not far from the Jewish quarter, was not a discord. The headmaster received us most cordially. One difficulty was language. We began in French; but mynheer at length confessing that he comprehended my English better than my French, and that he himself could not enlarge upon any technical details in a language foreign to him, a very odd mixture of Dutch, French, and English resulted. We were first shown the school garden. The enclosure contained many trees, one of each kind, so that the city children might learn about them as country children can. Each class has also its own garden of many different plants, cultivated with much care, and interesting enough to induce the children to come early to attend to them. Potatoes and geraniums, beans and currants, radishes and thyme were there, with dwarf apple trees and flowering shrubs. The school has its own pigeons and chickens, so that the children may learn about them practically, and the children were called to let me see them feed them. merry little class came out; but alas! the pigeons had been fed already, and when the children began a soft call, they were disgusted with such prodigal irregularity, and would only preen their feathers and look inquiringly down. The schoolrooms were as well "thought out" as the garden—light, large, and airy; small classes; clean children; pictures everywhere. I was not surprised to hear that in Holland a compulsory law was not necessary. I must stop now, but will write again later .-

GERMAN CORRESPONDENCE.

As before said, the German masters are most thoroughly systematic in their arrangements, and this is fully shown by the interesting report of the "Deutschen Centralstelle fur internationalen Briefwechsel," published this month. The scholars in correspondence number 4,882. The schools interested are: German, 189; French, 185; English, 72; American, 29. Thus the schools in correspondence show a total of 475. Surely it is not difficult to realise that the results both to teachers and scholars, even now when the scheme is in its infancy, must be great. What will its maturity achieve? I should like English schools to come to the front more, and I hope more exchanges will be effected.

NOTICES

An Englishman in London would like to exchange lessons with a Frenchman over here.

The young English builder's apprentice who wants to correspond with some one similarly occupied in the United States has had no reply; nor has any one offered to write to the Canadian mentioned at the same time.

Italian, Dutch, and Norwegian lads seek English correspondents.

Several French parents will "exchange" their sons with English boys for holidays.

It is impossible to answer every application, but sooner or later correspondents are found for all who apply, and I am delighted when friends write and tell me how they get on. All are asked to send a card so soon as the first letter is received from abroad, and to renew the application if after two months no letter has been received. Ladies, alas! often have to wait much longer. Adult applicants are asked to contribute one shilling towards the expense of search.

ART IN THE MAGAZINES.

Architectural Review.—Effingham House, Arundel St., Strand. is. August.

Supplement: —"Archway, Portugal Street," by F. L. Emanuel. Architecture and Crafts at the Royal Academy; Illustrations. The Work of William Hackstoun. Illustrated, D. S. MacColl. An Ethical Retrospect of the Traditions and Aims of Sir Edward Burne-Jones, Illustrated, J. Atwood Slater.

The Durability and Preservation of Paintings. James Leicester.

Art Journal .- J. S. VIRTUE. 18. 6d. August.

Frontispiece:—"A Children's Picnic," after S. Melton Fisher. Killin and Its Neighbourhood, Illustrated, Rev. Hug' Killin and Its Neighbourhood. Macmillan.

The Edinburgh Pen and Pencil Club. Illustrated. T. A. Croal,

Mr. Melton Fisher and His Work. Illustrated. A. C. R.

Recent Losses in Old London. Illustrated. F. Rinder. The Liverpool Academy of Art. Illustrated. Ernest Radford. The Paris Salons. Illustrated.

Andrew Marvell in Highgate. Illustrated. Rev. Alex. Ramsay. Reminiscences of Millais. R. Lehmann.

Pottery and Porcelain at Bethnal Green. Illustrated. E. F. V.

Art Journal Jubilee Series .- J. S. VIRTUE. 18. 6d. No. 7. Supplements:-"A Middlesex Lane," after F. Slocombe; "A Hopeless Dawn," after Frank Bramley.

John MacWhirter. Illustrated. Studies and Sketches by Sir Edwin Landseer. Illustrated.

Continued.

Japanese Art. Illustrated. Continued. Sir R. Alcock. Notes on Bookplates. Illustrated. M. A. Tooke. Lighthouses of Old. Illustrated.

Hubert Herkomer. Illustrated. The Building of the Paris International Exhibition of 1878. Specimens from the Paris Exhibition of 1878. Illustrated.

Artist.-Constable. 18. July.

Frontispiece :- "Study of Head," by Joseph Southall. John Henry Lorimer and His Art. Illustrated. S. C. de Soissons

"The Elf" and Some Bookplates, by James J. Guthrie. Illustrated.

Adèle Marier, Millet's Model. Illustrated. N. Peacock. On the Designing and Making of Carpets. Illustrated. F. J. Mayers.

Critic.-July.

Thackeray's Contributions to Punch. Continued. Illustrated. S. Dickson. John W. Alexander, Portrait-Painter, Decorator, Illustrator.

Dome.-UNICORN PRESS. 18. July.

The Glasgow School at Knightsbridge. C. J. Holmes. Supplement:—"The Harness-Menders," after A. Hugh Fraser.

Edinburgh Review .- July.

Some Aspects of Modern Art.

Frank Lesile's Popular Monthly.—August.
Weddings in Art. Illustrated. C. F. Carter.
F. Hopkinson Smith as a Water-Colourist. Illustrated. Perriton Maxwell.

Good Words.-August.

Reminiscences of the late Sir John Steell. Illustrated.

Idler.-August.

J. W. T. Manuel; the Realist at Home: Interview. Illustrated. Arthur Lawrence.

Journal of the Ex-Libris Society .- A. AND C. BLACK. 25, July. Annual Meeting and Exhibition of the Ex-Libris Society. Illustrated.

Lady's Realm.-August.

C. Goldsborough Anderson and His Portrait Sketches. Illustrated. Miss E. M. Symonds.

Magazine of Art. -- Cassell. 18, 4d. August.

The New Salon, 1899. Illustrated. Henri Frantz. Limoges Enamels, Continued, Illustrated, Rev. S. Baring-Gould.

George C. Haité, Painter. Illustrated. Walter Shaw Sparrow. The Royal Academy. Continued. Illustrated.
Domus Domi; the House in Town. Illustrated. Halsey

Ricardo.

Eugène Muntz's Life of Leonardo da Vinci. Illustrated. Sir Walter Armstrong.

The Works of Benjamin Constant. Illustrated. Emile Vedel. Supplements:—"The Diver," after H. S. Tuke; "Sir W. B. Richmond," after George Phoenix; "Walberswick," after

New Century Review .- August.

The Garrick Club Pictures. Percy Fitzgerald.

New England Magazine.-July.

Hiram Powers. Illustrated. Henry Boynton.

Nineteenth Century .- August.

The Marlborough Gems. Charles Newton-Robinson.

North American Review .- July.

The Tercentenary of Velasquez. Charles Whibley.

Pall Mall Magazine.-August.

Punch Notes. Continued. Illustrated. F. C. Burnand. Volendam: a Dutch Barbizon, Illustrated, P. G. Konody,

Pearson's Magazine.-August.

The Art of the Age. Continued. Illustrated.

Royal Magazine.-August.

The Devils of Notre Dame. Illustrated. Mary Fermor.

Strand Magazine.-August.

Marcus Stone; Interview. Intustrated.

A Peep into Punch, 1880-1884. Illustrated.

Studio .- 5, HENRIETTA STREET, COVENT GARDEN. 18. July. The Work of W. Reynolds-Stephens. Illustrated. A. L.

Frantz M. Melchers. Illustrated. Pol de Mont. M. F. Landry, Swiss Medallist. Illustrated. L. Forrer. Leaves from the Sketch-Book of Mortimer Menpes; Illus-

The Home Arts and Industries Exhibition. Illustrated. Esther Wood.

The International Exhibition at Knightsbridge. Illustrated. J. Stanley Little. Supplements:-Two Studies, after Paul Helleu; "Summer,"

after W. Reynolds-Stephens; Decorative Panel, after K. Womrath, etc.

Studio.-SUMMER NUMBER. 28, 6d. "Beauty's Awakening.". Illustrated.

Wide World Magazine.—August.

Madame Amyot in Search of Her Goddess, Mlle. Sophia Ribbing, in the Castle of Christiansborg. Illustrated.

Windmill.-SIMPKIN, MARSHALL. 18. July. Urbi et Orbi; Pictures by Paul F. Maitland. Illustrated. Charles Kains-Jackson.

Windsor Magazine.-August.

C. Napier Hemy; a Sea-Painter at Work. Illustrated. Wilfrid Klickmann.

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LIST OF THE LEADING CONTENTS OF CURRENT PERIODICALS.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN.

American Historical Review .- MACMILLAN. 3s. 6d. July. The County of Illinois. Carl E. Boyd. Hidaigo and Morelos. Henry C. Lea. John Bell of Tennessse. J. W. Caldwell. The Battle of Gettysburg. J. F. Rhodes. Anglo-American Magazine. - Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane.

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Wheat in the North-West. Prof. Willet M. Hays.
From Eydtkuhn to Vladikavkas. Mrs. George Donaldson.
The War's Legacy to the American Teacher. George B. Chandler.
Philosophy of Explosive Wave Action in Guns. Continued. Illustrated.
Hudson Maxim.

Hudson Maxim.

A Young American's Life in Spain. Franklin C. Bevan.

The Amount and Distribution of the Sun's Heat. Evan McLennan. What I saw in Africa. Alden Bell.

Annals of the American Academy.—P. S. King and Son, 2, Great Smith Street, Westminster. 1 dollar, July. Economic Aspects of Charity Organisation. C. E. Prevey. The Philadelphia Nominating System. W. J. Branson. The Relative Stability of Gold and Silver. E. S. Meade. The Constitutional Position of the German Emperor. P. Zorn. Protection of Working Men. C. R. Woodruff.

Antiquary.-Elliot Stock. 6d. August.

Ancient Kentish Colonies in Anglo-Saxon England. Continued. T. W. All Central Consists in State Continued Continued Continued Continued Mrs. I. S. Robson, Egyptian Antiquities at Burlington House,
All Saints' Church, Orpington, Kent. Illustrated. J. Russell La.kby.

Architectural Review .- Effingham House, Arundel Street.

18. August. Bourges and Its Churches. Illustrated. Continued. S. N. Vansi tart. Barley; the Church and the Village. Illustrated. Rev. J. Frome Barley; the Wilkinson,

Argosy.-Macmillan. 18. August.

Animated Flowers. Elizabeth of Heidel'erg. Illustrated. Chas. W. Wood. Death; What Should be the Fear? Miss P. W. Roose,

Atlantic Monthly.-GAY AND BIRD. IS. July. Atlantic Monthly,—GAV AND BIRD, 18. July.
English Imperialism. William Cunningham.
The Plot of "Much Ado about Nothing." H. H. Furness.
The Tenement: Curing Its Blight. Jacob A. Riis.
The True American Spirit in Literature. Charles Johnston.
Chas. Kirkpatrick Sharpe; a Virtuoso of the Old School. Leon. H. Vincent.
A Colonial Diary. Agnes Repplier.
Chinese Sketches. Elizabeth Washburn.
The Right Approach to English Literature. Mark H. Liddell.
An English Writer's Notes on England. Vernon Lee.
The Autobiography of a Revolutionist. Continued. P. Kropotkin.
Letters of Bayard Taylor and Sidney Lanier. Continued. Henry W. Lanier.

Badminton Magazine.-Longmans. 18. August.

A First Grouse Drive. Illustrated. Percy Stephens.
Public Schoolmen in First-Class Cricket. Harold Macfarlane.
Sportsmen in Summer; 'Neath Summer Suns. Illustrated. Geo. E. Sportsmen in Summer; Neath Summer Suns. Illustrated. Geo. F.. Collins. Pampas of South America; Across a Desert of Grass. Illustrated. S. Scott-Moncrieff.

The Coast of Northern New Brunswick; a Haunt of the Canada Goose. Illustrated. Arthur P. Silver. Lawn Tennis. George R. Wood.

Bankers' Magazine.-Waterlow and Sons. 38, August. The Gold Reserve of the Banks.
The Report of the Indian Currency Commission.
Three Years of American Expansion. W. R. Lawson.

Bibliotheca Sacra. - KEGAN PAUL. 75 cents. July. The Influence of the Bible upon the Human Intellect. President J. E.

Kant's Theory of the "Forms of Thought." James B. Peterson. Religious Thought in Scotland in the Victorian Era. Rev. James Lindsay. The Catechumenate: Its Achievements and Poss bilities. Rev. Thomas Chalmers.

Chalmers.
The Mission Sunday School as an Ethical and Social Lever. Rev. H. Francis Perry.
My Time at Rugby (1869-74). Rev. Henry Hayman.
Prayer in War-Time. Edward Mortimer Chapman.
The Abiding Realities of Religion. President John Henry Barrows.
The Hour of China and the United States. Henry William Rankin.
Alvah Hovey. With Portrait. Prof. John M. English.

Blackwood's Magazine.-BLACKWOOD. 28. 6d. August

The Ghost-Dance of the French. Life in Pahang, Malay Peninsula; In Chains. Hugh Cl'fford. More about Wildfowl-Shooting in the Outer Hebrides. Gilfrid W. Hartley. Experiences in a Quarantine Camp.

Our Obligations to Wild Animals. Sir Herbert Maxwell. The Pavilion and the Links: The Old Order and the New. A Boer War; the M'litary Aspect. wrote." Andrew Lang.

"History as she ought to be wrot The Loss of Moshi, With Map. The Position of the Government.

Board of Trade Journal. - EVRE AND SPOTTISWOODE. 6d. July. The Trade, Industry and Shipping of Mexico. With Map. Trade and Industry of Korea. Match-Industry of Japan. New Japanese Customs Law.

Bookman,-Hodder and Stoughton. 6d. July. Multiple Reviewing, Symposium, Robert Wallace, Illustrated, Wm. Wallace,

Bookman. - AMERICA). DODD, MEAD AND CO., NEW YORK. 25 cen's. July.

Wessex; Thomas Hardy's Country, Illustrated, Clive Holland, Francisque Sarcey, With Portrait, Adolphe Cohn, Edwin Markham; Author of "The Man with the Hoe." With Portrait, J. M.
The Significance of the Civil War To-day. Ira S. Dodd.

Canadian Magazine. - ONTARIO PUBLISHING CO., TORONTO.

Canadian Magazine.—Ontario Publishing Co., Toronto.
25 cents. July.
The Adventures of a Prisoner of War. Wm. Hodgson Ellis.
Dante's Divine Comedy. Continued. Prof. Wm. Clark.
How the French Captured Fort Nelson. Beckles Willson.
Work and Workers in Rural England. Illustrated. Cifton Johnson.
Birds of the Garden. Continued. Illustrated. C. W. Nash.
Wm. McLennan. Illustrated. E. Q. V.
With Rifle and Rod in the Moose Lands of Northern Ontario. Illustrated.
W. Ridout Wadsworth.
Empire Day. W. Sanford Evans.

Cape Illustrated Magazine.—44, Shortmarket Street, Cape Town.

Habits and Customs of the Korannas. Beta.

Captain.-George Newnes. 6d. August. Cricket in the Colonies. Illustrated. J. Richards. A Harrow Boy's Day. Illustrated. Herbert Vivian. When You leave School; Something in the City. Continued. A. E. M. Foster Bowling, Fielding, and General Hints. C. B. Boys' Camps. Illustrated. George Bullivant. C. B. Fry.

Bayreuth and the Wagner Festival. Illustrated. Dora M. Jones.
Fashinable Fads and Fancies. Illustrated. Dora M. Jones.
Fashinable Fads and Fancies. Illustrated. Mrs. F. H. Williamson.
The Tallest Dwellings in the World. Illustrated. F. M. Holmes.
English Piers. Illustrated. Henry Dawson.
Duel between the Fifth Lord Byron and Mr. Chaworth; a Duel at Close.
Quarters. Illustrated. W. W. Hutchings.
A Great Western Express: the "Relief Cornishman." Illustrated. Herbert
Russell. Russell

London by Night. Illustrated. Continued. B. Fletcher Robinson. Cassier's Magazine .- 33, Bedford Street, Strand. 18. July. Casser's Magazine,—33, Bedford Street, Strand. 18. July. The Strength of the B. itish Navy. Illustrated. Archibald S. Hurd. Some Conditions of the American Iron and Steel Industriss. Walter Dixon. Development of the Steam Turbine. Illustrated. C. A. Parsons, Influence of Motive Power on Cotton Mill Design, Stephen Greene. Electricity in Marine Work. Illustrated. S. Dana Greene.
The Mine Defence of Santingo Harbour. Illustrated. Lieut. E. E. Cape-

Depreciation. Joseph Nasmith. The Story of Smokeless Powder. Illustrated. Hudson Maxim.

The Story of Smokeless Powder. Illustrated. Hudson Maxim.

Century Magazine.—Macshillars. 18, 4d. August.

Feast Days in Little Italy. Illustrated. Jacob A. Ris.
Glimpses of Wild Life about My Calin. Continued, Illustrated. John
Burroughs.
Alexander's Invasion of India. Illustrated. Benj. Ide Wheeler.
The Yangtze-Kiang; the River of Tea. Illustrated. Eliza R. Scidmore.
The Churches of Auvergne. Illustrated. Mrs. Schuyler van Rensselaer.
Negro "Spirituals." Illustrated. Marion A. Haskell.
The People of the Reindeer; Life among the Nomadic Lapps. Jonas
Stadling.
In the Whirl of the Tornado. Illustrated. J. R. Musick.

Tornadoes, Cleveland Abbe.
Powerful Electric Discharges, Illustrated, J. Trowbridge.
The Protection of Electrical Apparatus ag inst Lightning. Alex. J. Wurts.
Needless Alarm during Thunderstorms. Alex. McLabe.
Franklin as Jack-of-All Trades, Illustrated, P. L. Ford.
The Present Situation in Cuba. Maj.-Gen, L. Wood.
The Cuban as a Labour Problem. Wm. W. Howard.

Chambers's Journal .- 47, PATERNOSTER Row. 8d. August. On the Life and Death of Books. Joseph Shaylor. On the Life and Death of Books, Joseph Amayor, Bogus Antiques, Secondary Education in England, Mid-Ocean Shells. C. Parkinson. Scotch Fisher Life as It was and Is, The Proof. Reader. Michael MacDonagh, How Sailors find Their Way at Sea. C. C. Marriott.

Chautauquan.-KEGAN PAUL. 105. 10d. per annum. July. The Paris Exposition of 1900. Illustrated. Thomas B. Preston.
Twenty Years an Editor. Theodore L. Flood.
Trusts. Prof. Ernest A. Smith.
Old Violins. Illustrated. Wm, Armstrong.
The Great Southern Railway Terminal at Boston. Illustrated. Jane A.

Christian Quarterly .- 73, LUDGATE HILL. 50 cents. July. The Greatest Religious Teachers compared with Jesus. Rev. D. R. Dungan. The Twentisth Century Ministry. J. B. Jones. Modern Phases of Unbelisf. A. M. Chamberlain. Progress of Thought among the Disciples. W. T. Hilton. The Chronology of the Bible. F. M. Brunar, Jesus; the Great Teacher. Dean W. T. Moore, Modern Socialism and the Teaching of Jesus. Chas. M. Sharp. The Institutional Church. W. W. Wharton.

Church Missionary Intelligence?.—Church Missionary Society, Salisbury Society.

The Paramount Claims of Foreign Missions. Bishop Perowne.

The Outlook of the Farther East. Rev. Geo. Ensor.

Urgent Needs for Clergymen in the Missions. D. H. D. W.

The Uganda Mission. Continued.

Church Quarterly Review .- SPOTTISWOODE AND CO. July. The "Hearing" at Lambeth on Incense.
The New Dictionary of the Bible. Vol. II.
Pastor's History of the Pop-s.
An American (Dr. Lucius Waterman's) View of the Post-Apostolic Age.
Spiritual Letters of Dr. Pusey.
The Hidden History of the Oxford Movement.
Evolutionist Autobiography.
The Life of Shakespeare.
The Beginnings of the Reformation.
The Three Creads. The Episcopate of Bishop Charles Wordsworth.
The Bishop of Oxford's Charge.

Classical Review .- DAVID NUTT. 18. 6d. July. On Some Misinterpretations of Greek Astrological Terms. R. Garnett. Notes on Silius Italicus. Walter C. Summers.

Contemporary Review. - ISBISTER AND Co. 28. 6d. August. Race and Religion in India. A. M. Fairbairn.
A New Tramway Monopoly. Robert Donald.
The Reform of China. Kang Yeu Wei.
The Saven Senses of Fishes. Matthirs Dunn.
"As Established by Law." Canon MacColl and J. Horace Round.
Nature in the Last Latin Posts. Countess Martinengo-Cesavesco. Adure in the last Latin Forts, Countess startmengo-ce. Arms and the Gentleman. Z.
The Trans-Siberian Railway. W. Durban.
The Anglo-Indian Creed. A Heretic.
The Imperialism of British Trade. Continued. Ritortus.

Cornhill Magazine. - Smith, Elder and Co. 28. August. Cornhill Magazine.—SNITH, ELDER AND CO. 18. Aug
The Battles of Mars-la-Tour and Gravelotte. David Blättner.
Colonial Memories. Continu d. Lady B.oome.
The Modern Drama. Mauricz Maeterlinek.
The Carnival at Madrid. Mrs. Margaret L. Woods.
Concerning Catalogues. E. V. Lucas.
The Pastoral Drama on the Elizabethan Stage. W. Wilson Greg.
The Sensibility of the Critics. Stephen Gwynn.
Fra' Auld Lang Syne. F. Bayford Harrison.
Pariahs of Western Europe. Henry Erroll.
Conferences on Books and Men. Continued. Urbanus Sylvan.

Critic.—G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1s. July, Edw. Noyes Westcott. Illustrated. Forbes Heermans. William Morris. J. L. G. Francisque Sarcay. Othon Guerlac.

Critical Review .- SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, 18. 6d. July. Hastings's Dictionary of the Bible. Vol. II.
Jastrow's Religion of Babylonia and Assyria.
Communication on the Uncertainties of the Avesta and Their Solution.

Dial .- 315, WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO. 10 cents. July 1. The Chicago Schools.
Plays and Players of a Season. W. E. Simonds. July 16. Victor Cherbuliez.

Dome.-UNICORN PRESS. 18. July. Robert Schumann. J. F. Runciman.

Dublin Review .- Burns and Oates. 6s. July. Pastor's History of the Renaissance. Rev. W. H. Kent.
The Triumph of St. Thomas. Merwin Marie Snell.
Dramatic Art and Church Liturgy. Rev. E. King.
Louisa Mary; the Last Stuart Princess. Miss Alice Shield.
The Religion of the Future. Henry C. Corrance.
The Reality of the External World. Rev. W. R. Carson.
Textual Critic'sm of the Hebrew Text. Rev. J. A. Howlett.
The Mazarinus MS. Rev. Fr. Andrew.
Medizeval Grammar Schools. J. B. Milburn.

Economic Review.-RIVINGTONS. 38. July. Economic Review.—Rivious. 30. July.

Economic Fatalism. H. A. L. Fisher.

Democracy in New Zealand. W. W. Carlile,
Christian Social Work in Denmark. Prof. H. Westergaard.

Old Age Pensions. H. W. Wolff.

Saving and Spending. Prof. A. W. Flux.

The New Trades Combination Scheme and the Interests of the Consumer.

E. J. Smith.

The Political Theory of the Ante-Nicene Fathers. Rev. A. J. Carlyle.

Edinburgh Review .- Longmans. 6s. July. British Finance in the Nineteenth Century, The Life and Writings of Mrs. Oliphant, Lord Clare. The Meaning of Rites The Ethics of Vivisction.
The Ethics of Vivisction.
The Fall of the Western Roman Empire.
The Conference and Arbitration Montalembert. The Problem in China.

Educational Review .- 11, LUDGATE HILL. 4d. July. The Present Work of the London School Board. Agnes J. Ward.
The Pronunciation of the Latin C. Rev. W. W. Skeat.
Open or Public Days in Schools. Amos Henderson.
National Education in Sicily. Irene Vespii.
Summer Meeting of the Incorporated Association of Head Masters at

Engineering Magazine .- 222, STRAND. 18. July. Why American Engines are built for English Railways, Illustrated. Charles

Rous-Marten.

The Enormous Increase in the World's Production of Gold.

The Work of the Naval Repair Ship Vulcan. Illustrated. Gardiner C. Sims and W. S. Aldrich. Machine-Shop Management in Europe and America. Continued. H. F. L. Orcutt.

The Engineering Development of Porto Rico, Illustrated, H. M. Wilson. Efficiencies of Modern Steam-Boilers and Furnaces, R. S. Hale, The Great Magnetite Deposits of Swedish Lapland. Illustrated, David A. The Buildings of the Paris Exposition. Continued. Illustrated. Jacques

Boyer.
The Evolution and Future of the Gas-Engine. Illustrated. Georg Lieckfield.

Engineering Times .- 3, ARUNDEL STREET, W.C. 18. June. Lord Charles Beresford on the Future of British Trade in China:
Interview. Ben H. Morgan.
High-Speed Steam Engines. Continued, Illustrated. W. Norris.
Legislation as to Measurement. J. Greevz Fisher.
Machine Tools. Illustrated. Ewart C. Amos.
The Utilisation of the Waste Gases of the Blast Furnace. W. H. Booth.
Artesian Wells. Illustrated. C. Isler.

English Historical Review .- Longmans. 5s. July. Bernard the King's Scribe. J. H. Round.
The Guidi and Their Relations with Florence, Continued. Miss Eckenstein.
Some Pamphlets of the French Wars of Religion. Arthur Tilley.
The Neapolitan Republicans and Nelson's Accusers. Captain A. T. Mahan.
The Account Roll of a Fifteenth-Century Iron-Master. Gaillard T.

English Illustrated Magazine .- 198, STRAND. 6d. August. Birds: Victims of Vanity. Illustrated. C. W. Gedney. The Evolution of the Modern Man-of-War. Illustrated, Edward Fraser. The Duchess of Devonshire. Illustrated. J. M. Bulloch. Pests of the Telegraph Wire. Illustrated. John Munro.

Englishwoman,-8, PATERNOSTER Row. 6d. August. Some Representative Secondary Schools. Illustrated.
Royal Authors. Illustrated. B. Colt de Wolf.
Old Irish Rings and Their Romance. Illustrated. L. M. McGraith.
A Visit to Samoa. Illustrated. F. Dunbar.
The Lady Journalist. Illustrated. F. M. Steele.
Some Colonial Nursing Centres. Illustrated.
Mary Russell Mitford. Illustrated. Halboro Denham.

Englishwoman's Review .- WILLIAMS AND NORGATE, 18, July. The International Congress of Women.
Special Labour Legislation for Women.
Baroness Gripenberg.

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Add Exp On t Etude. - T. PRESSER, PHILADELPHIA. 15 cents. July.

Johann Sebastian Bach. Illustrated.
Polyphonic and Monophonic Music. Dr. H. A. Clarke.
The Study of Bach; Symposium.
Music for Piano:—"Caprice Celeste," by C. Troyer; Bach's "My Heart
ever faithful," transcribed by A. Lavignac; Gavotte in G minor, by

Expositor.-Hodder and Stoughton. 18. August.

The "Mystical" and "Sacramental" Temperaments. Rev. J. R. Illingworth

worth.

The Word "Atone" in Extra-Ritual Literature. Rev. Prof. A. B. Davidson,
An Historical Commentary on the Epistle to the Galatians. Prof. W. M. Ramsay.
The Seven Vials. Rev. Dr. J. Monro Gibson.
The Doctrines of Grace. Rev. John Watson.
Misreadings and Misrenderings in the New Testament. Prof. A. N.

Januaris.

The Place of Writing and Destination of the Epistle to the Hebrews. Rev.

George Milligan.

Expository Times .- SIMPKIN MARSHALL. 6d. August.

New Testament Criticism. Ada Bryson. The Hititie Inscriptions. Prof. P. Jensen. Prof. Margoliouth and the "Original Hebrew" of Ecclesiasticus. Prof. Ed.

The Great Text Commentary. Continued.

Fireside .- 7, PATERNOSTER SQUARE. 6d. August. Some Misuses of Advertisement. H. Somerset Bullock.
Great Wits and Some of Their Wit. Continued. Rev. J. Isabell.
Nottingham; the City of Old King Cole. Illustrated. Robert Maudsley. Domestic Servants in Former Days. Illustrated. G. Holden Pike.

Fortnightly Review, -CHAPMAN AND HALL, 28. 6d. August.

Fortnightly Roview.—CHAPMAN AND HALL. 28. 6d British and Dutch in South Africa. H. A. Bryden. Williers de L'Isle Adam. Arthur Symons. Russia's Great Naval Enterpriss. Continued. S. Bicycles as Railway Luggags. J. Allsebrook Simon. New Light on Isben's "Brand." M. A. Stobart. France Since 184. Continued. Baron Pierre de Coubertin. Hotels at Homs and Abroad. Major Arthur Griffi.hs. The Dying of Death. Joseph Jacobs. Morocco Up-to-Date. Rev. H. R. Haweis. Why is Unionism Unpopular? J. Louis Garvin. London Buildings. Miss C. S. Brenner. Shakespeare and Molière. Jules Claretie. The Struggle for South African Supremncy. Diplomaticus.

Forum.-GAY AND BIRD. 15. 6d. July.

Lord Rosebery and the Premiership. Henry W. Lucy.
The Trust Problem and Its Solution. W. A. Paffer.
The White Race and the Tropics. Trux un Beal.,
Was Columbus Morally Irresponsible? Prof. Cesare Lombroso.
The Inordinate Demands of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Milton H. Smith. H. Smith.
The Currency of Porto Rico. James D. Whelpley.
The Future of the Negro. W. H. Councill.
International Law in the Late War. Henry Wad: Rogers.
The Treaty-Making Power in America. Judge Chas. B. Elliott.
A Centennial Stocktaking; the Aspect. Jacob Schoenhof.
Rosicrucianism: Under the Rose-Cross Symbol. Frederic C. Penfield.
A Theory of the Drama. Ferris Greenslet.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.—141, FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK. 10 cents. August.

A Day of President McKinley's Life. Illustrated. Mrs. J. A. Logan.

Genealogical Magazine. - Elliot Stock. 18. August. The Arms, Crest, and Supporters of Stourton. Continued.
An Old Scottish Manuscript. Continued. Chas. S. Romanes.
The Archipiscopal Seals of Canterbury and York. J. G. Pedrick.
Royal Descent of Lional Cresswell. Continued.
Duchy of Lancaster "Inquisitiones Post-Mortem." Continued.
Stokes. The Deceased Wife's Sister.

Gentleman's Magazine. - CHATTO AND WINDUS, 15. August.

The Old Doctors. C. W. Heckethorn. Some Literary Landmarks of a Northern Height (Hampstead). W. C.

Some Literary Endomines Sydney. Friedrich Ludwig Jahn; the Father of Gymnastics. W. Gowland Field. Hayton; a Cumberland Parish. T. H. B. Graham. Philip Massinger's "Fatal Dowry." H. Schütz Wilson. Some Causes of Changes in Dress. C. Fortescue Yonge.

Geographical Journal.-Edward Stanford. 28. July.

Address to the Royal Geographical Society. Sir Clements Markham.
Explorations in the Bolivian Andes. With Maps. Sir Martin Conway.
On the Temperature of the Floor of the Ocean, and of the Surface Waters of the Ocean. With Maps. Sir John Murray.
The Swedish Arctic Expedition of 1898. With Map. Prof. A. G. Nathorst.
The Bathymetrical Conditions of the Antarctic Regions. With Maps.
Henry K. Arçtowski.

Geological Magazine. - DULAU AND Co. 15. 6d. July.

Note on the Molar of a Trilophodont Mastodon from the Base of the Suffolk Crag. Illustrated. Prof. E. Ray Lankester.
The Glaucophane Gabbro of Pegli, North Italy. Illustrated. John

British Cretaceous Madreporaria. Illustrated. Robert F. Tomes.

Girl's Own Paper, -56, PATERNOSTER Row. 6d. August. The Home of the Earls Poulett. Illustrated. Clotilda Marson.
The Pleasures of Bee-keeping. Illustrated. F. W. L. Sladen.
Practical Aids to the Culture of Lillies. Continued. Chas. Peters.
Old English Cottage Homes. Continued. Illustrated. H. W. Brewer.

Girl's Realm .- HUTCHINSON AND Co. 6d. August.

The Girlhood of the Duchess of York. Illustrated. Sybil.
Lobster Doll Collection. Illustrated. Louise J. Miln.
Girl-Gardeners at Swanley College. Illustrated. Miss E. M. Symonds.
Swimming for Girls. Illustrated. Clive Holland.
Open-Air Photography. Illustrated. Christian H. Curle.
On Filration. Miss Alice Corkran.
The Pleasures of Picnicking. C. S.-M.

Good Words.-ISBISTER. 6d. August.

The Romance of Inland Navigation. Illustrated. H. G. Archer.
On Dogs That go into Society. J. J. Waller.
The Midland Railway: In and Out of St. Pancras. Illustrated. John Pendleton.

Echoes of the French Revolution. Sophia Beale. A New Light on Cheese. G. C. Nuttall. Thirsty London. J. Deane Hilton.

Great Thoughts .- 28, HUTTON STREET, FLEET STREET. 6d. August. Francis Adams; Poet, Journalist, and Rebel. With Portrait. S. G.

Miss Agnas Weston on Work amongst the Blue-Jackets. Illustrated.

Miss Agnus Weston on Wish analogs and Raymond Blathwayt.
Austin Dobson. With Portrait. Rev. R. P. Downes.
Augustus Hare at Home. With Portrait. Raymond Blathwayt.
Rev. Frederick Wm. Robertson; a Great Prose-Writer. With Portrait.

Humanitarian .- Duckworth and Co. 6d. August.

Outdoor Exercise for Women. Susan, Countess of Malmesbury.
Communism in the Cotswolds. Darley Dale.
Objections to Woman Suffrage Considered. Lady Grove.
Deteriorating Families. Lucien Wetherall.
Mind and Morals in Animals and Savages. A. O'Neill Dannt.
The Position of Women at the Restoration. Arthur Rackham Cleveland.
Hands as an Index of National Character. Eileen Clements.

Idler .- 3, PATERNOSTER Row. 18. August.

The Cafés of Holland. Illustrated. S. L. Bensusan. Apes: Our Near Relations. Illustrated. Gambier Bolton. A Recollection of Great Hitters. Illustrated. Capt. E. G. Wynyard. At Earl's Court Exhibition. Illustrated. Walter Emanuel.

Index Library .- 172, EDMUND STREET, BIRMINGHAM. 215. per

Prerogative Court of Canterbury Wills. Continued. Dorset Wills. Gloucestershire Inquisitiones Pos:-Mortem. Continued.

International .- A. T. H. BROWER, CHICAGO. 10 cents. July. Quaint Old Nantucket. Illustrated. Ellye H. Glover.

-SWAN SONNENSCHEIN AND CO.

International Journal of Ethics.—Swan So 2s. 6d. July.

The New "Ethical" Philosophy. John Watson. Good Citizenship and Athletics. C. S. Loch. Instruction of the Young in Sexual Knowledge. E. The Right of the State to Be. W. W. Willoughby. Affection in Education. Edw. Carpenter. The Mission of Music. S. A. Barnett. E. Lyttelton.

Irish Ecclesiastical Record.—24, Nassau Street, Dublin, 18.
July.

The Birthplace of St. Patrick. Very Rev. Edward O'Brien.
Dr. Russell of Maynooth. Rev. Matthew Russell.
Freemasonry and the Church in Latin America. Rev. Philip Burton.
The New Legislation on the Index. Rev. T. Hurley.

Irish Monthly.--M. H. GILL AND SON, O'CONNELL STREET, DUBLIN. 6d. July.

R'chard Dowling. P. A. Sillard. Dr. Thomas Nedley; In Memoriam. Visit to the Colosseum. Very Rev. Jerome O'Connell.

Namur La Belle. T. A. W. Irish Writers of the 19th Century. Rachel's Tears. Rev. M. Russell.

Irish Rosary .- 47, Little Britain. 3d. August. The Confederation of Kilkenny. Illustrated. Sacerdos. Saint Ita. C. J. M.

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Jewish Quarterly Review .- MACMILLAN. 3s. 6d. July. Responses of Maimonides in the Original Arabic. Rev. G. Margoliouth.
The North Arabian Land of Musri in Early Hebrew Tradition. Rev. Prof.
T. K. Cheyne.
The Bible in Neo-Hebraic Poetry. A. Feldman.
An Introduction to the Arabic Literature of the Jews. Continued. Prof.
Moritz Steinschneider.

Prof. Schirger on Life under the Jewish Law. I. Abrahams.
Geniza Specimens; a Letter of Chushiel. Prof. S. Schechter.
Notes on the Critique of the Text of the Targum of the Prophets. Prof.
W. Bacher.

Journal of Geology,—Luzac and Co. 50 cents. June. American Homotaxial Equivalents of the Original Permian. C. R. Keyes. Correlation of Carboniferous Rocks of Nebraska with Those of Kansas. Journal of Geology.-Luzac and Co. 50 cents.

The Nebraska Permian. W. C. Knight.
The Diamond Field of the Great Lakes. With Maps. W. H. Hobbs.
Replacement Ore Deposits in the Sierra Nevada. H. W. Turner.

Journal of Political Economy .- P. S. King and Son. 75 cents.

June. sion of Specie Payments, Dec. 1861. Wesley C. Mitchell. Organized Labour and Organized Capital. Harry P. Robinson.
Historical Changes in the Monetary Standard. W. W. Carlile,
Insolvent National Banks in City and Country. Ward A. Cutler.

Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute.—Northumberland Avenue. 6d. July.
Life in the Malay Peninsula. Hugh Clifford.

Journal of the Royal United Service Institution.— J. J. Keliher and Co. 2s. July.

The Bicycle for War Purposes. Illustrated. Captain B. F. S. Baden-Powell.

The Strategic Relation of Persia to British Interests. Sir Richard Temple. England's Sick Soldiers in Flanders in 1742-8. John T. Bramhall.

Lady's Realm.-HUTCHINSON AND CO. 18. August. Lady's Realm.—HUTCHINSON AND CO. 18. August.
The Queen at Windsor. Illustrated.
Zamp.ich, Bohenia, and Its Ghosts. Illustrated. Francis Count Lützow.
Hurlingham and Ranelagh. Illustrated. Mrs. Stepney Rawson.
Valley Cycling Tours in Germany. Illustrated.
Hens and Their Golden Eggs. Illustrated. W. M. Elkington.
On the Desirability of Long or Short Engagements. Symposium.
His Grace Archbishop Maclagan. Illustrated. Mrs. Sarah A. Tooley.
August in Scotland. Illustrated. Constance, Countess de la Warr.
On the Weasing of Old Lace. Illustrated. Mrs. F. N. Jackson.
Isabella, Duchess of Rutland; a Beautiful Duchess. Illustrated.

Land Magazine. -149, STRAND. 18. July.

South Africa. Major-Gen. C. E. Luard.
Farm Buildings, Gilbert Murray.
The Latest Revolution in Ireland.
Sir Walter Gilbey. With Portrait.
The French Poultry Industry. Edward Conner.
The Condition and Prospects of the Agricultural Labourer. Alfred J. H.
Cresnii.

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The Law of Land Tenure and Its Amendment. James Long. The Land Question in France. S. F. Nayler.

Leisure Hour .- 56, PATERNOSTER Row. 6d. August. The Railway Station at the Bank of England. Illustrated, W. J. Gordon. Forests I have camped in. Dr. Gordon Stables. Fighting the Pestilence in India. Illustrated. A. V. Stewart. A Reminiscence of a Quist Spot in the Engadine. Illustrated. C. Gurney. Diving Adventures. Illustrated. W. B. Northrop. Richard Holt Hutton. With Portrait. John Dennis. A Parcel of Anecdotes. Continued. Miss Elsa D'Esterre-Keeling.

Library Association Record.-Horace Marshall. 18. July. Gabriel Naudé; a Librarian of the Seventeenth Century. George Smith. How to Catalogue a Novel by Its Title. John A. Stephens.

Library World .- 4, Ave Maria Lane, E.C. 6d. July. Indicators. Illustrated. James D. Brown.
The Arrangement of Periodicals. E. A. Baker.
List of Books on Electricity. F. J. Burgoyne.

Lippincott's Monthly Magazine.—36, Southampton Street, Covent Garden. 18. July. The Salon in Old Philadelphia. Anne H. Wharton.

The Saton in Old Patianesiphia. Anne ri, wharton. Small Deer. Ernest Ingersoll.
What are Women striving for? Sara Y. Stevenson.
Building a Trust. H. W. Thomas.
Self-Propelled Street Vehicles. G. J. Varney.
Simon Lake's New Argonaut. With Diagram. C. S. Clark.

London Quarterly Review. - Charles H. Kelly. 2s. 6d. July.

London Quarterly Review.—CHARLES H. KELLV. 25. 6
Anthropology and Christinnity. Alex. Macalister.
George Borrow. Dora M. Jones.
Can We explain Life by Vitality? L. C. Miall.
The Influence of Methodism on Scotland. Richard Green.
Richard Cadbury. Hugh W. Strong.
The Present Pope and the Future Conclave. Henry J. Piggott.
The Evolution of a Reference Bible. J. Anthony Barnes.
Protestantism and the French Genius. Onesime Prunier.
The Cromwell Tercentenary. C. Silvester Horne.
Out on the Essex Marshes. Robert McLeod.
Mark Twain. Anne E. Keeling.

Longman's Magazine.-Longmans. 6d. August. Great Ormond Street, London, Prof. Hales,
The Critical Essay in France, Paul Bourget,
A Farmer's Year. Continued, H. Rider Haggard,
Madame de Sévigné; a Great Letter-Writer, S. G. Tallentyre.

Lute. - PATEY AND WILLIS, 2d. July. Madame Blanche Marchesi. With Portrait. Anthem: -- "O Praise God in His Holiness," by Cuthbert Harris.

McClure's Magazine .- 10, NORFOLK STREET, STRAND. 10 cents. July. The Automobile in Common Use. Illustrated. Ray Stannard Baker. Soldier Police of the Canadian North-West. Illustrated. W. A. Fraser. The Ugsolved Problems of Astronomy. Illustrated. Prof. Simon Newcombe. Lincoln's Great Victory in 1864. Illustrated. Ida M. Tarbell. Rudyard Kipling. C. E. Norton.

Macmillan's Magazine, -- Macmillan. 18. August. The Lake of the Mournful Cry. A. G. Bradley.

Anglo-Saxon Womanhood,
A Plea for the Domestic Servant,
Man's Love for Nature. Rev. E. J. Newell.

Manchester Quarterly.—Sherratt and Hughes, 27, St. Ann Street, Manchester. 6d. Jul.

Down the Danube. Illustrated. W. V. Burgess.
Anthony Trollope. Frederick Barker.
The Enormity of Fiction. J. D. Andrew.
Ivan Vazoff. Joseph Angeloff.
On the Law Case; Shlyolck v. Antonio. James T. Foard.
Tragedy as It was Written. Arthur W. Fox.

Medical Magazine.-62, KING WILLIAM STREET, E.C. 15. July. The Compulsory Notification of Phthisis. Hasdai ben Schaprout: a Mediæval Physician and Statesman. Foreign Editor.

Editor.

How Surgery became a Profession in London. Continued. Illustrated. D'Arcy Power.

The Early Recognition and Treatment of Mental Defects in Children. Dr. H. Rayner.

Influenza; a Modern Epidemic. J. F. Palmer.

Ancient Irish Medicine. Dr. T. M. Madden.

The Treatment of Cardiac Failure. Dr. F. de H. Hall.

Metaphysical Magazine. - GAV AND BIRD. 18. July. The Dual-Unity of Mind. Concluded. Quaestor Vitae.

A Technical Analysis of Thought and Its Faculties, Continued. Paul

Avenel.

The Memory of Past Births. Charles Johnston.
Plato's Doctrine of "Being." C. H. A. Bjerregaard.

The Straight Gate and Narrow Way. Harriet S. Bogardus.

"There's Rosemary; That's for Remembrance." Irene Langridge.

Mind .- WILLIAMS AND NORGATE. 38. July. On the Relation between the Philosophy of Spinoza and That of Leibnitz. Dr. R. Latta.

Can there be a Sum of Pleasures? Rev. Hastings Rashdall
On Shadworth Hodgson's "Metaphysic of Experience."

Missionary Review of the World.—44, FLEET ST. 18. 3d. July. Ramabai and the Women of India. Illustrated. D. L. Pierson. Wm. Duncan's Work on Annette Island, Alaska. Illustrated. Rev. E. Marsden.

The Christian Settlement at Metlakahtla. Illustrated. Wm. Duncan. Reform Movements in China. Rev. Arthur H. Smith.

Monist.-KEGAN PAUL. 25. 6d. July. A Study of Job and the Jewish Theory of Suffering. Professor James A. Myths in Animal Psychology. Professor C. O. Whitman. Biology and Metaphysics. Professor C. Lloyd Morgan. Friedrich Nietzsche's Uebermensch. Dr. Heinitch Goebel and Ernest Immorality as a Philosophic Principle; the Philosophy of Friedrich Nietzsche. With Portraits, Dr. Paul Carus.

Month.-Longmans. 1s. August. The Personal Character of Mary Tudor. J. M. Stone,
Catholic Progress in England. James Britten.
Concerning Lourdes and Pilgrimages. C. P. Whiteway,
James Wadsworth; an Apostate at St. Omer, r6:8-1622.
The International Congress of Women. (1) A. Streeter, (2) M. D. Petre.

Monthly Musical Record.-Augener. 2d. August.

Lost Ideals. F. Peterson. The Critical Burden. E. A. Baughan. Mazurka for Piano by Felix Borowski.

Municipal Affairs .- P. S. King and Son. 25 cents. June. Water Supply in London and Philadelphia; a Tale of Two Cities. Milo R. Malth

Maltbie.

Municipal Government of Padua. Prof. L. Einaudi.
The Larger Transportation Problems in Cities. Edw. E. Higgins.
Duration of Franchises. Charlton T. Lewis,
State Oversight of Police. Frank Moss.
The Ford Bill. John De Witt Warner.
Taxatip of Personalty. Lawson Purdy.
The Single Tax applied to Cities. Byron W. Holt.

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Musical Herald .- J. Curwen. ad. July.

Mr. Frederic James. With Portrait.
Choral Contest at Luxemburg. Editor.
Song in Both Notations:—"It was a Lover and His Lass," by Thomas Morley.

Musical Opinion.—150, HOLBORN. 2d. July. Harmony in the Ancient Eastern World. Continued. Dr. Henry Hikes. Edouard Batiste. Rev. J. T. Lawrence.

Musical Times.-Novello. 4d. August.

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Ben Davies. With Portrait.
Song in the Synagogue. Rev. F. L. Cohen.
'Early Bodleian Treasure: "a Bodl-ian Treasure.
Mendelssohn and Rosenhain.
Anthems: "The Savérifice of God," by Herbert W. Wareing. "Angel Voices, Ever Singing," by Rev. E. Vine Hall.

National Review .- EDWARD ARNOLD, 2s. 6d. August.

NALIONAI ROVIEW.—EDWARD ARNOLD. 2s. 6d. August. The Rapprochement between Germany and France. "Ignotus." Our Duty towards China. R. A. Yerburgh.
Jean Calas. F. C. Conybeare.
Klondike; a Study in Booms. Ernest E. Williams.
The Church as a Profession. Rev. Douglas Macleane.
American Affairs. A. Maurice Low.
British Expansion in West Africa. Major Darwin.
Eggenburg Open-Air Reformatory. Miss Edith Sellers.
The Australian View of the South African Crisis. Rev. W. H. Fitchett.
Greater Bittain.

Natural Science.—Young J. Pentland, Edinburgh. 18. July. Notes on the Habits of the Northern Fur Seal. G. E. H. Barrett-Hamilton. Excavations on Puffin Island. Philip J. White. F. W. Headley on Evolution. Dr. R. F. Licorish.

Meteorology and Ethics.
The Comparative Chemistry of Our Forest Trees. Dr. P. Q. Keegan.

Some Considerations concerning Symmetry. Prof. R. J. Anderson.
The Flora of the Alps. Prof. A. W. Bennett.
The Scope of Natural Selection. J. Lions! Taylor.
Stray Impressions of the Marine Invertebrates of Singapore and Neighbouring Islets. F. B. Bedford.
A Theory of Sleep. Prof. A. L. Herrera.

New Century Review.—434, STRAND. 6d. August.
English Poetry at Cambridge and Elszwhere. John Hudson.
Sir Walter Besant on the Rewards of Literature. An Autho.,
International Congress of Women; the Women Who would! Hilary North.
The English Channel; a Cosmopolitan Channel. T. H. S. Escott.

Heine. Joseph Forster. New England Magazine.—5, Park Square, Boston, 25 cents. July. Jordans; Where Wm. Penn is buried. Illustrated. H. C. Shelley. Essex, Connecticut; a River Town. Illustrated. Sanuel M. Comstock. The Last Letter of John Brown. Illustrated. Charles H. Small. Lake Champlain. Illustrated. J. W. Buckham. The Religion of Rudyard Kipling. Jabez T. Sunderland. Old Rochester and Her Daughter Towns. Illustrated. Mary Hall Leonard.

New Ireland Review .- BURNS AND OATES. 6d. July. The Children of Ireland and the State. E. D. Daly.
Child Drunkards. K. L. Montgomery.
Relics of the Old Parliament House. A. Petre,
The Irish National School System. Rev. M. McPolin.
The Religious Songs of Connacht. Continued. Dr. Douglas Hyde.

New Orthodoxy. -30, PATERNOSTER Row. 6d. August. So-Called Heresy; Playing with Words, and the Perils of Advancing Experience. Rev. Robert Tuck. Experience.

The Gospel of the Holy Ghost. Continued. Rev. Robert Tuck. Nineteenth Century.-Sampson Low. 28. 6d. August.

Nineteenth Century.—Sampson Low. 2s. 6d. August.
The Excessive Armies of Russia. Sir Lintorn Simmons.
The Limitations of Naval Force. Sir George Sydenham Clarke.
A Woman's Criticism of the Women's Congress. Miss Frances H. Low.
What Church has "Continuity?" Dr. St. George Mivart.
The Recent Fuss about the Irish Eanguage. Prof. Mahaffy.
The Connection of England with Newfoundland. Sir William Des Voeux.
Lord Ellenborough: a Reply. Lord Colchester.
Did Byron Write "Werner?" Hon. Frederick Leveson-Gower.
Why are Our Brains deteriorating? Col. H. Elsdale.
Life on the Nile South of Fashoda. Arthur D. Milne.
Life on the Nile South of Fashoda. Arthur D. Milne.
The Humours of Terna-nog. Mrs. Orman Cooper.
The "Decameron" and Its Villas. W. J. Stillman.
Madame Necker. Hon. Marcia C. Maxwell.
The Evolution of the Parliamentary Oath. Michael MacDonagh.
The Casus Belli in South Africa. Edmund Robertson.

Nonconformist Musical Journal .- 29, PATERNOSTER Row. 2d. August.

Music at Wesley Chapel, Bilston.

Anthem: -"Thou Crownest the Year with Thy Goodness," by Arthur Anthem :-" Berridge.

North American Review .- WM. HEINEMANN. 25. 6d. July. A Channel Passage, 1835. Algernon C. Swinburne.

Ex Oriente Lux! A Plea for a Russo-American Understanding. (1) Prince

E. Ookhtomsky, (2) Vladimir Holmst-em.

"Americanism," True and False. Rev. William Barry.

Universal Peace. Baroness Bertha von Suttner.
England and the Transvaal. Sydney Brooks.
American Public Schools—A Reply. Mrs. Schuyler van Rensselaer.
The Government of Greater New York. Bird S. Coler.
Pig Iron and Prosperity. George H. Hull.
The Logic of Our Position in Cuba. An Officer of the Army of Occupation.
The War with Spain. Continued. Major.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles.
Golf, from a St. Andrews Point of View. Andrew Lang.

Open Court.—Kegan Paul. 6d. July.
Survivals of Paganism in Mexico. Illustrated. Prof. F. Starr.
Timeo Danaos: The Recent German-American Mass Meetings and British
Intrigue. Wm. Vocke.
For the Re-establishment of International Friendship. Dr. Paul Carus.
Modern French Philosophy. Illustrated. Prof. L. Lévy-Bruhl.

Organist and Choirmaster.—3, Berners Street. 3d. July. Anthem:—"From All That Dwell Below the Skies," by E. J. Hopkins. "Magnificat" and "Nunc Dimittis," by M. Agatha Bennett.

Outing.—International. News Co. 25 cents. July.
On a Pennsylvania Trout Stream. Illustrated. Ed. W. Sandys.
Hunting Alaskan White Sheep with Rifle and Camera. Illustrated. Dall
de Wesse.

Cat-Boating on Jersey Inland Waters. Illustrated. Henry T. Brown. The Golf Clubs of Chicago. Illustrated. Alexis J. Colman. Remote Norway. Illustrated. Elizabeth Taylor.

UVERIANG MONTHLY.—SAN FRANCISCO. to cents. July.

A Trip to Mount Lyell. Illustrated. Chas. E. Townsend.
The Impromptu Songs of Tyrol. Charles A. Gunnison.
Mount Hamilton. Illustrated. Alice Kirk.
Jeffersonian Principles. Morris M. Estee.
The Hearst Architectural Competition of the University of California.
Illustrated. Charles S. Greens.
Los Angeles, Southern California; Where the N.E.A. is to meet this Year.
Illustrated. Wyllys S. Abbott. Overland Monthly .- SAN FRANCISCO. to cents. July.

Paidologist .- Cambray House, Cheltenham. 13. 6d. per annum. June. The Beginning of Childhood, Mrs. Herbertson, Left-Handedness, Prof. Tracy.

Palestine Exploration Fund, -38, CONDUIT STREET, W. 25, 6d. July.

Excavations at Tell Zakarlya. Illustrated, Dr. F. J. Bliss. Excavations at Tell-es-Sâfi. Illustrated, Dr. F. J. Bliss. A Byzantine Church at Umm er Rûs. Illustrated. R. A. S. Macalister. The Ancient Standards of Measure in the East. Lieut.-Gen. Sir C. Warren.

Pall Mall Magazine .- 18, Charing Cross Road. 18. August. The Queen's Private Apartments at Windsor Castle. Illustrated. E. M.

Jessop.
America To-day; North and South. Wm. Archer.
The Upper Thames; a Poets' River. Illustrated. Mrs. E. T. Cook.
An Epidemic of Kisses in America. Prof. C. Lombroso.
Silhouettes in Parliament. Il'ustrated. Continued. F. J. Higginbottom.

Parents' Review .- KEGAN PAUL. 6d. July, August. P.N.E.U. Conference: Report.

Pearson's Magazine.-C. A. Pearson. 6d. August. The Harvest of the Ics. Illustrated. Turner Morton.
Giant Rafts. Illustrated. Weatherby Chesney.
Royalty Incognito. Illustrated. Mrs. F. N. Jackson.
Royalty Incognito. The Marcus Tind I.
The Trains de Luxe of the World. Illustrated. D. T. Timins.

Photo-Miniature. - DAWBARN AND WARD. 6d. July. Photography Outdoors. Illustrated.

Physical Review.-MACMILLAN. 35. An Interferometer Study of Radiations in a Magnetic Field. I. John C. The Electrical Resistance of Lead Amalgams at Low Temperatures. George W. Gressman. The Wehnelt Electrolytic Break. W. J. Humphreys. The Hydrolysis of Stannic Chloride. Wm. Foster, Jr.

Political Science Quarterly.-Henry Frowde. 3s. 6d. June. Problems of an Inter-Oceanic Canal. G. L. Rives.
England and Her Colonies. Continued. Prof. J. Davidson.
Imperialism and the Civil Service. Prof. G. E. Howard.
Connecticut as a Corporate Colony. Prof. H. L. Osgood.
Prices in the Confederate States. Prof. J. C. Schwab.
City and Country Taxes. Max West.

Positivist Review .- WM. REEVES. 3d. August. France and Her Critics. E. S. Beesby. Mexico. S. H. Swinny. The Power of Humanity. C. G. Higginson. Dr. Congreve. E. S. Beesby.

Practical Teacher .- 33, PATERNOSTER Row. 6d. August. Some Characteristics of German Universities. C. I. Dodd. Calderon.
The "John Ru-kin" School, Camberwell: Infant Department. A New Method of Teaching Reading.

Presbyterian and Reformed Review.—237, DOCK STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 80 cents. July.

The Crisis in the Church of England. Meade C. Williams.

"Our Great Philosopher" v. The Known God. Daniel S. Gregory.
The Text of the Minor Prophets. John Oman.
"It Says"; "Scripture Says"; "God Says." Benj. B. Warfield.

Morality; Intuitive and Imperative. Thomas Nichols.

Psychological Review.—Macmillan. 3s. July.
Studies on the Telegraphic Language. W. L. Bryan and Noble Harter.
Communications from the Psychological Laboratory of Harvard University.

Recognition under Objective Reversal. George V, N. Dearborn.

Public Health,-123, SHAFTESBURY AVENUE. 18. July. Census of 1901. Sanitary Accommodation of Factories and Workshops, Practical Hints on the Analysis of Water and Sewage. S. Barwise.

Public School Magazine .- 131, TEMPLE CHAMBERS. 6d. August. Wellington College. Illustrated. J. L. Bevir.
Tring Field-Day. Illustrated. R. N. Pocock.
The Fourth of June at Eton. Illustrated. Cyril Groombridge.

Puritan .- James Bowden, Henrietta Street, W.C. 6d. August. in Plymouth; the Land of the Pilgrims. Illustrated. J. R. Macdonald. A Memory of Mathew Arnold. Illustrated. J. M. Fergusson. Rev. G. Owen on China and the Reform Movement; Interview. Miss Rev. G. Owen on C. S. Bremner.

C. S. Bremner.
The Modern Mania for Sport. Wm. Clarke.
George Fox as a Social Reformer. John S. Rowntree.
The Free Church of Scotland Monthly. Illustrated.
Rev. F. W. Macdonald. Illustrated. W. Scott King.
Some Problems of Suburbanity. E. Griffith-Jones.

Quarterly Journal of Economics, -MACMILLAN. 3 dols. per annum.

July. Expansion and Protection. H. H. Powers,
On the Value of Money. W. Cunningham.
The Sociological Frontier of Economics. Edward A. Ross,
The Preconceptions of Economic Science. Continued. Thorstein Veblen.
The Sttlements with the Pacific Railways. H. R. Meyer.
The Franchise Tax Law in New York. Edwin R. A. Seligman,
Municipal Ownership of Street Railways in Detroit. Charles Moore.

Quarterly Review .- John Murray. 6s. July.

Industrial Education in Ireland. The Novels of Ferdinand Fabre. Montesqu'eu in Italy. The Art of Dining. Mødern Mysticism. The Holy Sepulchre. The Rifle The Rifle,
The Scottish Churches.
The Philippines and Their Future.
The American Colonies in the Eighteenth Century.
Mrs. Oliphant's Autobiography.
Climate and Colonisation.

Quiver.-Cassell, 6d. August, Negro Camp-Meetings in the States. Illustrated. Eliz, L. Banks. Orphans of the Royal Reds and Blues. Illustrated. D. L. Woolmer, Children's Services on the Sands. Illustrated. A Chat about Juvenile Off-inders. Illustrated. Major Arthur Griffiths.

Railway Magazine .- 79, Temple Chambers. 6d. July.

Thomas C. Jenkin, General Manager, City and South London Railway. Interview. Illustrated.

The Changes in the General Managerships, Illustrated.

London and South Western Railway. Illustrated. Victor L. Whitechurch. Was Stephenson the Father of Railways? Illustrated. R. R. Dodds. Should British Railways be owned by the State? Illustrated. E. Thomas. How the Railways deal with the Fenit Mackerel Industry. Illustrated. W. Beddoes

W. Deddoes,
The Manx Northern Railway. Illustrated. Brunel Redivivus.
On the Cambrian Railways. Illustrated. T. Booth.
North Eastern Coaching Stock. W. J. Scott.
Didcot, Newbury and Southampton Railway. Illustrated.

Reliquary .- BEMROSE AND SONS, 28. 6d. July. Antiquities of Bolsterstone and Neighbourhood. Illustrated. Joseph Kenworthy. The Instrument of the Rosary. Continued. Illustrated. Henry Philibert Feasey.
Two Midlothian Souterrains. Illustrated. David MacRitchie.
The Grinlow Barrow, Buxton. Illustrated. John Ward.

Royal Magazine. -C. A. PEARSON. 3d. August. The Art of the Camera. Illustrated. Roderick Grey.
Good and Faithful Servants of the Queen. Illustrated. Wm. Will.
Adventures at Niagara Falls. Illustrated. F. A. Acland.
The Ways of a Torpedo-Boat-Destroyer. Illustrated. J. J. Bennett.
The Southern Pacific Railroad; a Remarkable Line. Illustrated. C. F. The Southe Holder. Extraordinary Stone Freaks. Illustrated. Henry G. Swift.

Saint Martin's-le-Grand.—A. F. King, Prujean Square, Old Bailey, E.C. 3s. per annum. July. The Cape Mail. Illustrated. E. E. Harrhy. Telephones. Illustrated. John Gavey. The Liverpool Post Office; Past and Present. Illustrated. F. Salisbury.

Saint Nicholas .- MACMILLAN. 18. August. On Minot's Ledge. Illustrated. Gustav Kobb... A Famous Lacrosse Struggle. Illustrated. Geo. H. Ford. With the "Rough Riders." Concluded. Illustrated. Dr. Henry La A ra. With the Motte.

Saint Peter's .- 37, Essex Street, Strand. 6d. August. Comets and Meteors. Illustrated. Norman Lattey.
The Hoblokkers of Flanders. Illustrated. Ernest Robertson.
The Art of Letter-Writing. James Britten.
The College of the English Jesuits at St. Omers. Illustrated. Rev. H.

School Board Gazette.—Benrose and Sons 1s. July.

Public Education in England and Scotland.

Legislation for the Instruction of Mentally-Deficient and Epileptic Children. School-Planning. Continued.

School Music Review .- Novello. 14d. August. A Pastoral Play in an Eighteenth Century Pleasure Garden. Wakeling Dry.
Songs in Both Notations:—"Whispering Wind," by J. Labbett; "The Duckling," by Kate Boundy, etc.

School World .- MACMILLAN. 6d. July. Dornhitories in Schools. Dr. C. E. Shelly. The System of the Winds. Illustrated. Prof. Wm. Morris Davis.

Science Gossip .- 110, STRAND. 6d. August.

Meteorites. Illustrated. J. T. Carrington. Butterflies of the Palæarctic Region. Continued. Illustrated. Dr. H. C. Lang,
Armature of Helicoid Land Shells. Continued. Illustrated. G. K., Gude.
A History of Chalk. Continued. Edw. A. Martin.
British Freshwater Mites. Continued. Illustrated. Chas. D. Soar.
Submerged Forests near Hoylake. Illustrated. E. J. Burgess Sopp.

Scots Magazine.-Houlston and Sons. 6d. July. John Galt.
The Last Years of John Knox's Life. John A. Black.
Gillies of Balmakewan.

The British Army in 1759. Adam Smail. Oliver Cromwell. Kenneth Mathieson.

Scottish Geographical Magazine.—Edward Stanford. 1s. 6d. July.

Albania and the Albanians in 1838. Hlustrated. Rev. Hugh Callan. Early Exploration in North-West Canada. Alexander Begg. The Transcaspian Desert. The Western Erg of Algeria.

Scottish Review .- ALEXANDER GARDNER. 4s. July.

Scottish Review.—ALEXANDER GARDNER. 4s. July.

Early Struggles for the Indian Trade.
Golf and Its Literature. William Wallace.
Roundell Earl of Selborne. William O'Connor Morris.
Miss Ferrier's Novels.
Anent the Whitefoords. Mrs. Clement Parsons.
The Evolution of the Procurator Fiscal. Henry H. Brown.
Faunous Sultanas. Miss Lucy M. J. Garnet.
Mrs. Oliphant's Autobiography.
The Story of Tusculum. F. Gautier.
Some Remarkable Coincidences in Customs and Beliefs. Fred R. Coles.

Scribner's Magazine,-Sampson Low. 18. August.

Japanes : Flower Arrangement. Illustrated. Theodore Wores. Daniel Webster. Continued. George F. Hoar. The Letters of R. L. Stevenson. Continued. Sidney Colvin. Strad .- 186, FLEET STREET. 2d, August.

Mdlle. Eliza Kufferath. With Portrait. Gamba. G. H. Buckman. With Portrait. Rev. W. Meredith-Morris. Antonius Stradivarius. Continued. H. Petherick. Beethoven's Trios. Continued. J. Matthews.

Strand Magazine. - George Newnes, Ltd. 6d. August. Paying an Election Bet. Illustrated. From Behind the Speaker's Chair. Continued. Illustrated. Henry W. Lucy,
Over the Alps in a Balloon. Illustrated. Charles Herbert.
The Australian Cricketers at Home. Illustrated. M. Randal Roberts.
Mrs. J. Wheeler Bennett's Remarkable Quilt. Illustrated. R. G. Bassett.

Sunday at Home .- 56, PATERNOSTER Row. 6d. August.

The Story of Aberdeen. Illustrated. Mrs. I. Fyvie Mayo. Spurgeon's Autobiography, Vol. III. Rev. S. G. Green. Scenes from Roman Tragedy. Cyril Grey. A Sunday on Tutuila. Illustrated. Rev. R. W. Thompson. The Mission Boat Le Bon Messager, and Her Work in France. Illustrated. The Mission B W. Soltan The London Missionary Society.

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Sunday Magazine. - Isbister and Co. 6d. August.

Linehouse; China Town in London Town. Annis Lennoys.
Bishop Whipple; the Apostle to the Indians; Interview. Illustrated.
Amyas Clifford.
Ripon Cathedral. Continued. Illustrated. Archdeacon Danks.
Birds; Little Winged Weavers. Illustrated. E. H. A.
Indian Women at a Mela. Illustrated. E. Granger.

Temple Bar.-MACMILLAN. 18. August.

The Salons of London. Some Poets in Love. Alfred T. Turner. Norman Ramsay. Otter-Hunting. W. Payne Collier.

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Temple Magazine.-Horace Marshall. 6d. August.

Boston Public Library; the Finest Public Library in the World. Illustrated. Philip W. Wilson.
Venice of Tod uy. Illustrated. Fred Dolman.
The Story of the P. and O. Illustrated. Gertrude Bacon.
Famous Men and Women I have met. Illustrated. T. L. Robinson.
A Barrister's Life. Alfred Doveton.

Theosophical Review .- 26, CHARING CROSS, S.W. 18. July. The Trismagistic Literature. Concluded. G. R. S. Mead. Compr.hensiveness. Col. R. Elias. The Philosophy of Plotinus. W. C. Ward. The Heavenly Kingdom of the Holy Grail. Concluded. Mrs. Cooper.

Oakley.
The "Gitâ" as a Text-Book of Devotion. Bertram Keightley.
The Christ. Mrs. Annie Besant.

United Service Magazine,—WM. CLOWES AND SONS. 28, August. Admiral Sir T. Byam Martin. With Portrait. Sir Richard Byam Martin and Adm. Sir Richard Vesey Hamilton. Some of my Shipmates. Continued. Robert Lendall. The Intercepted Correspondence of the French. Col. Sir G. S. Clarke. Marlborough. War between the Age of Turenne and the Age of Marlborough. William O'Connor Morris.

Marlborough. War between the Age of Turenne and the Age Marlborough. William O'Connor Morris.

Polybius. W. B. Wallace.
The Training of Infantry for Attack. Lieut.-Col. G. F. R. Henderson, The Royal Regiment of Artillery. Quis.
Reorganisation of the Corps of Royal Engineers. "Common Sense." Signallers; Their Use and Organisation. OOO.
The Ruilway Employment of Reservists; an Experiment Signalman. The Chinese Army. Edward Harper Parker.

Werner's Magazine.-43, East 13TH STREET, New YORK. 25 cents. July.

The Future of Poetry. Goldwin Smith.
What can be done for the Drama? William Archer.
Charles A. White: Interview.

Wesleyan Methodist Magazine,—2, Castle Street, City Road. 6d. August.

In Swiss Highland and Italian Lukeland. Illustrated. Anna E. Keeling. Dr. Henry Robert Reynolds. Continued. Dr. J. H. Rigg. Waterfalls of North Wales. Continued. Illustrated. R. Corlett Cowell.

Westminster Review .- F. WARNE. 2s. 6d. August. Joseph Chamberlain as a Tory Minister. T. M. Hopkins. The Dreyfus Case.

Privil:ge v. Justice to Women. Ignota.

Modern Ethics. Harold Thomas.
Socialism from an Outsider's Point of View. A. F. B.
Ground-Rent in Relation to Income-Tax. E. C. Fitzwillism.
Queensland Politics and Federation. T. M. Donovan.
"When an Old Hag Governs and a Young Man Reigns," etc.; a Chin:se
Prophecy. John Macgregor.
Novels of Rev. Dr. William Barry. P. A. Sillard.
Poems of Thomas Hardy. W. B. Columbine.
The Birth of Apollo in a Floating Island. Geo. St. Clair.
The Anglican Compromise. H. G. Wintersgill.
Maurice de Guérin. L. E. Tiddeman.
Music in the Provinces.

Music in the Provinces.
Fallacies of the Inoculators. Dr. E. Haughton.

Wide World Magazine. - GEO. NEWNES. 6d. August. Twelve Years' Captivity in Omdurman, Continued. Illustrated. Charles Neufeld. Adventures o Cobbold. on the Roof of the World. Continued. Illustrated. R. P. How the Lasso is used. Illustrated. Howard Reynolds.
The Great "Passion" Procession at Murcia. Illustrated. Herbert Vivian.
Curiosities of the South Seas. Illustrated. Continued. Basil Thomson.
The Great Ice Cave of Dobschau in the Carpathians. Illustrated. L. H.

Eisenmann.
Among West African Swamps. Illustrated. P. A. McCann.

Windmill.-SIMPKIN, MARSHALL. 38. July. Religion and Sensuousness in Literature, etc.; the Space Between. Alyce K. Bagram.

Windsor Magazine. - WARD, LOCK AND Co. 6d. August. Windsor magazine.—WARD, LOCK AND CO. 50. August. Decorated Bicycles. Illustrated. Harold J. Shepstone. The Making of an Armour-Plate. Illustrated. Robert Machray. Recent Cricket Matches in Fiction. Illustrated. E.B. V. Christian. The Centre of England. Illustrated. Harry Golding. The Banner-Maker and His Art. Illustrated. L. W. Lillingston. Among the Kentish Fruit-Pickers. Illustrated. Fred. A. Talbot. Coastguards: the Police of the Coast. Illustrated. Archibald S. Hurd.

Woman at Home. - Hodder and Stoughton. 6d. August. The Holiday Homes of Celebrated Women. Illustrated. Mrs. S. A. Women Millionaires. With Portraits. Marie A. Belloc.

Young Man .- HORACE MARSHALL 3d. August. R. C. Lehmann at Home. Illustrated. Maurice Phillips. Revelations of the Microscope. Illustrated. James Scott. The Romance of Eastern Religion. Rev. A. Rowland. Tempyon's "In Memoriam"; a Great Book of the Century. J. Marshall Mather. Edward W. Bok; Interview. With Portrait.

Young Woman .- Horace Marshall. 3d. August. ndies' Clubs of London. Illustrated. Dora M. Jones. me. Garet - Charles: a Famous Lady Photographer. Interview. Mme. Garat -Illustrated. The Adventures of a Lady Journalist. Continued. Miss Billington. Lady Doctors. Women Who Work Among Chemicals.

THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

Allgemeine Konservative Monatsschrift,—E. Ungleich, Leipzig.

1 Mk. July.

Finland and the Finland Question. E. von Zepelin.

Johann Kaspar Bluntschli in Baden. Continued. Pfarrer Kern.

On the Origin of the Napoleons. Von Colomb.

The Caroline Islands, the Marianne Islands, and the Pelew Islands. Ulrich von Hasel. von Hassell.

The Conservatives and Prince Bismarck's Reminiscences. Alte und Neue Welt .- Benziger, Einsiedeln. 50 Pf. July. Some Great Exhibits at the Paris Exhibition. Illustrated. F. K. A Tyro! "Edelweiss" of the 16th Century. Illustrated. J. Engel. Travel in Austria. Illustrated. Dr. G. Grupp. Martin Eduard von Simson. With Portrait. Dr. F. Schanz. The Thurn and Taxis Jubilee at Regensburg. Illustrated.

Archiv für Soziale Gesetzgebung und Statistik.—Carl Heymann, Berlin. 2 Mks. 50 Pf. Nos. 1 and 2.

The Weaving Industries and Their Organisation. Prof. W. Sombart. International Protection of Workmen. Prof. G. Cohn. Insurance against Unemployment in Switze:land. Dr. E. Hofmann.

Dahelm.—Poststrasse 9, Leipzig. 2 Mks per qr. July 8. Tyrol and Switzerland. Illustrated. Dr. J. Walther. Travel Hints. H. von Spielberg.

July 22.
Science and Polar Exploration. Dr. Klein.
Arö. Illustrated. Ernst Förster.

July 29.
The Marianna and Caroline Islands. Dr. F. Blumentritt.

Deutscher Hausschatz.-F. Puster, Regensburg. 40 Pf. Heft 14. China. Concluded. Illustrated. F. Kühnert. Gypsies. L. Heumann.

Gibraltar. Illustrated. O. Hirt. The New German Colonies in the South Seas. Illustrated. Martin Greif. With Portrait. O. von Schaching.

Deutsche Revue. - Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt, Stuttgart.

Deutsche Revue,—Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt, St 6 Mks, per qr. July.

St. Petersburg at the Time of the Crime in War. Concluded. England and Russia in Asia. Sir Wm. H. Rattigan. Anarchy of Thought. Ludwig Stein. Ancient and Modern Art. Eugène Müntz.
A Picture of the Sun. A. Schmidt. Microbes. Dr. J. Héricourt.
Sleep and Fatigue. Paul Schultz.
Prince Hattfeld in Paris, Jan.-March, 1813. W. Oncken. German Politics and the Agrarian Question. Interview with Cecil Rhodes. G. Krause.
The Caroline Islands.

Deutsche Rundschau.-Gebrüder Paetel, Berlin. 6 Mks. per quarter. July.

Poetry and Politics in Alsace. F. Curtius. C. A. Busch; Early Reminiscences. National Inconsistencies in Finland. T. Pezold. Antiquities; An Open Letter to Women. Julius Lessing. The Philosophy of Peace. Ludwig Stein. Prince Bismarck's "Reminiscences." Continued. Max I Continued. Max Lenz.

Deutsche Worte.—Langegasse 15, Vienna VIII/1. 50 Kr. June. Bernstein and Social Democracy. F. Hertz. July.

The Alcohol Question and Social Politics. Dr. R. Wlassak.

Garteniaube.-ERNST KEIL'S NACHE., LEIPZIG. 50 Pf. Heft 7. Catalepsy, Dr. W. A. Nagel, Quedlinburg Castle, Illustrated, W. Heimburg. Alpine Accidents. Max Haushofer. German South-West Africa, Illustrated.

Gesellschaft .- J. C. C. BRUNS, MINDEN. 57 Pf. July r. The Beginnings of Poetry. Dr. L. Jacobowski. After Death. Paul Göhre. Henri Becque. Ernest Tissot. The Berlin Exhibition. R. Klein.

July 15.

German Culture. M. G. Conrad. Liberalism and Modern Literature. S. Lublinski. Prague Poets. H. Benzmann.

Kunstgewerbeblatt,-E. A. SEEMANN, LEIPZIG. 1 Mk. July. Art in Book-Printing. Illustrated. P. Schubring.

Neue Deutsche Rundschau.—S. FISCHER, BERLIN. 1 Mk. 50 Pf. July. French Lyric Poetry. Georg Brandes, The Second Future; a Proposed Grammatical Reform, Curt Eisner.

Nord und Süd.-Schlesische Verlags-Anstalt, Breslau. 2 Mks. July.

The Treatment of Consumption. G. Obertüschen. Smyrna. Paul Lindau.
The Better Man; Europe, 1898-9. Optimist.
In Praise of Stupidity. Jean Paul.

Stimmen aus Maria-Laach.—Herder, Freiburg, Baden. ro Mks. 30 Pf. per annum. July.

The Socialism of Karl Max according to Eduard Bernstein. H. Pesch. The "Social Decomposi ion" of Protestantism. R. von Nostitz-Rieneck. The Exploration of North Greenland. J. Schwarz.
Modern Hinduism under the Influence of Christian Ideas. A. Hegglin. Drinking Water and Epidemics. H. Kemp.

A Mary Stuart Trilogy. W. Kreiten.

Ueber Land und Meer.—Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt, Stuttgart i Mark. Heft 12.

The Vienna Schneeberg Railway. Illustrated. Dr. M. Weinberg. Naval Life. Continued. R. Schneider. Rudyard Kipling. With Portrait. Dr. G. A. Crüwell. The Klondike Goldfields. Illustrated. O. Zahn. Schloss Hohkönigsburg. Illustrated. Pigeon-Culture. Illustrated. Dr. K. Russ.

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The Cuckoo. W. Haacke.
The Lübeck Canal. Illustrated. Dr. Schulze.
Naval Life. Continued. Germany's New Territory in the Pacific. Illustrated. F. C.

Ver Sacrum.-E. A. SEEMANN, LEIPZIG. 15 Mks. per ann. Heft s. Giovanni Segantini. Illustrated.

Vom Fels zum Meer.—Union-Deutsche-Verlagsgesellschaft, Stuttgart. 75 Pf. Heft 23.

The Lukas Kranach Exhibition at Dresden. Illustrated. P. Schumann. Sankt Goar. Illustrated. Rhenanus, Servia. Illustrated. J. Beckmann.

Wilhelm Raabe. With Portrait. G. Klitscher. 1
The New German Colonies. C. von Tannhausen. The New German Colonies. C. von Neuzelle. Illustrated. A. Trinius.

Die Zeit.-Günthergasse 1, Vienna IX./3. 50 Pf. July 1. The Inquisition at Barcelona. Dr. J. Bronta. Austria's National Schools. S. Kraus. New Vienna. Dr. L. Abels.

Finland. Prof. B. Minzès. Adolph Pichler. R. C. Jenny.

Electoral Reform in Vienna. K. Presidents, Ministers and J. K. Two Years of Statecraft in Servia. Prof. M. G. Milowanowitsch. New Vienna. Continued.

July 23. Clericalism, Jesuitism, and the Dreyfus Case. Poll Adalbert Stifter; Unpublished Letters. R. Holzer.

Zeitschrift für Bildende Kunst.—E. A. Seemann, Leipzig.
26 Mks. per annum. July.
Two Greek Silver Dishes from Hermopolis. Illustrated. Erich Pernice.
Sir J. E. Millais. Illustrated. W. Weisbach.
Dürer. Concluded. K. Lange.
The Altar-Work of Piero dei Franceschi at Perugia. Illustrated. A. Aubert.

Zeitschrift für Bücherfreunde.—Velhagen und Klasing, Leipzig. 24 Mks. per ann. July.

Cologne Book-Illustration of the 15th and 16th Centuries. Illustrated.
Dr. O. Zaretzky.
Rare Books. Heinrich Meisner.
The Codex Flateyensis. Illustrated. F. Stock.
The International Book-Exhibition at Krefeld. Illustrated. R. Kautzsch.

THE FRENCH MAGAZINES.

Annales de Géographie. - 5, Rue de Mézières, Paris. 5 frs. July 25.

Peneplain. W. M. Davis The Anthropogeography of Corsica. F. Ratzel. From Nagasaki to Moscow through Siberia. Sylvain Lévi.

Association Catholique.—3, RUR DE L'ABBAYE, PARIS. 2 frs. July 15.'
Agricultural Syndicates and Old Age Pensions. Ch. Antoine.
The Question of Association in Germany. H. Cetty.

Bibliothèque Universelle,-18, King William Street, STRAND. 20s. per annum. July.

Eclecticism and Philosophy. Ernest Naville.
Gottfried Keller. Continued. F. Dumur.
Réclame. Concluded. Paul Scapfer.
Alcoholism and the Sale of Drink in Russia. M. Reader.
French and Euglish Detectives. Concluded. Aug. Glardon.

Correspondant. -14, Rue DE L'ABBAYE, PARIS. 2 frs. 50 c. July 10. Treedom of Education in France in 1899. H. de Lacombe.
The Congo Free State. Concluded. Jean Darcy.
Physicians and the French Academy. L. Delmas.
Murat in Spain. Concluded. G. de Grandmaison.
George Sand in Russia. H. Chantavoine.

July 25. Metz and Its Church after the Annexation. Metz and Its Church after the Annexation. F. Klein.
Unpublished Letters of Joseph de Maistre, F. Descostes.
The Map of France. A. de l'Apparent.
The Women's Congress. M. Dronsart.
The Duty of France in Africa and the Trans-Saharian Question. With
Map. P. Lefebure.

Map. P. Lefébure. Physicians and the French Academy. Concluded. L. Delmas. Humanité Nouvelle.-15, Rue des Saints-Pères, Paris.

Napoleon I. and False Coinage. L. de Royaumont.
Some Objections to Economic Materialism. Concluded. G. Sorel.
The Situation in the United States. "Americus."

Journal des Économistes.—14, Rue Richelleu, Paris. 3 frs. 50 c. July 15.
Socialism and the Evolution and Moral Progress of Sociaties. E. Martineau. Military and Naval Veterans. E. Rochetin.
Financial and Commercial Progress in France. M. Zablet.

Ménestrel.-2 bis, Rue Vivienne, Paris. 30 c. July 2, 9, 16, 23, 2). Music in Saitzerland, Continued. Albert Soubies.

Mercure de France.—15, Rue de L'Echaudé-Saint-Germain, Paris. 2 frs. July.

The Centenary of Jean Siméon Chardin.
From Kant to Nistzsche. Continued. J. de Gaultier.
Octave Mirbeau. P. Quillard.
Human Monsters in China. J. Drexelius.

Monde Moderne.—5, RUE ST. BENOIT, PARIS. 1 fr. 65 c. July. Coimbre. Illustrated. A. Peritcolin. What We eat. Illustrated. O. Damotte. The Breton Theatre. Illustrated. B. H. Gausseron. The Bois de Boulogne. Illustrated. B. de Saint-Pol Lias. The French Salons of 1899. Illustrated. A. Quantin.

Nouvelle Revue .- 18, King William STREET, STRAND.

Nouvelle Revue, --- 18, KING WILLIAM STABET 30.5, per half-year, July 1.

A Polar Expedition of the 16th Century, E. Van Biéma. The Poetry of Pouchkine. Prince V. Bariatinsky. The Jansenists, L. Séché. Marie Bashkirtseff. Mme. R. d'Ulmès. Letters on Foreign Politics. Mme. Juliette Adam. July 15.

The Duc d'Aumale. G. Macon. The Duc d'Aumaie. G. Macon. Parliamentary Reform. A. Bisseuil. The Officers of the French Army before 1879. General Bebillot. L'Hotel Lauzun. L. Augé de Lassus. Letters on Foreign Politics. Mine. Juliette Adam.

Nouvelle Revue Internationale.—23, Boulevard Poissonière, Paris. 2 frs. 50 c. July.

The Hague Conference. Maria L. de Rute. Emilio Castelar. M. de Marcère. An Unpublished Letter from Montalembert. The French Revolution and Its Principles. P. Denis. Urbain Rattazzi. Continued. Mme. Rattazzi. The French Salons. Gustave Haller.

Réforme Sociale.-54, Rue de Seine, Paris. 1 fr. July 1. The Société d'Économie Sociale, 1838-1839. A. Delaire. The Société d'Economie in Tunis. Henri Joly. Electrical Reform. A. Lefèvre-Pentalis.

Politics and Administration in France in the Last Twenty Years. J. Ferrand.
Unpublished Pages by Emmanuel de Curzon.
The Working Classes and Emigration to the Colonies. R. P. J. B. Piolet.

Revue de l'Art. -28, RUE DU MONT-THABOR, PARIS. 7 fr. 50 C. June. La Sibylle Samb:th of Brug.s. Illustrated. Henri Bouchot. Painting at the Salons of 1899. Illustrated. Pierre Gauthiez. Engraving at the Salons. Illustrated. Pierre Lalo. Sculpture at the Salons. Illustrated. Léonce Benedite.

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Sculpture at the Salons. J. L. Pascal.

Goya and His Art. Illustrated. Paul Lafond.

The Trojan War; Designs acquired by the Louvre. Illustrated. Jean

Guiffrey.

Guiffrey.

The Bardo Museum in Tunis. Illustrated. Georges Perrot.
Architecture at the Salons. Illustrated. J. L. Pascal.
Decorative Arts at the Salons. Illustrated.
Medal-Engraving at the Salons. Illustrated. Emils Molinier.
Goya. Continued. Illustrated. Paul Lafond.
Gustave Moreau and Sir Edward Burns-Jones. Illustrated. Léonce Benedite. The Monuments at Damietta and Mansourah. Illustrated. Al. Gayet.

Revue Blanche.—t, Rue Laffitte, Paris. 1 fr. July 1. Nietzsche's "Imitation." P. Finet.

July 15.
Economic Progress in Germany. P. Louis.
The Socialist Party and the Crisis in France. C. Péguy.

Revue Bleue .- FISHER UNWIN, PATERNOSTER SQUARE. 6d. July 1. France and the Catholic Church at the End of the Nineteenth Century. Bernard Lavergne.

July 8. Field-Marshal Souvorof. Alfred Rambaud. Victor Cherbuliez. Emile Faguet. July 15.

The Question of Alsace-Lorraine. X. Field-Marshal Souvorof. Continued. A. Rambaud. Paul Masson. Paul Acker.

The French Civil Code. Maurice Zablet. The Transvaal. M. Sevin-Desplaces. Recollections of Paris in 1830. July 29, The Alsace-Lorraine Question.

Revue des Deux Mondes,—18, King William Street, Strand.
30s. per half-year. July 1.

Prince Bismarck: the Militant Period. C. Benoist. The Trans-Saharian Railway. P. Leroy-Beaulieu.
Washington; a Federal Capital. P. Lefaive.
Once more the Baccalaureate. F. Brunstière.
The Colonial Principles of an American Naturalist. G. Valbert.

July 15.
La Grande Mademoiselle: Her Childhood, A. Barine. La Grande Mademoiseile: Her Childhood, A. Daffel. Art in Secondary Education. G. Perrot. Prince Bismarck; the Triumphal Period, C. Benoist. Towns of the Far East. A. Bellessort. The Romans and Their Poet, Cesare Pascarella. G. Hagu:nin.

Revue d'Économie Politique. - 22, Rue Soufflot, Paris.

20 frs. per annum, June. Sismondi ; His Economic and Social Doctrines. Prof. Hitier. Labour Bureaux. Continued, J. de Fenyvessy.

Revue Encyclopédique. - 18, King William Street, Strand. 78. per qr. July 1.

Art and Photography. Illustrated. Marcel Nicolle.
The Dutch Colonies. With Map and Illustrations. A. Mellion.

July 8.

Contemporary Armenian Literature. Illustrated. Arschak Tch-banian.

Emilo Castelar. Illustrated. Alcide Ebray.

Literature in the United States. Illustrated. B. H. Gausseron. Finland. Illustrated. Julien Leclercq. The Women's Congress. Henry Joly. July 29.

Napoleon III. Illustrated. A. Pingaud.

Revue Française de l'Etranger et des Colonies.—;2, Rue de La Victoire, Paris. 2 frs. July.

San Nen Bay, China. With Map. A. A. Fauvel.
The Pacification of Madgascar. G. Vasco.
Germany and the Carolines. With Map. J. Servigny.

Revue Genérale .- 16, Rue Treurenberg, Brussels. 12 frs. per annum. July.

The Belgian Primary Education Law. Ch. Woeste. Scandinavia; the Land of the Sagas. H. Ponthiere. Jules Lemai:re and F. Brunetiere. G. Doutrepont.

Revue Internationale de Sociologie.—16, Rue Soufflot, Paris. 18 frs. per annum. June. The Scientific Concept of the Laws of Sociology. O. d'Araujo. Nepotism. R. de la Grasserie.

Revue pour les Jeunes Filles. - 5, Rue de Mézières, Paris. 1 fr. 50 c. July 5.

Aubanal and "Mignon." Jeanne Violet.
Moll Coupe-Bourse and Jenny la Plongeus:; Two Queens of Thieves.
P. Mille.
Alexander Pushkin. R. Candiani.
M. Fantin-Latour and His Work. R. Bouyer.
July 20.

Victor Cherbuliez. L. Barracand. Blind Girls. A. Latouche.

Revue de Métaphysique et de Morale.—5, Rue de Mézières, Paris. 3 frs. July.

Science and Philosophy. E. le Roy. Positivism and Rationalism. L. Weber. Psychologic Deduction and Observation in Social Economy. F. Simiand-

Revue du Mondo Catholiquo. - 75, Rue des Saints-Pères, Paris.

2 frs. 50 c. July.

Franco-Russian Relations. Continued. A. Savaète.
The Contradiction of Free Thought. Justin Fèvre.
The Natade and the Blockade of Duhomey, 1850-2. Continued. A. de

African Monarchism. Continued. Dom Besse.
M.litary Justice and Discipline in the Army. Concluded. Jean d'Estoc.

Revue da Paria, -Asher, 13, Badrond Streef, Covent Garden.
60 frs. per annum. July 1.

My Roman Embassy. Duc de Choiseul. A Coloni d Method. E. Lavisse. Paris and l'Assistance Publique. A. Lefevre. The Government of London. D. Pasquet. The Pol'sh Crisis. G. Séailles.

The Triel of Foucquet. A. Droz. Taine. E. Faguet.
The Houses of Labour of Belgium. D. Halévy.
The Genesis of the Exhibition. M. Corday.

Revue Politique et Parlementaire .- 5, Rue de Mézières, Paris. 3 frs. July 10.

The Paris Exposition of 1900 and Transport.
The Progress of Socialism in France. A. Richard.
The French Law respecting Accidents to Workmen. M. Bellom.
The Future Trans-Pacific Cable. P. Maistre.

Revue des Revues .- 12, Avenue de L'Oréra, Paris. 1fr. July 1. Houses of Correction in France. E. Fournière, Clark Uni ersity, U.S. Dr. Albert Schinz. The Talapoins of Siam. Illustrated. Francis Mury, The Priest in the Modern Franch Novel. G. Pellisaier. Women in Alphonse Daudet's Works. Comtesse de Magallon. Telegraphy without Wires. Illustrated.

Revue Scientifique. - FISHER UNWIN, PATERNOSTER SQUARE. 6d.

The Organisation of a Voyage of Exploration. J. Dybowski.
The Condition of the Merchant Service. Concluded. G. Fermé.
July 8.
The Venetian Fisheries. Illustrated. Thorndike Nourse.
The Study of Languages from a Psycho-Physiological Point of View. G. Saint-Paul.

July 15.
The International Geological Congress. A. Thevenin.
The Natural History of the Postage Stamp. Illustrated. H. Coupin.
July 22.
Practical Technical Education. Max Soubsiran.

Maritime War. Quillet Saint-Ange.

July 23.

The Beauty of the Human Face. G. Papillault.

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Revue Socialiste .- 78, Passage Choiseul, Paris. 1 fr. 50 c. July. The Naturalisation of Algerian Jews. Lou's Durieu.
The Third Congress of German Labour Syndicates. Continued. The Third E. Milhaud. The South African Question. Paul Louis.

Revue Universitaire.—5, Rue de Mézières, Paris. 10 frs. per annum. July 15. The Reform of Academic Inspection. A. Martin. Popular Education. Paul Crouzet.

Semaine Littéraire.—4. Boulevard du Théâtre, Ganeva.
15 c. July 1.

Choulette and Verlaine. With Portraits. M. Muret, July 8. P. Godet. Victor Cherbuliez. With Portrait. July 15.

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THE ITALIAN MAGAZINES.

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The Italian Phenomenon. XXX. The Reform of Agrarian Contracts. Prof. F. Luzzatto.
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THE SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE MAGAZINES.

Ciudad de Dios .- REAL MONASTERIO DEL ESCORIAL, MADRID. 20 pesetas per annum. July 5.

The Disruption of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, Benito R. Gonzalez. Psychological Phenomena. Marcelino Arnaiz.

On the Use of the Pauline Privilege. Pedro Rodriguez.

The Disruption of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Benito R. Gonzalez. Psychological Phenomena. Marcelino Arnaiz.
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Revista Brazileira.—Travessa do Ouvidor, 31, Rio de Janeiro.
60s. per annum. No. 87.

Ought We to have a Civil Code in Brazil? Prof. H. I. de Souza.
Men and Things in Central Brazil. H. Meyer.
Temperature and the Sensation of Heat. Prof. H. Morze.

Revista Contemporanea. - Calle DE PIZARRO 17, MADRID. a pesetas. June 30

Conception of Crime according to the Classical and the Positivist Schools. J. D. Migoya.

Troubadours and Other Minstrels. J. L. Estelrich.

Troubadours and Other Munstrels. V. Schaffers:

One Hundred Leagues on the Frozen Volga. Continued. S. Lutoslawski.

July 15.

The Literary Influence of Sarmiento. A. L. Pelaez.
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MAGAZINES. THE DUTCH

Eisevier's Geillustreerd Maandschrift.—Luzac and Co., 46, Great Russell Street. 18. 8d. July.

Matthijs Maris, Illustrated, G. D. Marius, Revolutionary Days at Delft in 1795. Illustrated, C. G. Hodenpijl.

De Gids.—LUZAC AND Co. 3s. July.
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Vragen des Tijds .- Luzac and Co. 18. 6d. July.

The Economic Policy of Mediaval Towns. M. W. F. Treub. How the Changes in the Far East will affect Our Future. Pruys van der

The Influence of the Teachers on School Attendance. T. Nawijn.

Woord en Beeld, -ERVEN F. BOHN, HAARLEM. 16s. per annum. July. Sophie Offerman van Hove. W A Gravin of Holland. J. Betz. With Portrait, Dr. de Jong.

THE SCANDINAVIAN MAGAZINES.

Kringsjaa .- OLAF NORLI, CHRISTIANIA. 2 kr. per quarter. June 30. Bruges, Illustrated, Dr. Alexander Bugge. Fossilized Ivory. Ernest Krause.

July 25.

The Origin and Significance of Colour in the Animal World. A. Petersen.

Ringeren.-The CITY PASSAGE, CHRISTIANIA. 2 kr. per qr. July 1. The Pretenders: Modern France: Frans von Jessen. The Dreyfus Affair. Continued. R. Besthorn. July 8. Prince Victor Napoleon. Frans von Jessen.

Samtiden.-John Grieg, Bergen. 5 kr. per ann. Nos. 4-5. Esther. S. Obstfelder. Friedrich Nietzsche. Ivar Saeter. Correspondence of Jacob Burckardt and Nietzsche.

Tilskueren.-Ernst Bojesen, Copenhagen. 12 kr. per annum. July. Japanese Literature. Dr. Georg Brandes.

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Cap

HISTORY OF THE MONTH IN CARICATURE.

(AUGUST.)

I.—THE TRANSVAAL QUESTION.



COMMAND COMMAN

La Silhonette, Paris.]

[August 20.

"Rule, Britannia" is only a farce, Because if you meet many obstacles Of this nature on your road, Your chariot, Britannia, will rule no more!

THE TRANSVAAL.

Cape Times]

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ily.

[Cape Town.



The Owl.] [Cape Town.

JOHN BULL: "Bother that cock; I shall have to wring its neck yet!"



The Owl.]

[Cape Town.

ASUTADIHISTORY OF THE MONTH IN CARICATURE. VSOTSIH



South African Review.]

BRITANNIA: "I can't hold him much longer, so you had better get up."



Car Tower A PUBLIC NUISANCE!

JOE: "This must be put to rights at once!"

(-) and Bade I : Amount ordered "

(Cape Town.



Melbourne Punch.]

WHAT WAR WITH ENGLAND MEANS!

[July 6.

HISTORY OF THE MONTH IN CARICATURE.

II. FRANCE AND HER TROUBLES.



A NEW TRIPLE ALLIANCE ?



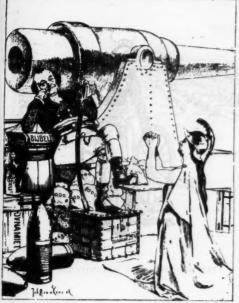
News of the World.]



[August 9.

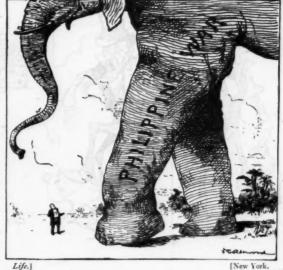
FRANCE'S POSITION: WHERE WILL IT END! A JONE HIT THE OUTLOOK FOR FRENCH MILITARISM!

III.-MISCELLANEOUS.



Amsterdammer]





McKinley: "Was it an elephant I bought, or a mammoth?"

A DUTCH VIEW OF JOHN BULL!
(Holland appealing to Britain to abstain from War.)



Ulk, Berlin.]

THE PRACTICAL ENGLISH!

Even in England they know how to make good use of the Resolutions at the Hague Conference.



Life.] [New York.

THE HARVEST IN THE PHILIPPINES.

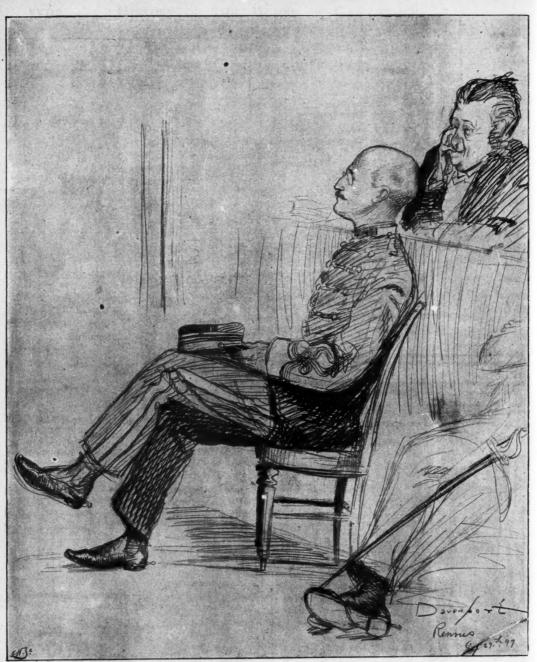
A SWISS CARICATURIST ON THE SITUATION IN THE

PHILIPPINES.





PAUL: "I think that I shall be safer on the upper branch." KAISER: "Those who thwart me had better look out."



By permission of the " New York Journal."]

CAPTAIN DREYFUS AT RENNES,

With his Counsel, M. Demange.

(FROM A SKETCH BY MR. HOMER DAVENPORT.)

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THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

LONDON, Sept. 1, 1899.

The month of August by common consent has been observed as a Summer Hollday. period of political truce. Parliament rose at the beginning of the month,

and since the prorogation no party speeches have disturbed the serenity of the summer holiday. But although the platform has been deserted and the usual polemic between the Opposition and the Government is suspended, there has been a good deal of uneasy unrest in certain quarters arising from the fact that our Colonial policy is in the hands of Mr. Chamberlain, who has produced the impression that he would rather welcome than regret a war with the Transvaal, which would enable him to settle accounts with President Kruger. But for this nothing could have been more tranquil than August politics in Great Britain.

But not even Mr. Chamberlain could disturb the pleasant optimism of John Bull at this holiday season.

The newspapers, no doubt, here and there fidgeted and fumed, but among the masses of the people there was blank incredulity as to the reality of the danger of war. The reasons for this are easy to explain. First and foremost, Lord Salisbury is Prime Minister, and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach is Chancellor of the Exchequer, and despite all the cavillings and the criticisms there is an invincible confidence in the determination of the Prime Minister to keep the peace. Secondly, notwithstanding all that has been done in the way of exasperating public opinion against the Boers, there is much less popular sympathy with the Outlanders than with any oppressed nationality that has at any time appealed to the sympathies of our people. We all wish the Outlanders well, but we are not prepared to cut throats to make them more comfortable. In the third place, notwithstanding all the bellicose claque of the newspapers, there is an absolute absence of any serious military preparations adequate to the campaign against the Boers. Further add to this that President Kruger, instead of adopting an uncompromising antagonism to the British proposals, appears to have shown every disposition to meet our demands in a reasonable spirit. Therefore, all things taken into account, it was practically impossible to evoke any vigorous

expression of opinion hostile to a war in which no

one believes seriously.

The Danger element of danger arising from two factors which acted and reacted upon

each other. The first was Mr. Chamberlain, and the second was the British Iingo party in South Africa. The intemperate speeches of Mr. Chamberlain and the extremely injudicious publication of Sir Alfred Milner's despatches excited the British Jingo in South Africa, and he in his turn set up an agitation which compelled Mr. Chamberlain to make periodical speeches which certainly have not tended to the establishment of peace. It is one of the misfortunes of the position that Mr. Chamberlain, having appealed to race sentiment in South Africa, has kindled a fire which might be a very good servant but is a mighty inconvenient master. There is a large residuum of the Old Adam in John This element has never forgotten Majuba Hill, and welcomes every and any opportunity of getting even with Kruger. It is strongly represented in the press-especially in the London press. What with Mr. Chamberlain at Downing Street, British fire-eaters in South Africa, and the unregenerate remnant in this country, there are sufficient elements of danger to justify vigilance, if not alarm.

Public Opinion against

Notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Chamberlain has expressed his confident belief that if he goes to war the whole nation will support him

enthusiastically, it will be found that the very reverse is the fact. Our people have no love for the Boers, and they would be very glad if the Outlanders could obtain the equal rights to which they are entitled. But if a *plébiscite* were to be taken whether we should send fifty thousand men out to South Africa for the purpose of crushing the Boers, the result would show that the advocates of war were in a very insignificant majority. Appearances on this matter are very misleading. The members of the Opposition shrink from taking the field against a hypothetical war lest they should bring about a real war by weakening the strength of the pressure which might have brought about a settlement without effusion of blood. once let the country understand that Mr. Chamberlain is about to be allowed to give effect to his menaces by committing this country to a war against the Transvaal, and the whole situation would be revolutionised in a moment. Our people don't intend to fight, and they are just a little uneasy lest they should

be jockeyed by Mr. Chamberlain into a position from which it would be difficult to extricate themselves without humiliation. At the same time no humiliation is so great as that of waging an unjust war.



CHAMBERLAIN: "That's the way, Mr. Bull. Straight on!"

A Constitutional

There is one element in the situation to which sufficient prominence has never been given, and that is the absurdity of contemplating a cam-

paign with the Transvaal before we have secured the support of Cape Colony. We forced representative government upon Cape Colony against the wish of the Colonists, and having done so we are bound to abide by the result. If the last elections had resulted in the return of a British majority which had installed an anti-Boer Ministry in office, our case against the Transvaal would not have been strengthened, but we should at least have secured the indispensable foothold for taking action against the Boers if such action were decided upon. But when the elections were lost, and we have our own Colony at the Cape governed by a Ministry which is hand in glove with

the Boers, what can be more fatuous and suicidal than to seize the very morrow of the elections which we have lost in order to force on a campaign with the Boers? If we are going to make war to establish British ascendency in Africa, we had certainly better begin by securing British predominance at the polls in the Colony which is part and parcel of our own Empire. Owing to the lack of this preliminary precaution, we have to face the fact that the Government of the Cape Colony cannot be relied upon for support in a war against the Transvaal. Mr. Schreiner, the Prime Minister of the Cape. declared that he would do his utmost, should war break out, to keep the Cape neutral. That is to say. if the British Empire goes to war with the Transvaal Republic, that portion of the British Empire which is most immediately interested in the issue of the fight will refuse to fire a shot against the Transvaal. The situation is, no doubt, an impossible one, for once war is begun in South Africa, there will be civil war in Cape Colony; but that such a programme should be deliberately set forward by the responsible Minister of a self-governing Colony ought to be sufficient to remind our war party of the madness of the policy on which they are bent.

The Bark and the Bite of Blastus. There is, however, very good reason to believe that Mr. Chamberlain's bark is very much worse than his bite. Certainly there could not be a greater contrast than that which is to

be found between Mr. Chamberlain's speech to the Unionist demonstration from his doorstep at Highbury, and the despatch which, apparently at the same time, he was sending to Pretoria. At Highbury he used menacing words concerning the sands running out, and used provocative language, which, in the mouth of a responsible Minister, is usually regarded as the immediate precursor of premeditated war. But at the same time that he was talking thus to the gallery of excited Jingoes at the Cape and in the London press, he appears to have been writing a despatch to President Kruger which was full of peace, friendship, and commonsense. Instead of scouting Mr. Kruger's offer to concede a five years' franchise and to give the Outlanders one-fourth of the seats in the Raad and a direct vote for the highest offices in the State, he accepted these concessions as bringing the Transvaal into line with the policy laid down by Sir Alfred Milner at the Bloemfontein Conference. While quietly but firmly putting aside the question that we should waive our suzerainty, he notes with satisfaction the fact that the latest proposal of the

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Transvaal for arbitration did not involve the recognition of foreign intervention in the dispute between the Transvaal and ourselves. His despatch concluded with the sensible proposal that a new Conference should be held at Cape Town to arrange for the constitution of a proposed Court of Arbitration for the settlement of future differences, and also to consider and arrange all outstanding matters in Like master, like man. There seems to be as great a contrast between Mr. Chamberlain's despatches and his speeches as there was between Sir Alfred Milner's despatch and his public utterances. Only, whereas Mr. Chamberlain roars like a lion on the platform and coos like a dove in his despatches, Sir Alfred Milner reverses the process, and his speeches overflow with milk and honey while his despatches are full of vinegar and brimstone.

The Attitude of the Cape Ministry.

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The policy of swearing in public at a neighbour with whom you are endeavouring to do a friendly business in private in an experiment receiving

in private is an experiment peculiar to the New Diplomacy as patented by Mr. Chamberlain. There is, however, good reason to hope that, thanks to the influence of Mr. Schreiner, Mr. Stevn of the Free State, and all the best friends of the Boers in Europe and in this country, a satisfactory settlement will be arranged without any shedding of blood. It was no doubt unfortunate that President Kruger should have proposed the abandonment of the suzerainty. The term was abandoned fifteen years ago, and the solitary restriction upon the sovereign independence of the Transvaal contained in the Convention has not in practice occasioned the least inconvenience. Our right of interference in the Transvaal does not in the least depend upon the clause in the Convention which gives us a right to veto its treaties with foreign States. President Kruger would probably abandon the proposal to slay a term which has already died, and content himself with taking such securities as he can get against any future interference, which, if it takes place, will rest neither on the preamble of 1881 nor the clauses of the Convention of 1884. The true policy of all the friends of peace in this country is to support the responsible Government of Cape Colony, and to protest against any attempt to commit the Empire to a policy that goes one step in advance of the wishes of the responsible representatives of our fellow-subjects at the Cape. It is no use conceding self-government and then ignoring its results. Mr. Schreiner is for us the Cape Colony, and as long as Mr. Schreiner is in

office with the elected Chamber at his back, so long must we regard his wishes and his views on Transvaal policy with the respect due to what is and must be the deciding factor in the dispute. So far Mr.



GENERAL SIR FREDK, FORESTIER WALKER.

(Newly appointed to the Command of the Troops at the Cape.)

Schreiner seems to have done very well; and if this unhappy crisis is settled amicably we shall probably owe the solution more to his good sense and tactful management than to any statesmanship on the part of the Imperial authorities. Of all the marvellous absurdities committed by our representatives in South African affairs, not even the Jameson Raid will seem more incredible to posterity than the fact that people in England should contemplate a war with the Transvaal contrary to the advice and in opposition to the declared policy of the Ministers at the Cape.

The Recantation of Lord Curzon. It will be rather a strange outcome of the bellicose menaces of the last few months if Mr. Chamberlain should be the destined instrument of

establishing a system of arbitration for the settlement



JOHN BULL AND THE TRANSVAAL. (A Russian view.)

of disputes between ourselves and the Transvaal. It would not, however, be one bit more astounding than the transformation which experience has wrought in the views of Lord Curzon. The only point on which the late Liberal Cabinet was unanimous was in opposing the annexation of Chitral and the forward policy on the Indian frontier. But when they left office the policy which they condemned was at once taken up and acted upon with vigour by the present Government, Lord Curzon being the chief representative and exponent of the forward policy. His appointment to the Viceroyalty was regarded everywhere as the outward and visible sign and pledge that the forward policy would be pursued with greater vigour than ever. In Russia, indeed, Lord Curzon's appointment was regarded as almost equivalent to a notice of approaching war. In their eyes Lord Curzon was the Mr. Chamberlain of the North West frontier.

Now what has happened? He has The not been twelve months in India Abandonment before he discovers that the forward Forward Policy. policy was a mistake, that the Liberals were right, and the Unionists were wrong, and that the best thing to be done in India is promptly to undo as far as possible the mischief which the forward school has already done, and to fall back upon the old lines laid down by Sir Henry Fowler and Lord Rosebery. Instead of planting garrisons of British regulars out on the hills, they are to be withdrawn within our frontier, and the defence of these outposts of empire is to be left to militia regiments raised among the clans themselves. A system of narrow gauge railways will enable reinforcements to be hurried up if occasion should arise. The net result of this altered policy is semi-officially declared by Lord Curzon's administration to be precisely what the Liberals declared would be the case—namely, that

there will be a net saving of millions to the Indian Exchequer, an increase of the fighting strength of the Indian army by the concentration of its forces, and the conciliation of the tribes, who would much rather be paid by us to defend their country than spend their lives in resisting British aggression, Surely it may be said of Lord Curzon, as it was said in the old Book concerning King Saul after his anointing, that "God gave him another heart," and that he was "turned into another man."

The facts of the situation in India The are enough to sober much more Malthusian Problem flighty persons than even Lord in India Curzon and Mr. Chamberlain. For

the moment all is prosperous. Lord George Hamilton in introducing the Indian Budget reported a surplus of four millions, reviving trade, increased revenue and diminishing expenditure. But side by side with these more or less temporary although reassuring features of the situation he incidentally referred to one fact which more than anything else is calculated to give pause to our featherheaded expansionists. Since Napoleon surrendered at Sedan in 1870 the population of India has increased by seventy millions, and at the end of next century Lord George Hamilton calculates that its population will be doubled. We cannot again invoke the Malthusian trinity of war, pestilence, and famine to keep the population within the means of subsistence; but the problem of feeding double the number of people within the present limits of Hindostan is not exactly a task to be coveted. The administration of three hundred millions has been no holiday task, but what will that be to fending off famine from six hundred million human beings?

Impending Slump leading, there is going to be a heavy slump in Jingo stock all round the Jingolsm. world. We can already see signs of this in our own country. It is probable, however, that the most decisive indication of the reverse of the current which has been running so strongly in that direction will be witnessed in the United States. The Administration, as a preliminary to the establishment of a system of local self-government in Cuba, is preparing to take a census, and is holding out hopes that the Cubans ere long will be placed in possession of their autonomy. The great struggle, however, is taking place over the question of the Philippines. Signs are not wanting that the popularity of expansion across the Pacific is already on the wane. Mr. Croker, for instance, who last year was in favour of "holding fast to all we have got and reaching out for more,"

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has now given his unreserved adhesion to Mr. Bryan in his opposition to a policy of expansion. The Democratic party, it is evident, will fall into line behind the young orator who fought their battle at the last election, and Republicans like Mr. Carnegie are determined to support him to the uttermost. by-election in Missouri which has just taken place has afforded the party managers the first indication of the mind of the American constituencies. The issue is fairly joined, the Republicans standing in favour of the policy of the Administration in the Philippines, and the Democrats strongly opposing it as contrary to the principles of the Declaration of Independence. The result was that the Democrat was elected by a large majority, a fact which has given rise to great searchings of heart at Washington.

Anti-English Americans.

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One rather unpleasant symptom in the new development of America is that some Democrats, at least, are identifying Great Britain with the

identifying Great Britain with the policy of expansion, and are currying favour with the anti-British elements of the electorate by making a protest against what they choose to regard as the alliance of President McKinley with Great Britain in support of a policy of expansion. Democratic State Convention has formally condemned such an alliance; and Mr. Croker, whose support is perhaps more important than that of any other leading Democrat, has emphatically declared that he is absolutely opposed to "the habit of relying upon the friendship of England, by which we have nothing to gain, and everything to lose." Last month, the Daily News correspondent at Berlin reported a remark made by the German Emperor to an American member of Congress. "The German-Americans," said the Kaiser, "would take good care that Germany and America were friendly, and would not permit any aggressive or hostile policy towards Germany." The Americans do not contemplate any aggressive or hostile action towards Germany; but they certainly do not relish this reminder as to the extent to which foreign emigrants are relied upon to influence American policy. It is curious, but significant, that while the politicians in the United States are continually playing for the German, the Irish, and the Italian vote, the British vote is one that is never taken into account by the wirepuller in the States. The reason for this is no doubt that the British contingent, which is quite as large and much more influential than the others, merges itself so completely in the American electorate that it ceases to have any independent existence as a political factor.

Chauvinism in France. If Jingoism is declining in the United States, there is good reason to believe that it has received a serious blow in the French Republic. The effect of

the Dreyfus trial at Rennes has certainly not been to strengthen the prestige of militarism or to encourage the sacrifice of every national interest to the army. The news also from Africa has tended in the same direction. A couple of French officers, Captain Voulet and Lieutenant Chanoine, at the head of a small expedition of about six hundred armed men, were recently despatched to explore the Tuareg country which lies between the Niger and Lake Tchad. This expedition misconducted itself in such a fashion that an officer, at the head of a small party, was despatched by the French authorities to arrest its leaders and bring them to trial. Adventurous officers, however, at the head of a superior force in the wilds of Central Africa do not relish the prospect of being brought home under arrest. Captain Voulet and his men shot down the Colonel who brought the warrant



GENERAL JOUBERT. (Commander of Transvaal troops.)

for their arrest, and at present they are said to be engaged in the task of setting up for themselves as independent sovereigns on the shores of Lake Tchad. The incident has produced a painful impression in France, and another expedition has been despatched to reduce the mutineers to order, but further intelligence is anxiously awaited in Paris.

Notwithstanding various reports as

Russla and Corea. to the rapidity with which Russia is
extending her railways, there is every
reason to think that we can still

count upon the Russian Emperor as a powerful influence tending in the direction of peace and the maintenance of the status quo. He has issued this month an ukaze declaring that Talienwan shall be a free port during the whole duration of the lease from China. He refers to the construction of the Siberian railway as the fulfilment of the historic aim of his Empire in the bringing about of a rapprochement between the peoples of the West and of the East, and congratulates all the nations upon the gain in facilitating communications which will lighten the operations of the world's trade. The Pekin correspondent of the Times, who has been visiting Corea, sends a very interesting report as to the rivalry between the Russians and the Japanese in that peninsula. The sacrifice of Corea was part of the price of the lease of Talienwan, and everything seems to show that the Japanese are thoroughly on the alert to make good their footing and establish their position over the Coreans. This is the one point which Baron Hayashi dwelt upon at the Hague as the only possible danger to the peace of the East. He was, however, confident that a settlement would be arranged between Russia and Japan, and from the T.mes correspondent's letter from Pekin the Japanese have every reason to be contented with the result of their diplomacy in Corea.

The
Absurd Story
about
the Tsar.

There is no truth in the ridiculous rumour circulated by M. de Blowitz as to the contemplated resignation of the Tsar. The Emperor is not a

man to run away from his post, however thankless an office it may be. The Russian Tsars do not regard their thrones as office-seekers regard posts with plenty of pickings, nor do they consider that they have any warrant either from God or man in throwing up duties which they have solemnly sworn to fulfil, merely because they experience many disappointments and meet with innumerable difficulties. The reasons given by M. de Blowitz for this astonishing story were three. First, that the Emperor found himself

baffled by corruption in the administration, which is no doubt true, but is no more reason for resignation than the fact that the crops failed, or that it is beyond the power of the Tsar to change the climate of Archangel. The second reason was the fact that his third child was a girl and not a boy, the first three children of the Empress, who has followed the example of her mother, being girls. This is surely the absurdest reason for suddenly summoning to the throne a young man not yet twenty-one, and who has no children at all of his own. The succession would not be made more secure. On the theory of probabilities it is more probable that the next child of the Empress will be a son, than that the Grand Duke Michael's wife, when she is discovered and married, will have male offspring. The third reason is no reason at all, for it is based upon the alleged disappointment of the Tsar with the result of the Peace Conference at the Hague. Now the Tsar is not disappointed, and has no reason to be disappointed, with the result of his Conference.

The Defeat of the Kaiser. The most notable political event upon the Continent, apart from the Dreyfus trial, which has monopolised public attention, has been the defeat

of the German Emperor over the great canal scheme by which he hoped to unite the Rhine and the Elbe. The Emperor, who is very like Mr. Chamberlain both in his methods and in his objects, had set his mind upon the carrying of this bill. His invincible will, to which he had made significant allusions in his speeches, was publicly committed to secure the construction of this internal waterway. Unfortunately for the Imperial scheme, the agrarian Conservatives of Prussia regard with horror the proposal which would enable the produce of the west to be conveyed to their doors. Railway rates act in a measure as indirect protection for the agricultural products of the eastern provinces. Notwithstanding the menaces of Prince Hohenlohe and the declared will of their king, the agrarian Conservatives of the Right threw out the bill by a majority of eighty-eight. Prince Hohenlohe warned the gentlemen of the Right that, if they threw the bill out, the Emperor-King would rule Prussia without their help. Nothing daunted by this, the bill perished, and everyone held his breath for a while to see what the Prussian king would do. Would he dissolve Parliament, and dismiss the recalcitrant Conservative magistrates, and definitely break with the party which has always been the mainstay of his throne? After considering, he decided to do only one of these things. Parliament was prorogued,

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but not dissolved. Several officials were dismissed, and, in place of governing without the aid of the Right, we have had nothing but a solemn admonition addressed to those magistrates who failed to support their king and Government on a matter on which he had unmistakably made known his will.

M. Delcassé's Peter Visit to Russia. visit

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M. Delcasse's sudden trip to St. Petersburg is stated to have been a visit of courtesy, which has had the result of demonstrating the solidity

of the Franco-Russian alliance. The overtures of the German Emperor to the French Republic it was thought might have created some uneasiness in Russia. Therefore it was necessary for M. Delcassé to go to St. Petersburg to assure the Tsar that France has no intention of coquetting with Germany. That, at least, is what the Russians say about the somewhat inexplicable rush of the French Foreign Minister from Paris to St. Petersburg.

Whatever truth there may be in this explanation, there seems to be no question but that the Kaiser is losing no opportunity of sweethearting the French Republic. It is a wise and right thing to do.

Would that there were more sweethearting among the Governments of Europe and less quarrelling! The latest manifestation of this desire on his part to kiss and forget the past was afforded us when he unveiled a statue on the battlefield of St. Privat. The Kaiser seized the occasion in order to pay an eloquent tribute to the valour of the French soldiers who fell in deadly combat with the German army. He did so in a notable passage which would seem to imply that the Kaiser, like our Queen, has a firm grip of the doctrine of spirit return. He said:—

"I desire that the meaning attached to this figure shall be generally known. It stands on this blood-stained field as the guardian of all the brave soldiers of both armies, French and German, who fell here" (the Emperor laid marked stress on the words "all" and "both"), "for the French soldiers, who found a glorious grave at St. Privat, also fought bravely and heroically for Emperor and Fatherland. And when our flags are lowered in greeting before this bronze statue, and flutter mournfully over the graves of our dear comrades, so may they also wave over the tombs of our foes, and whisper to them that we think with sorrowing regard of their brave dead. With deep thanks and with an upward glance to the Lord of Hosts for the guidance mercifully vouchsafed to our great Emperor, we will recall to mind that the countless souls of all those who once stood face to face in hot encounter look down upon us this day from where



Photograph by]

THE KAISER UNVEILING THE MEMORIAL ON THE BATTLEFIELD OF ST. PRIVAT.

Yacobi, Metz.

they stand round the throne of the Supreme Judge, anited in the eternal Peace of God."

What a blessing it would be if we all could reflect a little upon the cloud of witnesses which compasses us about!

The Trial of Dreyfus.

I have dealt at such length with the strange true story of the condemnation and revindication of Captain Dreyfus that it is not necessary here

to do more than merely indicate the course of the proceedings at Rennes. The retrial of Dreyfus began on August 7th before a military court consisting of seven members. Owing to the heat the Court met every morning at 6.30, and gets through its business by noonday. With the exception of three days devoted to the secret dossier, all the proceedings have been public, and the trial has been followed with intense interest throughout the civilised world. All the generals have been called, from General Mercier downward, and all of them persisted in asserting that Captain Dreyfus was guilty. M. Bertillon, in his début as a handwriting expert, has succeeded even in outdoing the experts in the Piggot trial in bringing men of that profession into universal contempt. There have been several intensely dramatic episodes in the trial. The French system, which allows the accused to reply on his own account at the close of the evidence tendered by each witness against him, contributes greatly to keep up an interest in the proceedings. The generals, especially General Mercier, have done nothing to remove the almost universal impression outside France that the officers of the General Staff are not up to the level of their position. There had been a great deal of talk as to the new evidence they were to produce which would crush Dreyfus, but when they had their say every one felt that it was they, and not Dreyfus, who were the defendants in the action. Colonel Picquart proved, as was expected, a pillar of strength for the defence, and Captain Freystätter-a marine officer, who was one of the judges of the first court martial-supplied the missing evidence that had so long been sought as to the exact nature of the secret documents communicated to the Court by General Mercier. Colonel Du Paty de Clam is ill, and his evidence is being taken by commission. With the exception of Du Paty de Clam and Esterhazy, who kept out of the way, every person who could contribute anything in the shape of information, even if it were only the retailing of second-hand tittle-tattle, has been heard fully and fairly. There is only one opinion outside France on the subject, but there were many acute observers,

who would not be at all surprised if the judges of the court martial were to condemn Dreyfus once more. But as the voting will be by ballot, it is probable that it will not be possible to secure the majority of five to two necessary for his conviction.

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MAÎTRE LABORI.

The Shooting of M. Labori. The most exciting episode of the trial at Rennes took place outside the Court Room. On August 14th, as M. Labori, the brilliant and

intrepid counsel of Dreyfus, was walking to the Court in company with Colonel Picquart, an unknown person shot him in the back with a revolver. When Labori fell his assailant cried, "I have killed Dreyfus," and ran off. Two priests who passed by took no notice of the wounded man. One of the bystanders stole Labori's coat, in which it was expected some important documents were to be found. The would-be assassin has not been arrested. His crime was applauded by some of the fanatical enemies of Dreyfus, who rejoiced at the disabling of their most eloquent adversary. Their delight was but of short duration. After a few days' absence M. Labori returned to Court and resumed the conduct of his client's defence.

Disturbances in Paris. Considering that the great controversy between democracy and militarism, between liberty and authority, is being fought out after five years

struggle in the Court Martial at Rennes, France is surprisingly tranquil. About the middle of the month

the Government arrested Paul Déroulède and a small crowd of organised conspirators, who are now in prison awaiting trial. M. Guérin, the editor of the Anti-Juif, defied arrest by the simple process of threatening to shoot any policeman who ventured into his fortress in the Rue de Chabrol. For some reason or other, M. Waldeck Rousseau shrank from what would have been the immediate response in England or almost any other country to such a defiance of the law. Instead of forcing an entrance and capturing the garrison, the authorities adopted the process of blockade. They cut off the water and gas, intercepted communication with the sewers, and effectually prevented the revictualling of M. Guérin's stronghold by occupying the street with soldiers and police. This strange and fantastic situation continued until the end of August. Possibly the French Minister allowed M. Guérin week after week in his defiance in order to give the Parisians something to talk about. As Napoleon ordered the gilding of the dome of the Invalides in order to distract the attention of the public from his defeat in Russia, so M. Guérin is allowed to play the fool in order to relieve somewhat the intense strain of the approaching crisis in the Dreyfus case.

The Outrage on the Churches.

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It would have been well if the siege of "Fort Chabrol" had been the only episode calculated to distract the attention of the populace from the

all disturbing Affaire. But on Sunday the 13th, an Anarchist demonstration took place in the capital, which culminated in the desecration of a couple of churches, in one of which the fanatical, anticlerical mob destroyed everything that they could lay their hands upon. Valuable pictures were cut into pieces, and the furniture of the altars torn to shreds, and everything was done to mark the hatred and loathing with which a certain section of the Parisian populace regards the Church and its priests. The authorities soon dispersed the rioters, but not before three hundred and eighty persons had been wounded, some of them somewhat seriously. Over a hundred arrests were made, and order has since then reigned in Paris. It was an ugly episode, however, and one which occurred at a most unfortunate time.

Zionism.

The third Zionist Congress, held at Bâle this month, was not less successful than either of its predecessors. The fact of the matter is that the

Jews seem to have found a new Moses in Dr. Hertzl, whose handsome presence, overpowering enthusiasm

and fervid eloquence carry all before them. I had the pleasure of meeting Dr. Hertzl at Scheveningen this spring, and having been myself under the spell, I can well understand the enthusiasm which he is liable to evoke. After he has gone, however, and we set to work to calculate in cold blood the success of his campaign, the prospects of Zionism do not seem quite so roseate. Nevertheless, the agitation does good, and deserves the hearty support of persons outside the ranks of the Jews. It is a good thing for a widely-scattered race to have an objective as an incentive to sacrifice and a rallyingpoint for their race. Mr. Oswald John Simon, who disapproves of Zionism, has been impelled to launch a political programme on which he is willing to stand as a candidate at the next election. To Mr. Simon Liberalism is a religion, and his Liberalism contains as its leading features International Arbitration, Universal Free Trade, and Imperial Federation, for he thinks the Englishspeaking race have a mission as sacred and as Godgiven as the people of Israel. Note that last month Mr. Arnold White published a book on the Jew question, in which a great deal of information gathered from various countries has been collected together, but beyond a somewhat hazy suggestion that the political emancipation of women may tend to counter the evils of Semitism, Mr. White's views are not very hopeful.

After the Out any incident, except the reiteraPeace Conference. tion by Mr. Chamberlain that having
put his hand to the plough in South

Africa he was not going to turn back. The Queen's Speech calls for little remark excepting for the absence of any expression of hope that the negotiations with the Transvaal would be brought to a satisfactory conclusion. A welcome paragraph referred pleasantly to the success which had been achieved by the Conference at the Hague in establishing a permanent Court of Arbitration-a sentence which finally dispelled the uneasiness occasioned in some quarters by the fact that the Arbitration Convention has not yet been signed by Great Britain. The elevation of Sir Julian Pauncefote to the peerage, under the title of Baron Pauncefote, was not only a well-deserved recognition of our plenipotentiary's services at the Hague: it was a proof that Her Majesty and Lord Salisbury attach the very highest value to the result of his labours. It is just a month since the signature of the Acte Final, and as yet none of the conventions have been

ratified, nor have any fresh adhesions taken place. This, however, was anticipated. The Kaiser has raised Count Münster to the title of Fürst, which will be popularly but incorrectly translated as Prince, but this honour can hardly be said to have been earned by any particular service which he rendered at the Conference. The Interparliamentary Conference, which met at Christiania immediately after the rising of the Conference at the Hague, passed resolutions strongly approving of the work which had been done, and urging upon the various parliamentary groups in different countries to carry out a propaganda of education in favour of arbitration, of popularising the work of the Conference, and of securing the speediest possible adoption of the principle of arbitration.

Mr. Chaplin's
Blunder.

Mr. Chaplin's
Blunder.

Mr. Chaplin's
but two utterances deserve to be noticed. Mr. Chaplin, who is the head of the Local Government Board,

has made a suggestion that something substantial could be done in the way of Old Age Pensions if a shilling a quarter duty were placed upon corn. The extra shilling, he argued, would not increase the price of bread, and the two millions would be a substantial contribution to a fund for pensioning worn-out working men. Mr. Chaplin is an old Protectionist, and he fails to understand the shudder of horror which his suggestion sent through the Conservative ranks. No Government will ever expose itself to a cry of taxing the poor man's bread, and no Imperial Government will ever propose a tax the bulk of which will be collected from Colonial produce. The other Minister who spoke was Mr. Gerald Balfour, who made sensible speeches at the Co-operative Festival at the Crystal Palace. There are many indications that co-operation is coming to the front. If Lord Grev, Mr. Horace Plunkett and a few others would spend this autumn in expounding what cooperation has done in Denmark for the Danish peasant, they would probably do more to promote the success of their cause than could be done by ten years of desultory disquisition concerning the abstract virtues of co-operation.

The Archbishops having given their decision against the use of candles in processions in church and the burning of incense in divine service, the Bishops one by one are issuing letters to their archdeacons and rural deans calling upon them to bring their clergy into submission. As the Bishop of London said, there is no authority for these usages; and it therefore becomes a universal

duty to abandon them, as they are matters which are in no way essential to Christian teaching and give offence to many. Before the general consideration of what is best for the whole body of the Church, personal preferences should no doubt give way. Lord Halifax has written a long manifesto denouncing the Archbishops' raid upon incense as the worst disaster which has befallen the Church since the beginning of the Tractarian movement, and calling upon the laity to support their priests even if they should decide to defy their Bishops. It is certain that some of the clergy will refuse to abandon their beloved candles and censers, but the majority will probably take refuge in some subterfuge which will enable them to use lights and fumigate the church without bringing themselves under the censure of their Bishops. It is a dreary outlook,-this recrudescence of opposing fanaticisms.

National Convention in Ireland. Ireland has this month witnessed the first meeting of the Association of County Councils, which promises in time to give some kind of a sub-

stitute for a national convention. At the convention, which was held under the presidency of Sir Thomas Esmonde, twenty councils were represented by forty delegates. The proceedings, however, seem to have been characterised by much good sense, and were entirely free from any trace of that spirit of faction which is the bane of Irish politics. When the Liberal Government comes into power in 1902, they may be able to appeal to this Association of County Councils for the indispensable help necessary in framing the next Home Rule Bill. Whatever happens, it should be well understood that Englishmen and Scotchmen are not going so far to forget the elementary principles of Home Rule as to relieve the Irish from the responsibility of framing the measure by which they are to be governed.

Famine, Pestilence and Hurricanes. The Rev. Alexander Francis of St. Petersburg, who was last month in London, gave a terrible account of the sufferings of the Russian

peasantry owing to the failure of the crops in the eastern provinces. He calculates that this famine has entailed upon the Russian Government an expenditure in relief of ten millions sterling. He did not venture upon a calculation as to what would be the cost of meeting the failure of the crops which is reported from the south. A timely fall of rain has delivered the Indian Government from the dread of famine which was entertained in July. On the other hand, the news from East Africa as to the famine

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which prevails in the British protectorate there is appalling, and the loss of life from sheer want of food is said to be fifty thousand. This is no doubt trivial compared with the mortality of the great famines in India, but compared with the population, it represents a ghastly amount of human suffering. The hurricane which struck the Island of Montserrat and did considerable devastation in the West Indies led the Lord Mayor to open a public subscription for the relief of the survivors. Porto Rico, which now belongs to the United States, seems to have been the worst sufferer from the disaster, and the Americans have not had long to wait for an experience in the responsibilities of over-sea empire. The plague. which is still devastating Poona, has arrived at Lisbon and Oporto. Having come to Europe, it will probably be a most effective sanitationist. Note that the hot weather sent the death-rate in Dublin up from 23 to 38 per 1000 in the last weeks in August.

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The America Cup.

It seems that for the next two months more people in the United States and in the United Kingdom will be interested in the struggle for the

America Cup between the Shamrock and the Columbia than in any other question, political, ecclesiastical or It is certainly to be hoped that on this social. occasion there will be no renewal of the unfortunate episodes of the last race, indeed all the gain that might otherwise have been won by Lord Dunraven's attempt to win the race was lost. The Venezuelan Court of Arbitration drags its slow length along in Paris, but it is hardly an exaggeration to say that the decision of the Court which will decide the future of 667,000 square miles of American territory will not attract one-thousandth part of the excited interest that will be bestowed upon the result of Sir Thomas Lipton's gallant attempt to win back the blue ribbon of the yachting world.

The Australian Cricketers.

During the hot weather the ordinary newspaper reader has been more interested in the result of the cricket matches than in the reports of

political speeches. The excitement and interest culminated in the last test match played by the Australians and English at the Oval. The match, unfortunately, was not played out, owing to the Draconian rule which allots three days and no more to the playing of a match. But the English side had much the best of it, having made an unprecedentedly large score in their first innings. Of the test

matches the Australians have won one, while four have been drawn. Judging by the position of the teams at the close of the drawn matches, the chances were in favour of England in three cases and of the Australians in one. If, therefore, the matches had been played out, the English cricketers that contend the old country would have won three out of the five test matches. against the county elevens the Australians have only been beaten by the three metropolitan counties, Essex, Kent and Surrey. For the rest they either won or secured a draw. Towards the close of the cricket season some dissatisfaction became audible that the Australians adopted a policy of stone-walling or obstruction, and played against time for the purpose of forcing a draw. When the next Australian team visits this country it is probable that an arrangement will be made for playing the test matches out even if they last a whole week.



Photograph by

Russell and Sons.

SIR H. H. JOHNSTON.

(New Commissioner of Uganda

The Reporters'

A very extraordinary decision was pronounced by Mr. Justice North in Treasure Trove. a copyright case, which turned upon the question as to whether reporters

have copyright in the speeches which they record. Mr. John Lane published a small volume of Lord Rosebery's speeches and addresses which were reprinted from the reports which appeared in the Times. The Times brought an action claiming copyright in its reports. Mr. Justice North decided in favour of the Times, on the ground that a reporter had a copyright in his report. It would only be a step further from this to maintain that every stenographic clerk had copyright in the transcript which he makes from the notes dictated to him by his employer; even the phonograph might claim copyright, if Mr. Justice North's ruling is to be maintained. As the law stands, half a dozen reporters may have copyright in half a dozen reports of a man's speech, while the man himself has no copyright in his own utterances. The action was only a part of the general campaign which the Times is waging for the purpose of securing copyright in news, an innovation which is regarded with the gravest suspicion.

OLD AGE PENSIONS AND ORGANISED LABOUR.

THE Old Age Pensions Movement is advancing apace. How far and how fast it has travelled may be seen



MR. FREDERICK ROGERS. Organising Secretary of the National Committee.

at a glance by comparing the finding of Lord Rothschild's Committee of 1898 with the Report of the Select Committee on aged deserving poor which was published at the beginning of last month. Last year's Committee pronounced a blank negative in regard to all suggestions before it or within the terms of its reference. Nothing could be done. That was

the verdict of a committee of "experts." The Select Committee of the House of Commons tells a very different story. It reports that "it is practicable to create a workable system of Old Age Pensions for the United Kingdom," and "that the attempt should be made." It offers a scheme of its own. It would elect in every poor law union a pension authority appointed by the guardians, and for the most part composed of guardians. It would entitle to a pension-

any person (man or woman) who satisfies the pension authority that he (1) is a British subject; (2) is sixty-five years of age; (3)

has not within the last twenty years been convicted of an offence and sentenced to penal servitude or imprisonment without the option of a fine; (4) has not neceived poor relief other than medical relief, unless under circumstances of a wholly exceptional character, during twenty years prior to the application for a pension; (5) is resident within the district of the pension authority; (6) has not an income from any source of more than ten shillings a week; and (7) has endeavoured to the best of his ability, by his industry, or by the exercise of reasonable providence, to make provision for himself and those immediately dependent on him.

The amount of the pension would be not less than 5s. and not more than 7s. a week, to be determined by the pension authority according to the local cost of living. The pension would be paid through the Post Office. The cost should be defrayed from the common fund of the Union, and an Imperial contribution not exceeding half the total amount. The Report was eagerly bought up within a few hours of publication and two fresh editions have had since to be printed. Meantime Treasury experts are at work endeavouring in all seriousness, with unmistakable earnestness, to estimate what would be the cost of the scheme to local and Imperial funds.

All this means a great change within the twelve months, both in public opinion and in the apparent attitude of the Government. What has made the difference? The general uneasiness of the public conscience about the condition of the worn-out worker exerts a constant if silent pressure in support of the Pensions movement; but that is nothing new. What is new is that in the interval the working classes themselves have through their own organisations taken the matter in hand. New Zealand supplied the initiative with her Old Age Pensions Act. Then came Mr. Charles Booth's campaign of conferences, at which the picked representatives of the wage-earners of Great Britain as grouped together in trade unions, friendly societies and co-operative societies, pronounced

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confer selves Its fir and d awaite entitle the m Nation princip pensio the reg own de State woman execut ganda. gamat Stated Booth the use of copi have b the E Freder perhap known Elizab with approa societi tinuall about linewage Societ matter leadin prono they Friend lating

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unanimously in favour of Free Pensions for All in Old Age. A few days before the last and greatest of these gatherings, then being organised by Mr. George Cadbury, in Birmingham, Mr. Chamberlain promised the appointment of a Select Committee.

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The district committees appointed by the several conferences met in London on May 9th, and formed themselves into the National Committee of Organised Labour. Its first work was to render its objective more precise and definite. Mr. Booth had just published his longawaited scheme. He proposed, it will be remembered, to entitle everyone to a pension when seventy years old, the man to 7s. and the woman to 5s. a week. The National Committee, while accepting Mr. Booth's general principle, and approving his suggestions for paying pensions through the Post Office as well as for making the registrar of births and deaths ascertain ages, took its own decided lines as to age limit. It demanded a Free State Pension of five shillings a week for every man and woman on attaining sixty-five. It then appointed a strong executive with instructions to institute a national propaganda. At its request Mr. George N. Barnes, of the Amalgamated Engineers, wrote a leaflet-" The Case Briefly Stated "-of which 100,000 copies have been printed. Mr. Booth has published a penny edition of his Argument for the use of the National Committee, and several thousands of copies of a verbatim report of the Birmingham meeting have been circulated in all parts of the country. On July 8th the Executive elected as Organising Secretary Mr. Frederick Rogers, late President of the Vellum Binders, perhaps the most cultured of Labour Leaders, well known for his lectures at Toynbee Hall and elsewhere in Elizabethan literature. Mr. Rogers flung himself at once with ardent energy into his new duties. approached every trade union or cluster of workmen's societies of any importance in Great Britain, and is continually receiving fresh adhesions. One singular feature about the movement is that it gives signs of bringing into line-for the first time-the three great orders of associated wage earners, Trade Unions, Friendly and Co-operative Societies. The attitude of the Friendly Societies in this matter is often misunderstood. Because a number of the leading officials in the Friendly Society world have pronounced against the principle of universal pensions, they have been supposed to express the opinion of Friendly Society men in general. But proofs are accumulating that the rank and file of the membership are in sympathy with the demand of the National Committee. Actually serving on its Executive are prominent Friendly Society functionaries like Councillor Hudson, the official

valuer of the Foresters, and Mr. George Moores of the Friendly Societies Recorder. A glance at the list of members of the National Committee is sufficient to convince anyone conversant with the industrial world that British Labour is practically solid on this question. Mr. Rogers and his fellow-workers may be pardoned for believing that the development of their organisation has had a great deal to do with the altered prospects of the pensions movement. Measuring the force of their impact on the national will by the difference between the reports of Lord Rothschild's and Mr. Chaplin's Committee, they are naturally emboldened to anticipate still greater changes. They certainly cannot accept the Select Committee's recommendations as providing an adequate solution. They object at the outset to the title "deserving" poor. Who can estimate "deserts" in such a matter? They absolutely reject every proposal which links pensions with poor-law administration of any They know too well that the British workingabhors Bumble and all his works. oppose, as a discouragement to thrift, the absurd proviso that no one who is sure of 10s. a week can be pensioned; the man who has secured for himself 9s. a week is menaced with losing his 5s. or 7s. pension if he saves enough to secure another shilling! And they devote themselves with the more confidence to pushing on their own demand of 5s. for every one at sixty-five.

They are approaching most of the religious bodies by memorials or deputations. Cardinal Vaughan has graciously indicated his willingness to receive a deputation from the National Committee. Meantime his great speech to the Catholic Truth Society on the duties of the rich is a significant landmark in the progress of this question. It is doubly significant because coming not from a Manning, but from a Vaughan. Referring to the degradation which the poor felt in being compelled to resort to the workhouse, the Cardinal-Archbishop is reported to have said:—

They hoped that the Old-Age Pension Scheme might bring at least some remedy for this state of things, but it would depend upon the pension being sufficient to keep its recipient in frugal comfort. The well-to-do were afraid of its cost, but surely the rich were bound to tax themselves, or to be taxed, for their poorer brethren. He was always at a loss to understand why the colossal incomes should not be taxed at a higher rate than say the net average income of the upper classes. It was fitting that surplus and extravagance should be more heavily taxed than ordinary and legitimate expenditure.

It is a feature of this latest phase of the Labour Movement that it is absolutely unattached to any political party.



DIARY FOR AUGUST.

EVENTS OF THE MONTH.

August 1. The Belgian Cabinet resigns owing to the rejection of its Electoral Reform Bill.

gust z. The Belgian Cabinet resigns owing to the rejection of its Electoral Reform Bill. Opening of the Union of German Co-operative Associations at Berlin.

A Superior Court-Martial sits at Madrid to try the officers who surrendered at Santiago.

Mr. Seddon, Colonial Treasurer of New Zeal and, delivers his Budget Statement for the year, which closes with a surplus of \$450,000.

The Interparliamentary Peace Conference is opened at Chistiania by the Norwegian Min ster of State.

M. Delcasse leaves Paris for St. Petersburg.

2. The Interparliamentary Peace Conference is opened at Ch.istiania by the Norwegian Min ster of State.

Min ster of state.

M. Delcassé leaves Paris for St. Petersburg.

The Governor, the Naval Officer, and the
Legislative Council of Hong-Kong visit the
new territory to explain the methods of British rule.

British rule.

3. Mr. Root, Mr. Alger's successor as American Minister of War, is sworn into office.

The Leicester Guardians resolve not to appeal regainst the judgment of the Queen's Bench Division granting a mandamus directing them to appoint a Vaccination Officer.

The South Australian Assembly pass a

he South Australian Assembly pass a resolution for an address to the Queen praying for the adoption of the Australian Commonwealth Bill as an Imperial Act of Parliament.

4. A statue of Schulze-Delilzsch, originator of Ger. an Co-operation, is unveiled in Berlin.

The British Medical Association at Portsmouth closes its meeting.
5. A railway accident occurs in France; 17 killed

and 40 injured. Lord Curzon's Indian Frontier Policy receives

the sanction of the Secretary of State.

6. M. De!cassé is received at Peterhof by the Tsar.

The trial of Captain Dreyfus begins before the Rennes Court-Martial in the hall of the

General Pierron is appointed member of the Superior Council of War in France. The Tsar confers on M. Deleasse the Order of St. Alexander Nevski. Great hurricane in the West Indies, which

Great hurricane in the West Indies, which causes 74 deaths.

8. The Legislative Assemblies of Victoria and South Australia adopt the proposal that the Australian Commonwealth Bill be passed as an Imperial Act of Parli ment.

A new Belgian Cabinet is formed under the Premiership of M. de Smet de Naeyer.

The gas-stokers of Paris, 1,500 in number, strike for an eight-hours day.

The gas-stokers of Paris, 1,500 in number, strike for an eight-hours day.

The Court-Martial at Rennes is occupied with the examination of the secret dossier in presence of Dreyfus and his Counsel.

The New South Wales Legislative Assembly agree that an address be presented to the Queen praying for the adoption of the Commonwealth Bill as an Imperial Act of Parliament

Commonwealth Bill as an Impenat Act or Parliament.

10. M. Delcassé returns from Russia to France. The First Raad at Pretoria considers the amended Constitution, and passes Article 74. Count Münster, the German Ambassador in Paris, receives from the Emperor the title of Prince of Dernsburg.

Sir James Westland is appointed a member of the Council of India.

Sir James Westland is appointed a member of the Council of India. The Legislative Assembly of Victoria adopt a motion to join the Pacific Cable Scheme. The proposal of increased representation for the gold-fields is ratified by the executive at Pretoria; the reply to Mr. Chamberlain's despatch is still under consideration. M. Mallet Prevost ends his address (of 13 days' duration) on the Venezuelan case. The Canadian Parliament closes its Session. In the South Australian House of Assembly certain revisions of the Colonial Constitution are discussed. are discussed.

are discussed.

The Statement of the Times about the furn.shing of documents by Esterhazy and Henry to the German Military Attaché in Paris is quoted in all the Paris papers.

At Dortmund the Ems Canal is opened in presence of the Emperor.

12. The Rennes Court-Martial resumes its open sittings. M. Casimir-Perior is examined, and General Merciar gives evidence at great

his place. Being the Feast of the Assumption, the Rennes ou t-Martial does not sit.

Cou t-Martial does not sit.

An Impa-ial Order is issued at St. Petersburg directing that Ta-lien-wan be declared a free port after the completion of the railway. The Rennes Court-Martial resumes its sittings; Maltre Demanga applies for an adjournment owing to the absence of Malre Labori—this inconstructed.

is not granted.



Photograph by] MR. CONYNGHAM GREENE.

British Agent at Pretoria.

16. The Prussian Di.t reassembles; the debate on the second reading of the Rhine-Elbe Canal

Bill is resumed. American force attacks Angeles, in the Philippinas; takes and occupies the town.
General Roget, Colonel Picquart, and M.
Bertulus are examined before the Rennes
Court-Martial.

The debate on the second reading of the Rhine-Elbe Canal Bill is concluded in the Prussian

Diet: most of the paragraphs are rejected.

The Zionist Congress at Basle adopts the financial report of the Committee of Manage-

At the Rennes Court-Martial Colonel Picquart

continues his deposition.

A man named Glorob is arrested near Dol who says he is the assailant of Maître Labori; this is doubted by the police. Great explosion at Liest Colliery, near Cardiff;

Great explosion at Liest Colliery, near Cardin; 2x men silled.

1). The debits on the third rading in the Prussian Dit of the Rhine-Elbe Canal; the Bill is rejected by 235 votes to 147, although the Emperor had at Dortmund pledged hanself to carry it through

to carry it through.

Sir F. Forestier-Walker sails from Southampton for the Cape.

20. A Labour Demonstration takes place in Hyde Park, to protest against the rents charged for miserable rooms in London; it calls on the Government to establish Rent Courts on the lines of the Land Courts of Ireland.

Major Ross telegraphs from Sierra Leone to the Liverpool School of Tropical Diseases that he has discovered the malaria-bearing

French Colonial Office ane French Colonial Office acknowledges
the truth of the news that Colonel Klobb
and Lieutenant Meurier were shot in the
French Soudan by order of Captain Voulet.
The Bishop of London formally notifies to the
elergy of his diocese the decision of the
Archibishop of Cante bury with regard to
incense and lights.

M. Labori resumes his place as one of Captain M. Labori resumes his place as one of Cappein Desylus's Counsel at the Rennes Cour-Martial after eight days' absence, from wounds in the attempt to assassinate him. Captain Deasy returns to Simla after two years' exploration of Eastern Turkestan and Western Tibet.

In the Legislative Assembly of Victoria Sic* G. Turner, the Premier, introduces an Oli age Pension Bill.

23. The Royal Niger Company holds its annual meeting in Surrey House, Victoria Embark

ment.

The Emperor of Germany holds a Council at Potsdam of Prussian Ministers.

At Rennes evidence is given by a number of wirnesses, military and ci.il.

4. At the Rennes Court-Martial Colonel Mausel, who presided over the Court-Martial in 18 4, is examined as a witness; General Mercier is recalled, and M. Gobert, expert to the Bank of France, gives evidence on the writing of the bordereau in favour of Dreyfus.

In the Cape Assembly Sir J. Gordon Sp.igg gives notice of a question as to the removal of ammunition from the Orange Free State to the Transvaal in July.

25. In the Cape Assembly Mr. Schreiner defends his action in allowing guns and ammunition to pass from Port Elizabeth to the Orange Free State, as in accordance Customs Union Convention.

At the sitting of the Rennes Court-Martial a cert ficate is read stating that the health of Colonel Du Paty de Clam is such as to m: ke it impossible for him to attend as a witness.

M. Bertillon unfolds his theory on handwriting.

n Imperial ukase is issued in Russia establishing a system for the education of the children of the nob lity.

26. A Green-book is published at Pretoria containing correspondence relating to coloured British subjects from the Cape. General Joubert addresses a meeting of 500 Burghers at

Johannesburg.

The German Emperor unveils at Berlin two new groups of maible statues which he new groups of mainle statues which he presents to Berlin; they represent rulers of Brandenburg and Prussia. A Parcel Post Convention is signed between the United States and Germany.

The Venezuela Arbitration Tribunal meets in Paris after an adjournment of a week.

Lord Kitchener opens the Atbara Bridge on the Soudan railway.

M. Bertillon continues to propound his theo iss on handwriting with charts and maps before the Rennes Court-Martial.

28. In Germany the 150th anniversary of the

In Germany the 150th anniversary of the birth of Goethe is celebrated.

M. de Freycin.t. ex-Mi ister of War, arrives at Rennas. Various experts give evidence on the handwriting of the bordereau.

A d-bate takes place in the Cape Assembly on the quaston of the transit of ammuni ion through Cape Colony to the Orange Free Stat.

The girders of the new Coliscum at Chicago, now in course of construction, fall down; about 15 persons are killed and as many injured.



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MR. ELIHU ROOT. New U.S. Secretary for War.

The Session of the Prussian Diet closes.
 A gloomy view is taken of Mr. Chamberlain's speech; there is consequently an exodus of families from Pretoria.

The New Zealand House of Representatives authorise the Government to contribute towards the cost of the proposed Pacific

Cable.

30. At the Rennes Court-Martial fu-ther evidence on the question of handwriting is given. M. G. Picot gives important information. Mr. Conyngham Greene, the British Agant at Preteria, hands to the State Secretary of the Republic Mr. Chamberlain's reply to

President Kruger.
There is a stormy debate in the Belgian Chamber on the Government's Election Reform Bill.

31. Captain Lebrun-Renard gives evidence before the Rennes Court-Martial. The Portuguese authorities at Lorenzo Marques release the consignments of ammunition for

the Transvaal Government. The Chamber of Deputies in Brussels reject by

59 votes to 31 a motion for considering the revision of the Constitution.

SPEECHES.

August 4. Mr. Rhodes, at Cape Town, on South African Affairs.

The German Emperor, at Dortmund, on the Canal System of Germany.

Rev. Dr. Lorimer, of Boston, U.S.A., at the Crystal Palace, on Co-operation, Capital, and

Commerce. 15. Lord Curzon, at Simla, on Indian Railway

Policy.
Mr. G. Balfour, M.P., at the Crystal Palace, on Productive Co-operation, its difficulties

and importance.

17. Mr. Maddison, M.P., at the Crystal Palace, on Co-operative Production and the Copartnership of the Workers.

18. The German Emperor, at St. Privat battlefield, on the soldiers of Germany and France who

fell there.

19. Mr. Herbert Paul, at Oxford, on Modern

Journalism.

23. Sir George Goldie, in London, on the work of the Royal Niger Company.

24. Sir John Gorst, at Kendal, on the ne-cessity under Parliamentary Govern-ment for the people to take an interest in politics, especi-ally that parents should interest themselves in their children's educa-

tion 26. Mr. Chamberlain, at Birmingham, on the Transvaal C isis.

Lord Kitchener, at Atbara, on the de-velopment of the Nile Valley through the successful construction of the

railway. 28. President McKinley,

resident McKinley, at Pittsburg, U.S.A., on the war with the Filipinos. Sir W. H. Prece, at the Sanitary Con-gress, Scuthamp-ton, on Moses as the greatest sanitary engineer the wold Las ever

he Royal Niger Bill passes through Committee, and others are advanced a stage. 4. Lord Wemyss moves

a resolution that models of public buildings should be exhibited before designs are ac-capted by the Go-vernment. Lord Lansdowne admits would be advisable when poss ble; but for the new War Office it would be impossible to com-

ply. Some Bills are advanced a stage.
7. Standing Orders rela-

ting to private Bills agreed to. Public Bills advanced a

8. The Commons' amendments to the Lords' amendments to the Private Legislation Procedure (Scotland) Bill are

he Appropriation
Bill passes through
all its remaining
stages. The Colonial Loans Bill and the Royal Niger Company Act and

other Bills are agreed to. The Lord Chan-cellor reads the Queen's Speech. Parlia-ment is formally prorogued to October 27th.

House of Commons.

August 1. Board of Education Bill as amended in Grand Committee is considered and read a thi d time.

thi'd time.

2. Third reading of and discussion in Committee of the Colonial Loans Bill; speeches by Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Labouchere. Other Bills advanced a stage.

3. Outstanding Votes for the Public Service are agreed to on Committee of Supply. Mr. Di'lon raises the question of the establishment of a Roman Catholic University. The Vote for Queen's Coll.g.s is agreed to on division.

4. Committee of Supply. The Foreign Office.

division.

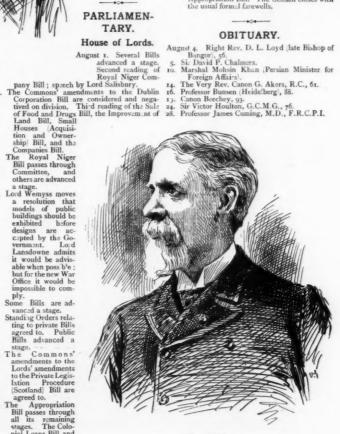
Committee of Supply. The Foreign Office citicised as to i's conduct in Uganda, Central and East Africa and Cyprus. Mr. Chamberl in replies. Fi st reading of the Appropriation Bill.

The Lords' amendments to several Bills disposed.

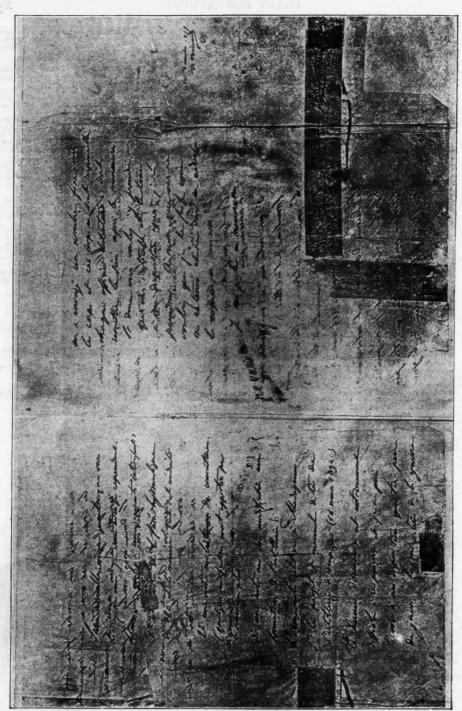
of. Second reading of Appropriation Bill. Questions answered about policy in China by Mr. Brodrick.

8. The statement of the financial affairs of India is

The statement of the financial affairs of India is considered. Speeches by Lord George Hamilton, Sir W. Wedderbern, Sir H. Fowler, and Sir W. Bhownaggree.
 Seve al questions regarding the Transsaal are put to Miristers, and Mr. Chamberlain replies at length. Third reading of the Appropriation Bill. The Session closes with the usual formal farewells.



MR. ALGER. Late Secretary for War, U.S.A.



THE FAMOUS BORDEREAU.

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CHARACTER SKETCH.

ALFRED DREYFUS.

F the constant repetition of one's name in the papers is to be famous, then Captain Dreyfus is the most famous man who ever lived. Never since journalism began has any single man figured so conspicuously and so continuously in the newspapers of the world as this artillery officer of thirty-nine. Fame has been thrust upon him without his seeking it. He has become famous not by what he has done, but by what he has suffered. Nay, it is not even his sufferings which have fascinated the attention of mankind. The strange secret which has compelled the newspapers of Europe and America to expend hundreds of thousands of pounds in reporting the proceedings before the Court Martial at Rennes is not the attraction of torture-however great that may be. If Dreyfus had merely been racked on the Devil's Island or torn to pieces like Ravaillac before the Hotel de Ville in Paris, it would have been a seven days' wonder. But the Affaire Dreyfus has now monopolised the wonder of the world for years. Never has there been anything like it since the world began. The Tichborne case, so far as England was concerned, may be quoted as a parallel. But Tichborne was a local monster peculiar to England. Dreyfus is a prodigy of the world.

Why is it that Dreyfus has become the human unit, whose fortunes interest all mankind? It is not in his personality. When I began this Character Sketch I thought of confining myself solely to an attempt to delineate the character of the man. But that, I speedily found, would have interested nobody. For the man him-self is very much as other men. Brave, intelligent, ambitious, and devoted to his family, he is suddenly struck down in the midst of his career in the prime of his early manhood by an overwhelming catastrophe. Stunned by the terrific force of the blow, he can only ejaculate passionate asseverations of his innocence which, however, soon become inaudible in the vast silence of the waste of waters amid which he is buried alive in his solitary cell. Racked by disease, tortured by savage resentment against his unknown foe—whenever the door of his dungeon opens, even for a moment, we heard the same plaintive cry of innocence, the same impassioned appeal for justice and for vengeance. Then the door was shut to, and all was silence once more. At last, after five years, Dreyfus, prematurely aged, grey-haired before forty, is exhumed from his living grave and restored to the light of day. For a month he stands at bay before his persecutors and calumniators, the cynosure of every eye in the court, the centre of the interest, the curiosity, and the sympathy of the world. It is the same Dreyfus. Again and again he asserts his innocence. Again and again he appeals for justice. Always he presents the one unvarying spectacle of the injured victim, confronting with indomitable will and unfaltering intelligence all the machinations of his All that is very fine, very inspiring, and very useful as a spectacle for the cultivation of the higher emotions, but in itself it is not sufficient to explain the world-wide fascination of the Affaire.

Dreyfus is interesting not so much as a character as a victim. When a workman caught in a cogwheel is drawn into the midst of the revolving machinery, by the wheels of which he is being torn to pieces, the spectators are not

much concerned about the personal idiosyncrasies of the individual. Their first thought is the machine and how it can be stopped. And if the men in charge of the machine are callous or indifferent, the question of their inhumanity and brutality becomes far more important than the personality of the man in the clutch of the machine.

To vary the metaphor, Dreyfus has acted as a test paper, which, being dipped into the human solution called France, reveals its character. He is important only as a test paper. His case owes its significance not to the facts which it contains about himself, but to the indication which it has not ceased to afford of the real nature

of a great nation.

The Affaire Dreyfus is a Judgment Day come to France before its time. We can see no great white throne, nor Him who sits thereon, but the books are opened, and all men are judged according to the deeds which they have done since they were confronted by this Affaire. Up and down throughout the whole French nation, from the highest to the lowest, this Affaire Dreyfus has passed like a magic mirror, in which all men may see reflected the inner soul of modern France. Presidents, generals, journalists, politicians, priests—all have been tested by the Affaire. It has been as a two-edged sword, dividing asunder the joints and the marrow, and revealing, selfportrayed, the elements of nobility and of meanness, of heroism and of crime, which are all mingled in strange solution in modern France.

Dreyfus fades into infinite insignificance compared with the immensity of the issues which were raised by his trial. He was but the interrogation point of Destiny.

And what has been the answer?

So far as relates to the headquarters of the French Army -where militarism has had free course to work out its own damnation by making the Army an idol entitled to claim the sacrifice even of justice to its intereststhe answer has been, Almost entirely bad. Mili-tarism has brought forth after its kind. The man has been sacrificed to the machine, and sacrificed every time. Armies are created to give a nation independence, courage, self-reliance; but at the Frenci. General Staff there was cowardice and crime. The instinctive thought of all the great Army Chiefs seems to have been—We dare not admit a mistake. We are too weak to dare to confess the truth. At any cost of falsehood, perjury, forgery and even murder, it is necessary to keep up the outward appearance of having always done right. It is better that one Jew should be done to death unjustly than that a blow should be inflicted upon the reputation of the General Staff. That seems to have been their instinctive conviction. They acted upon it, and Nemesis has overtaken them. The injury to their reputationresulting from a frank, full admission that a court-martial had been misled would hardly have been perceptible outside their own bureau. Whereas the exposure that has followed of the tactics which they employed to cover up their blunder has made them the mark for the derision, the scorn and the indignation of the wo ld.

As at all Days of Judgment, there has been a dividing asunder between the sheep and the goats. And if the e has been a great exposure of the kind of poisonous precipitate which accumulates in the headquarters of armies, there



Photograph by Gerschel.

[Paris.

CAPTAIN DREYFUS. (At the time of his degradation.)

has been a not less conspicuous demonstration of the essential goodness that is to be found in the nation at The saving salt of the nation was not lacking. We find it in the magnificent services rendered to the cause of justice by soldiers like Picquart, by senators like Scheurer-Kestner, by journalists like Lazare, Clemenceau, and De Pressensé, by men of letters like Zola, and by lawyers like Labori and Demange. They have vindicated the fair fame of France. But for the test of the Affaire than would have been comparatively unknown. Their they would have been comparatively unknown. names are now familiar as household words throughout the whole world.

It is this aspect of the Affaire as a kind of Candle of the Lord revealing the inner truth as to the degree of decadence or of virtue left in France that the Dreyfus trial has been followed with such absorbing interest. The result has been to bring to light infamies almost incredible, as well as heroism and chivalry worthy of the best days of France. But there is some danger that the very immensity of the labours of this Great Assize has to some extent obscured the general effects of the whole revelation. In order, then, to enable the reader to follow the whole narrative from first to last, I have strung together the leading items in the long exposure in the shape of a simple story told in chapter and in verse, without any pretension to literary craft. I have simply set down in order the facts which have been brought to light at Rennes.

PART I.—CONDEMNATION.

CHAPTER I.—THE VOW OF DREYFUS.

1. In the year of our Lord 1860 Alfred Dreyfus was born in Mulhouse, in Alsace, the youngest son of his

2. Now Dreyfus was a Jew.

3. When Alfred was ten years of age Napoleon made war upon Germany, intending to seize the Rhine. But the curse of God fell upon him, his armies were scattered, his throne was overturned, and his capital was captured.

4. After her victory, to protect herself against future attacks, Germany annexed Alsace and Lorraine.

5. But Alfred, although Alsatian born, was French at heart. Refusing to become German, he clave unto France, and, having chosen to remain French, he quitted his birthplace and came to Paris.

6. His boyish heart was hot within him as he thought of his native land given as a prey to the spoiler, and he devoted his life as a willing sacrifice to the cause of

7. So it came to pass that, when eighteen years old, he entered the Ecole Polytechnique and studied the art of war there, and in the School of Applied Gunnery, until at last in 1882, when he was twenty-two years old, he was appointed second lieutenant in an artillery regiment.

8. Two years afterwards, when Alfred came again to Mulhouse, he heard under his windows the German bands

celebrating the anniversary of Sedan.

9. And he bit the sheets of his bed in anger, and swore to consecrate all his strength, all his understanding to the service of his country against those who had despoiled France of her dear Alsace, and thus trampled on the Alsatians in their anguish.

10. Thus did Alfred Dreyfus devote all his life to one single end, and that end the taking of Revenge upon the

Germans.

CHAPTER II .- "THE REPUBLIC IS REVENGE."

1. When the wrecks of the hosts of Napoleon were being gathered from stricken fields as prey for the German conquerors, some men said the war should cease, for "the Republic was Peace."

2. But when Paris was captured and peace was signed, France said, "The Republic is Revenge."

3. And for nearly thirty years Frenchmen have offered their sons and their treasure as a living sacrifice upon the Altar of Revenge.

4. For Revenge they emptied their treasury, doubled their debt, and increased their taxation.

5. For Revenge, they passed their male youth through the Army, as the heathen passed their children through the Fire for Moloch.

6. For Revenge, they created within the Republic a military system the negation of all the principles of the

Republic.

7. Militarism substituted for Liberty absolute obedience; for Equality the despotism of the non-commissioned officer; for Fraternity the slavery of the

8. And yet after doing all these things, and making all these sacrifices, Revenge seemed as far off as possible. and the heart of France grew sad within her.

9. But although Revenge was not to be had, there was the Army created as the instrument of Revenge, and for lack of Revenge the Army became the only object of her

10. And so Militarism grew more and more, and when a quarter of a century had passed the Army was almost

supreme.

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he w own. only fault CHAPTER III .- MILITARISM AND ITS CHARWOMAN.

1. The Army became the God of French idolatry—the heir of the worship of Glory, Alsace and Revenge.

2. It was not ready to attack Germany, to recapture

Alsace, to achieve Revenge.

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3. Nevertheless, though it was thus incompetent to do what it was created to achieve, it did other things.

4. It developed an atmosphere of distrust, it created a world of espionage, and it cultivated a spirit of insolence and arrogance.

5. The less able it was to cope with the Germans in the field the more nervously anxious did the French General Staff become to discover their secrets.

6. If the German military attachés met in a room in Paris, the spies of the French Army photographed them

through slits in the shutters.

7. When these attachés met to discuss business in their own apartments, the French spies fitted up a telephone in the chimney, so that every word could be overheard in another room.

8. But the crowning triumph of French Militarism was

the bribing of the Charwoman.

This Charwoman was employed at the German Embassy to sweep out the rooms and empty the waste-

paper baskets every night.

io. But the good dame, when emptying the wastepaper baskets was instructed to purloin all fragments of documents, and bring them to the French army authorities.

11. And often she brought so many shreds of documents that it took the whole time of one officer to gum

them together.

12. This pleased them so much that they entered into relation with Charwomen in other houses, notably in the Italian Embassy, and then imagined they were achieving great things.

13. But to spy makes spies; and the habit of preparing for war by all manner of subterfuges and falsehood and treachery infects peace with some of the worst evils

of war.

14. So the shadow of the Hell of War fell darkly across the peace of France; and her soldiers practised all the deceits of war in time of peace, without any opportunity of redeeming their frauds by the sacrifice of their lives.

CHAPTER IV .- THE CAREER OF DREYFUS.

 While these things were going on in Paris, Alfred Dreyfus pursued his career with success in the Army.

2. Alfred was diligent in his studies if somewhat loose in his life in his bachelor days. He entered in 1890 the Ecole de Guerre as the 67th; he left it two years later

as "No. 9, very good."

3. Now the governing body of the French Army is the General Staff, consisting of two hundred officers divided into several bureaux or departments; and to be appointed a member of this body is the great object of the French officer's ambition.

4. In 1893 Alfred Dreyfus was appointed probationer on the General Staff, only eleven years after the date of his first commission, being now in the thirty-fourth year

of his age.

5. The man Dreyfus was not popular among his colleagues. He was young, he was successful, he was rich, he was pushing, and he was a son of Israel.

6. Alfred Dreyfus was ambitious, and in his ambition he wished to know every one's business as well as his own. So he was suspect in an office where he was the only Jew, and disliked as much for his virtues as for his faults. 7. Before his appointment to the General Staff Alfred had married his wife Lucie, a lady tall and majestic in stature, with large expressive eyes and luxuriant hair. And she bore him two children, a son, Pierre, and a daughter, Jeanne.

 Everything smiled for them in life. Then all of a sudden came a clap of thunder so appalling that his

brain reeled.

CHAPTER V .- THE BORDEREAU.

I. In those days General Mercier was Minister of War, M. Casimir Perier President of the Republic, and Colonel Sandherr Chief of the Intelligence Department of the General Staff.

Colonel Sandherr loved not the sons of Israel, and his heart was sore within him that the General Staff should be defiled by the presence of Dreyfus the Jew.

3. The assistant of Colonel Sandherr was Colonel

Henry.

4. Now Henry was a traitor.

5. Henry had an accomplice of the name of Esterhazy, by whose aid no fewer than 160 serret documents of considerable importance, including detailed information as to the French Mobilisation Scheme, were sold to Colonel Schwarzkoppen, the German Military Attaché at Paris.

6. This man Esterhazy was a scoundrel.

7. But he knew German, and he knew Henry. From 1876 he had been occasionally employed on the General Staff, and was in a position both to act as go-between and to need the money the employment secured.

8. At the end of July, 1894, Colonel Schwarzkoppen received a letter, or bordereau, written by Esterhazy.

This document begins thus:-

Sir,—Though I have no news to indicate that you wish to see me, nevertheless I am sending you some interesting items of information:

 A note on the hydrau'ic brake of the 120, and on the way in which the piece behaved.

(2) A note on the covering troops (some modifications will be entailed by the new plan).

(3) A note on a modification in artillery formations.

(4) A note relative to Madagascar.

(5) The project of a firing manual for field artillery, March 14th, 1894.

The last document is very difficult to procure, and I can only

have it at my disposal during a very few days. . . . "I am just setting off to the manœuvres."

9. On August 3rd, 1894, Esterhazy arrived at the manœuvres at the camp of Chalons.

10. When Colonel Schwarzkoppen received this

10. When Colonel Schwarzkoppen received this bordereau at the end of September, he tore it up into many small pieces and threw it into the waste-paper basket.

11. That night the charwoman carefully gathered up the fragments from the basket and conveyed them to her friend at the Intelligence Department of the French

General Staff.

12. When it was pieced together, the officer saw that it supplied the clue to the person who had been betraying the secrets of France to Germany.

13. And when Colonel Sandherr received it, his heart was lifted up within him for joy, and he raged like a lion seeking whom he might devour.

CHAPTER VI.-WHY DREYFUS WAS SUSPECTED.

1. Now the clues supplied by the bordereau were

2. There was first the handwriting, then there was the information contained in it, and thirdly the fact that the author was one who had started for the manœuvres.

3. The traitor was presumably a member of the General Staff; as three of his items related to cannon, he was probably an artillery officer, and he was some one who

attended the manœuvres of 1894.

4. Now there was one member of the General Staff who naturally attracted suspicion. He was the new-comer, Alfred Dreyfus. He was always ferreting about acquiring information; he was an artillery officer; he had information about covering troops; he had asked about Madagascar; he expected at one time to attend the manœuvres; and he was a Jew.

5. "I have a distrust of all Jews," said Colonel

Sandherr.

6. The head or the sub-head of the Bureau in which Dreyfus served thought he saw a resemblance between Dreyfus's handwriting and that of the bordereau.

7. Then steps were taken to submit the bordereau and Dreyfus's handwriting to experts in graphology.

8. And as there were not wanting experts to swear that the forgery of Richard Piggott was the veritable handwriting of C. S. Parnell, so there was found one Bertillon, Chief of the Service for the Identification of Criminals, who at once swore that the bordereau was indubitably in the handwriting of Alfred Dreyfus.

9. But before M. Bertillon was discovered, the regular expert, Du Gobert, of the Bank of France and of the Court of Appeal, to whom the documents had been referred, had expressed doubts as to whether the hand-writing of the bordereau was identical with that of Dreyfus. Therefore he was distrusted and M. Bertillon employed in his stead.

10. By this time Colonel Henry, the accomplice of Esterhazy and Colonel Sandherr's chief assistant, became aware of the discovery of the bordereau in the writing of

11. It was necessary, therefore, in order to shield himself and Esterhazy to heap suspicion upon Alfred

12. Reports concerning the youthful escapades of Dreyfus were accumulated to prove that he had all the

13. Every reference in the secret dossiers of the General Staff to any one whose name began with D. was looked up and made ready for use against the suspected Jew.

14. One obvious difficulty was the date of the bordereau. Dreyfus knew in May he was not to go to the manœuvres. So they altered the date of the bordereau to April.

15. And so all being ready, on October 15th, 1894, the bolt fell.

CHAPTER VII.—HIS ARREST.

1. Commandant Du Paty de Clam was entrusted by Colonel Sandherr with the prosecution of the Traitor.

2. "Be so good as to present yourself at the Ministry of War on the morning of the 15th at 9 a.m. to receive a communication which concerns you."

3. So wrote Du Paty to Dreyfus. Dreyfus came. He found General de Boisdeffre and M. Grebelen waiting him.

4. On his arrival Du Paty began to dictate to Dreyfus a letter containing words similar to those found in the bordereau.

5. Dreyfus, not understanding what it meant, wrote the

words dictated in a firm and regular handwriting.
6. "You tremble," said Du Paty. "Not so! My fingers are cold," replied Dreyfus.

7. The next moment M. Cochefert, Chef de la Sureté, and Henry the Traitor, entered the Bureau.

8. "In the name of the law, I arrest you," said M.

9. "But why? What does it mean? I do not understand," cried Dreyfus. "I am innocent."

10. "You know well enough," said Du Paty. "Your

treason is discovered."

11. Then Henry the Traitor seized Dreyfus the Scape-

goat by the arm and led him away to prison.

12. So Alfred Dreyfus was thrust into the Cherche-Midi prison on a charge of high treason, on the 15th October 1894, into a cell prepared for him the previous day by the direct order of General Mercier, who had signed the warrant for his arrest on October 14th, before the interview with Du Paty de Clam.

CHAPTER VIII .-- IN PRISON, AND DU PATY DE CLAM VISITED HIM.

1. Now the keeper of the Cherche-Midi prison was a just man named Forzinetti.

2. He says: "I found Captain Dreyfus terribly excited. He seemed to be out of his mind, with bloodshot eyes. He had upset everything in his cell. 'Give me,' he cried repeatedly, 'writing materials that I may appeal to the Minister of War.' But I was expressly forbidden to allow him to have either pen or paper."

3. "My brain reels," he said. "I am accused of the most

monstrous crime a soldier can commit. I feel myself the plaything of a dreadful nightmare. I brood over this matter till I literally choke. No physical suffering is to be compared with the moral anguish that I feel whenever my thoughts hark back to this monstrous accusation."

4. Forzinetti wrote, "From the corridor one heard him groan, cry out, talk at the top of his voice, always protesting his innocence. He threw himself against the furniture, against the walls, and appeared unconscious of the injuries he inflicted on himself."

5. When prostrated with suffering and fatigue he flung himself without undressing on his bed. He took no solid food for nine days, and his sleep was haunted by horrible

nightmares.

6. On the third day after his arrest, the frenzied prisoner had a visitor. Du Paty de Clam came to see if he could entangle him in his talk, or beguile him into an admission of guilt. Every day he came, and every day he went away baffled.

7. For the innocent man would not confess a crime

d

which he had never committed.

8. All this time no precise statement of the charge against him was ever furnished him, nor was he allowed to communicate with any one but Du Paty de Clam and his gaoler till December 5th.

9. Meanwhile Du Paty de Clam varied his visits of inquisition to the cell in the Cherche-Midi by domiciliary

visits of intimidation to Madame Dreyfus.

10. Without legal warrant Du Paty de Clam ransacked the house of Dreyfus in the vain search for incriminating

11. Madame Dreyfus in vain implored him to give her information as to what her husband had done, and

whither they had carried him.

12. "Your husband," said Du Paty de Clam, "is a traitor, a scoundrel, a coward, who practises untold debauchery, for he is as false to you as he is to his country. If you say a word as to his arrest you will be overwhelmed in ruin."

13. All this, and more also, did Du Paty de Clam say to the distracted wife on the first day of his perquisition. He repeated it the next day and the next; and for seventeen days he continued to fill the poor woman's ears with denunciations of her husband.

14. But during all this time neither Alfred nor Lucie

Dreyfus wavered a hair's-breadth from their assertion of his innocence.

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15. And Forzinetti being asked by General Mercier on October 24th for his opinion, replied without hesitation, "They are gone off on a false scent; this officer is not guilty."

16. Nevertheless, General Mercier, then Minister of War, on November 28th, when Dreyfus was still waiting trial, sent to the *Figaro* a statement that he had the most positive proofs of Dreyfus's treason, and that "the guilt of this officer is absolutely certain."

CHAPTER IX.-"LETTERS OF AN INNOCENT."

r. Not until December 5th was the accused man permitted to write to his wife. Then he poured out his soul to her in daily epistles.

2. "I embrace you a thousand times, as I love you, as I adore you. My darling Lucie. A thousand kisses for the children. I don't dare to speak to you more at length about them, for the tears come into my eyes when I think

3. "I have hopes in God and in justice; the truth will end by declaring itself. My conscience is calm and quiet, it reproaches me with nothing." So he wrote on December 5th.

4. "My life has now but one single aim, and that is to discover the wretch who has betrayed his country. Ah, if I only had hold of the wretch who has not only betrayed his country but has also tried to throw the blame of his infamy on me. I hardly know what torture I would invent by way of making him expiate the moments through which he has made me pass. If need be we must move heaven and earth to discover the wretch."

heaven and earth to discover the wretch."

5. Hope cheered him to the last. "I shall have to deal with soldiers who will listen to me and will understand me. The conviction of my innocence will make its way to their hearts. They will see my face. They will read my soul. Devoted to my country, I have nothing to fear. So sleep quietly, my darling, and do not be at all anxious." And visions of being once more locked in each other's arms lit up the gloom of these "sad dark days."

And so, buoyed up by false hope, Dreyfus awaited his doom.

CHAPTER X .- THE COURT MARTIAL.

I. Now when the time came for the trial of Dreyfus, the date was fixed for December 19th, and seven officers, including Colonel Maurel as president, were appointed as judges.

2. Even down to the opening of the Court Dreyfus expected his acquittal. Strong in the consciousness of his innocence, he went to the Court a soldier, to be judged by soldiers.

3. The defence of Dreyfus was placed in the hands of Maître Demange.

4. When the Court opened, Commandant Brisset, who conducted the prosecution, as Commissary of the Government demanded that the case should be heard with closed doors.

5. Maître Demange protested, but was silenced. For, said President Maurel, "there are other interests at stake than those merely of accusation and of defence."

So the doors were closed, and the prosecution proceeded.

7. The Acte d'Accusation, taking note of Dreyfus's odd behaviour in working after hours, even without leave, says it is quite *conceivable* that he *might*, without being seen by any one, have made his way into bureaux with improper motives.

8. The same Acte noting that Dreyfus, in giving up his

keys, asked Du Paty to search everywhere, for he would find nothing, remarks that this was true, which was a clear proof that everything compromising had already been hidden or destroyed!

9. Further, it is alleged that he persistently denied his guilt, and protested against the charge brought against him. "When hard pressed, he gets out of it without much difficulty, thanks to the supple character of his mind."

10. He was accused of gambling; but instead of proof, the prosecution remarked that gamblers, not being very respectable, their evidence might be suspect—" therefore we have refrained from hearing them."

11. The only piece of evidence was the *bordereau*, which it was declared "offers a perfect resemblance to the authentic writing of Captain Dreyfus."

12. The only important witnesses against him were the experts in handwriting, of whom two condemned him while three were uncertain, and Du Paty de Clam and

Henry.
13. The "evidence" of Du Paty de Clam was a biographical notice of the accused, suggesting that everything that had been stolen and betrayed to the Germans, even when he was at the school at Bourges, must be set

down to his discredit.

14. But Colonel Henry's evidence was more concise. He himself being the traitor, denounced Dreyfus to the Court.



Photograph by Pierre Petit.]

[Part

GENERAL MERCIER.



Photograph by Bui ard.]

[Paris

MAJOR ESTERHAZY.

He detailed the facts proving the betrayal of secrets, the money for which he (Henry himself) had received and divided with Esterhazy, and then turning to Dreyfus, he exclaimed, "Behold the Traitor!"

15. Nevertheless, notwithstanding all the false-swearing of the conspirators, the judges were troubled in their minds, and hesitated about condemning an innocent

16. So it was decided at the headquarters of the conspiracy to secure the ruin of Dreyfus by stabbing him in the back.

CHAPTER XI.—THE SECRET DOSSIER.

1. The accused has a right to be informed of all the evidence on which his condemnation is demanded.

2. Otherwise, secret and unsifted calumnies communicited secretly to the judges might secure the condemnation of the most innocent of men.

3. When the hearing of the evidence was over and the judges had retired into their chamber of consultation, General Mercier sent for Du Paty de Clam.

4. "Take this secret dossier," said the Minister of War,

4. "Take this secret dossier," said the Minister of War, "take it quickly to the President of the Court Martial, and tell him I give him a moral order to read its contents to the judges after the trial has closed and the last word of the prisoner and his counsel has been spoken; then bring it hither again."

5. Now the secret dossier had been made up by

Colonel Sandherr for the purpose of destroying all hope of the escape of the innocent accused.

Du Paty de Clam, knowing well the contents of the secret package, hastened to do the bidding of his chief.

7. Colonel Maurel opened the packet and read the first document. "What need have we of further evidence?" he thought; and passed the documents on to his fellow judges.

8. The documents were then read aloud in the hearing of all, the President making a comment upon each.

 When the hearing was finished, the guilt of Dreyfus appeared to be clear, as these secret documents were assumed to be true.

10. So he was unanimously condemned by the seven judges on the strength of the "evidence" illegally communicated to them by the Minister of War. The sealed packet having done its work was sent back to its author, and Dreyfus was sentenced to the doom of a Traitor.

 But after five years and infinite labour it was discovered that these secret documents were false and forged.

12. According to the evidence of Captain Freystätter, a brave and honest officer of marine infantry who was one of the judges at the first court martial and one of the witnesses at the second, the secret documents were four in number.

13. The first was the commentary by Du Paty de Clam, or biographical notice of Dreyfus, in which, on the authority of the Intelligence Department of the General Staff, Dreyfus was saddled with the guilt of betraying secrets about a shell while at Bourges, at the Ecole de Guerre, and again at the General Staff.

14. This commentary or biography was so scandalously stuffed with lies that General Mercier no sooner received it back than he carefully destroyed it, for the same reason that the assassin buries the bloodstained dagger with which he has slain his victim.

15. But a copy had been taken, and it remained undiscovered in the Intelligence Department till 1897. No sooner was this known than General Gonse, by order of General de Boisdeffre, sent it to General Mercier, then out of office, by whom it was promptly burned.

16. The second and third documents were letters from Panizzardi, the Italian Military Attaché, to Schwarzkoppen, the German, in one of which reference was made to "ce canaille de D—," who had supplied plans of Nice, and who was decidedly becoming too exacting.

17. It was suggested that "ce canaille de D—,"

17. It was suggested that "ce canaille de D——," whose charming wife the attachés went on to say they had entertained at "petits soupers," was Dreyfus.

18. Now Madame Dreyfus had never met either of the attachés, and it was well known at the War Office that "ce canaille de D——" was not Dreyfus, but another man.

19. This was subsequently admitted even by Colonel Henry. Captain Cuignet, giving evidence for the War Office before the Court of Cassation last year, expressly swore that the expression "ce canaille de D——" had no reference to Dreyfus."

20. Nevertheless the letters relating to this "canaille de D—" were put into Dreyfus's dossier as proof positive that he, Dreyfus, whose name at least began with the same letter, was a traitor.

21. The fourth document was from a foreign military attaché distinctly affirming the guilt of Dreyfus.

22. Now this foreign military attaché was Colonel Panizzardi, who never sent any such despatch as that produced to secure the conviction.

23. The telegram which he actually sent to Rome ran

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thus: "Dreyfus arrested. If the Captain has had no relations with you it will be well to instruct the ambassador to make an official dementi, in order to avoid the comments of the press.'

24. In deciphering the telegram which the French had intercepted, they misread the last clause to mean "our

emissary is warned."

25. But instead of communicating this telegram to the Court, all that the judges were told was that the despatch ran: "Dreyfus arrested. Emissary informed. Precautions

26. Subsequently this was expanded by Du Paty de Clam into the following explicit assertion of Dreyfus's guilt:—"Captain Dreyfus is arrested. The Minister of War has proof of his relations with Germany. All our precautions are taken."

27. Thus it was that Dreyfus was convicted and Dreyfus was condemned on false evidence, secretly and illegally communicated to the Court, the real nature of which has only this year been brought to light.

CHAPTER XII.-CONDEMNED.

1. The heart of Dreyfus sank within him as the sentence was pronounced.

2. In spite of everything, up to the very last moment he had hoped that some providential chance would bring about the discovery of the true culprit.

3. When the blow fell he wrote to his wife: "I shall bear up under it, for I have promised you that I will. I shall draw the strength which is still necessary for me from your love, from the affection of all of you, from the thought of my darling children, from the last hope that the truth will be found out. I must needs feel your affection irradiating me all round."

4. He appealed to the High Military Council, which

rejected his appeal without examining it.

5. He wrote to his counsel, "I shall march to meet this awful punishment which is worse than death, my head upright without a blush. I would certainly a thousand times have preferred death. But you have indicated to me my duty, dear master, and I cannot avoid it whatever the torture that awaits me."

6. On the last day of 1894, Du Paty de Clam came to suggest on the part of General Mercier that Dreyfus had perhaps only wished to set a trap, and then found

himself caught in the wheels.

7. To whom Dreyfus answered, "I have never had any relations with any agent or attaché; I have never given

myself to any decoying; I am innocent."

8. "If you are really innocent," said Du Paty de Clam, "you undergo the most awful martyrdom of all the ages." "I am that martyr," replied Dreyfus, "and I hope the future will show you that I am."

9. Three days later he wrote to his wife: "Continue your investigations without truce and without respite. When I am gone, try to persuade every one that they

must not flag or halt in the quest."

10. And to the Minister of War he wrote: "I am condemned. I have no favour to ask. But in the name of my honour, which I hope will one day be restored to me, it is my duty to entreat you to pursue your inquiries. When I am gone let them ever inquire. It is the only favour I beg of you."

CHAPTER XIII.-THE ALLEGED CONFESSION.

1. On the morning of January 5th, 1895, Captain Lebrun-Renaud conducted Alfred Dreyfus to the courtyard of the Military School, which was to be the scene of his degradation.

2. When they were in the room together before starting, Dreyfus exclaimed: "I am innocent, absolutely innocent! I will declare it in the face of the whole people;

that is the cry of my conscience.

3. Then, as they talked together, Dreyfus said, "The Minister knows I am innocent. Du Paty de Clam came to me and asked if I had not given up documents of no importance in order to obtain others in exchange. 'No,' I replied; 'I was absolutely innocent.' I desire the whole matter to be cleared up. In two or three years I hope my innocence will be proved."

4. This he said, trusting the glozing assurances of Du Paty de Clam, who said that the inquiries would be

continued.

5. But Captain Lebrun-Renaud, remembering only the question put by Du Paty de Clam, reported that Dreyfus had said, "The Minister of War knows very well that if I communicated documents to Germany, it was to have

more important ones."

6. That very day the Temps reported that Dreyfus had said, "I am innocent. If I have given documents to the foreigners, it was only as a bait to tempt them into giving up more important ones. In three years the truth will be known, and the Minister of War himself will take up my cause.

7. General Mercier heard of this alleged confession, but took no steps to verify it or to obtain further information from the condemned. He was at the time writing letters protesting his innocence. "It did not occur to me," said

General Mercier, "to take any further steps."

8. And so the matter remained until when the demand for revision arose, the alleged confession was used by the Government as a conclusive confirmation of the justice of the verdict.

CHAPTER XIV .- THE DEGRADATION.

1. At nine of the clock on the morning of Saturday, January 5th, 1895, Alfred Dreyfus underwent the ceremony of public degradation in the square of the Military School.

2. After the roll of drums and blare of bugles, the sentence was read out to him condemning him to military degradation and life-long imprisonment in a fortified station

3. Then said General Darras in the hearing of all the troops in the square and of all the crowd outside, "Dreyfus, you are unworthy to bear arms. In the name of the French people we degrade you."

4. Dreyfus raising both arms to heaven cried with a loud voice, "I am innocent. I swear that I am innocent.

Vive la France!

5. But the vast crowd outside roared savagely, " Death

to the traitor! Death!'

6. As the adjutant was tearing off the stripes and cuffs and all distinctive marks of the uniform, Dreyfus cried again, "On the heads of my wife and children, I swear that I am innocent. I swear it. Vive la France!"

7. Then his sword was taken from him and snapped across the adjutant's knee. As the broken fragments were flung with the scabbard and sword-belt to the ground, Dreyfus cried, "You degrade an innocent man!"

8. Gunners with naked swords, preceded by two officers, 1:d Dreyfus in penitential march along the front of the troops lately his comrades.

9. Dreyfus, with head erect, and feeling all around him the scorn of the crowd, was marched close to the railings, behind which the mob was massed.

10. At the sight of him the multitude waxed exceeding violent. A tempest of hisses greeted him. Inaudible in the tumult Dreyfus turned towards the crowd and declared, "I am innocent! Vive la France!"

11. And the crowd replied to his unheard protest; "A mort!"

12. The procession reached the reporters, the ears of he nation.

13. Eagerly he said to them, "You will tell the whole of France that I am innocent!"

14. But they replied with cries of "Poltroon! Traitor! Judas!"

15. Dreyfus drew himself up proudly and answered, "You have not the right to insult me!"

16. Whereat they yelled yet the more: "Filthy Jew; you know very well you are not innocent!"

17. And all the while the howling mob chanted savagely its monotone, "Death to the Traitor! Death!"

18. Dreyfus still with head erect, but with somewhat tottering steps, completed his march to the prison van, into which he disappeared.

19. Nor was he seen again by his fellowmen-other than his gaolers-for five years.

PART II.-VINDICATION.

CHAPTER I .- THE BURIED ALIVE.



MME. LABORI. M. CASIMIR-PERIER.

1. In those days Casimir-Perier resigned the Presidency of France, and M. Faure was elected in his stead.

2. Dreyfus, instead of being confined in a fortified place, was transported to the Devil's Island, off the coast of French Guiana, in South America.

3. And for more than a year he remained apparently forgotten by all except his family.

4. His health suffered, malaria tormented him, and the quinine taken to banish

fever injured his digestion. Nervous, sleepless, lodged in a small cabin beneath a tropical sun, surrounded by an iron palisade, and cons antly watched by sentinels with loaded rifles, innocent of an abominable crime the mere thought of which was revolting to him, he suffered the most appalling moral martyrdom that can be dreamt of.

5. With the monotony of a phonograph, he repeated in all his letters the one unvarying assertion of his innocence: "I never was, I am not, and I cannot possibly be the culprit."

6. Ministers and presidents received from time to time letters containing a supreme cry of appeal from a Frenchman, a father, who now for years has lain on a bed of torture, a cry which was ever the same—namely, for the truth on this terrible drama, for the unmasking of the man or men who committed the infamous crime.

7. But they paid no more attention to his entreaties than if they had never heard them.

8. Only when agitation began to make itself felt in France they redoubled their severities.

9. M. Lebon, Colonial Minister in 1896, ordered the prisoner to be put in irons. The irons were two heavy rings, with hinges and clasps. They were connected with a rod of iron, from which branched at right angles another rod with a clasp at the end that could be fastened to the bed with a padlock. One could turn on one's side painfully, but not bend one's legs, and it was very hard to sit up in the bed.

10. "I will not please them by dying," Dreyfus said a



Photograph by Gerschel.]

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COLONEL PICQUART.

thousand times. And by iron power of will he conquered his ill-health, and kept death at bay in his living grave, sustained by the hope that some day he would return and vindicate his good name.

11. But it was not till after five years passed that the stone was rolled away and Alfred Dreyfus the buried alive became once more a living man among living men.

CHAPTER II .- PICQUART AND THE "PETIT BLEU."

1. And it came to pass that Colonel Sandherr resigned, and Colonel Picquart was appointed in his stead.

2. On July 1st, 1895, when Colonel Sandherr handed over the service to his successor, he said: "General de Boisdeffre is very much occupied in hunting up documents concerning Dreyfus, but my opinion is that the affair is ended. Besides, if the question ever comes up again, you have only to ask Henry for the secret dossier of this case and you will be convinced on the subject of Dreyfus's milt."

3. At the end of March, 1896, thirty-two small fragments of a petit bleu or telegram card were brought to the War Office by the charwoman of the German Embassy. Commandant Lauth gummed them together and brought the result to Colonel Picquart.

4. The petit bleu was addressed to M. le Commandant Esterhazy, 27, Rue de la Bienfeasance, Paris. On the other side there was written:—

I await before everything a more detailed explanation than what you gave me the other day with regard to the question at issue. In consequence, I beg you to give it me in writing, so

that I may judge if I can continue my relations with the firm R.

5. Now, who and what manner of man was this Esterhazy, who was in confidential correspondence with the German Embassy?

6. Colonel Picquart discovered that he was a man debauched, violent, impecunious, and inquisitive; and reporting this to his superior officer, General Gonse, was ordered to continue his researches.

7. He obtained samples of Esterhazy's writing, and discovered that the handwriting was identical with that of the bordereau, for writing which Dreyfus was on the

8. M. Bertillon, who had sworn the bordereau was in the writing of Dreyfus, now declared that Esterhazy's letters were veritable facsimiles of the caligraphy of the

9. Other evidence led Picquart to press for the arrest of Esterhazy. Gonse, his superior, hesitated.

10. Then Picquart wrote to Gonse and said, "If we lose too much time, the initiative will be taken by outsiders, and that, apart from loftier considerations, will put us in an odious light."

11. But Gonse replied, "Prudence, prudence! You see the word which you must always have before your eyes."

12. On September 14th, Picquart wrote, "I think it my duty to assure you once more that it is necessary to act at once. If we wait any longer we shall be taken by surprise, shut up in a position from which it will be impossible to extricate ourselves, and in which we shall no longer find the means of establishing the real truth."

13. The next day Gonse said, "What does it matter to you if this Jew is in the Ile du Diable?"

"But," replied Picquart, "if he is innocent?"

14. "But," replied Picquart, "If he is innocess."
15. "What!" exciaimed General Gonse, "would you go back upon that trial? It would be an awful story. Generals Mercier and Saussier were involved in it."

16. "My General, he is innocent, and that is sufficient

reason for going back upon it. But from another point of view, if the family find the true culprit, how shall we look then?

17. And General Gonse replied, "Oh, if you say nothing, no one will know anything about it

18. Then said Colonel Picquart in wrath, " My General, what you say is abominable. I do not know what I shall do, but, in any case, I shall not carry this secret with me into my tomb." And so saying he left the room.

19. His mind was made up.

CHAPTER III .-- OUR FRIENDS THE ENEMY.

1. It has been well said by them of old time that our enemies render us better service than our friends.

2. Of which the most famous recent illustration is the service rendered to the cause of Dreyfus by his enemy the *Éclair*, which, on September 14th, under the heading of "The Traitor," began the process which led to his release by publishing an article intended to seal his

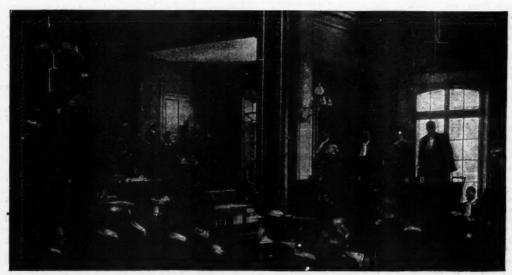
3. For the Eclair, in its zeal to destroy Dreyfus, for the first time made known to the world that his conviction had been secured by the illegal communication of secret unsifted evidence to his judges after his case was closed.

4. This afforded Madame Dreyfus ground for her first petition for Revision, and opened the way for the publication of the first Dreyfusard pamphlet, "The Truth about the Dreyfus Affair," by M. Bernard Lazare.

5. The ball had been set rolling. Where there is movement there is hope. And the *Éclair* had all unwittingly begun the rehabilitation of Dreyfus.

6. The good work was continued by the Matin, which, "in order to stop all pity for Dreyfus," published on November 10th, 1896, for the first time, a facsimile of the bordereau "written with Dreyfus' own hand."

7. As it was written by Esterhazy, the publication of the facsimile of the bordereau led directly to his identifi-



THE READING OF THE ACTE D'ACCUSATION AT RENNES.

(Captain Dreyfus standing in centre.)

iered rave and t the alive U." gned, nded al de nents ir is gain, this fus's ents War assy. ught dant the

8. No sooner had Colonel Schwarzkoppen seen the Matin than he said to Panizzardi, "My man is caught;

it is his writing." Esterhazy fled to Rouen.

9. But it was nearly twelve months before the identity of his handwriting with that of the bordereau convinced M. de Castro, his stockbroker, that his client was its author, and so led to his public identification.

CHAPTER IV .- THE CHOSE JUGÉE.

1. It was on 18th November, eight days after the publication of the bordereau in the Matin, and two months after the revelation of the Éclair, that the French Government took the fatal false step from which all the

subsequent trouble arose.

2. Replying to an interpellation on the subject, General Billot declared that justice was done. Everything was in order, the Court had regularly and unanimously condemned Dreyfus. The Council of Revision had unanimously rejected his appeal. "Consequently it is a chose jugée, and it is not permitted to any one to go back on his trial."

3. Instantly Esterhazy came back to Paris. At the same time Colonel Picquart was despatched on a mission which left the Intelligence Department in full charge of

the forger and traitor, Colonel Henry.

4. Henceforth to all arguments, entreaties, representations, the French Government was deaf. "Chose jugée!" was the answer and the only answer to all the demands for a rehearing of the case.

5. Now the condemnation of Socrates and the sentence that sent Jesus to Calvary were also *choses jugées*. But the judgment of mankind has revised the verdict of the Athenians and the decision of Pilate.

CHAPTER V .- FORGERY IN HIGH PLACES.

1. Henry, knowing his own guilt, and dreading exposure, bethought him of a simple method of strengthen-

ing the case against Dreyfus.

2. Before General Billot's declaration about the chose jugée, Henry set to work to manufacture letters forging the handwriting of Panizzardi, the Italian military attaché whose genuine letter alluding to ce canaille de D—was in the secret dossier.

3. He provided the ruled paper and the blue pencil. But Lemercier-Picard, a disgraced policeman, did the forging. He did it clumsily enough, constructing a series of alleged letters in which Dreyfus was expressly named apparently by the person who had referred to ce canaille de D—. This he did, as General Gonse declared at Rennes, to have "fresh proof against Dreyfus."

4. Then having provided Henry with his forged documents, Lemercier-Picard went to Colonel Schwarz-koppen and sold to him the information of what had

been done.

5. Henry being now supreme at the Intelligence Department, began to scheme how to destroy not only

Dreyfus, but Picquart, whose post he held.

6. Picquart had proved impervious to pressure. "If you tell nobody," said General Gonse, "nothing will be known." "That is abominable," answered Picquart; "I will not carry this secret with me to the grave."

7. So it was resolved to hurry him to his grave before

he could disburden himself of his secret.

8. So Picquart was despatched on a mission along the most exposed frontier of Tunis—a mission so purposeless and so perilous that the General on the spot, not understanding that Picquart was sent to be killed like Uriah the Hittite, refused to allow him to proceed further than Gabes.

 Murder therefore having failed, Henry resorted once more to forgery, in order to manufacture evidence which might consign Picquart to a living grave.

To. When Henry was at the Intelligence Department, the art of destroying reputations by weaving a cunning web of forged letters and telegrams of French officers became almost the only art of war in favour at the French

War Office.

11. Henry opened Picquart's letters in his absence, and one day came upon a playful missive written by the secretary of an old lady whose salon Picquart visited. In this there was an allusion to an officer, also a habitué of the salon, as le Demi-Dieu, and to Picquart himself as le Bon Dieu.

12. This letter Henry copied before sending to Picquart; not understanding it, but feeling that anything mysterious may easily be made mischievous, he forged a bogus telegram to Picquart, which was intended to graft a suggestion of treason upon the allusion to the Demi-Dieu.

13. This telegram which, when it was written, was never sent, was added to the mass of forgeries with which Henry filled the pigeon holes of the War Office, where the secret dossiers were kept, ran thus: "Your abrupt departure has filled us with dismay. Your work is compromised. Speak, and the Demi-Dieu will act. Speranza, Dec. 15, 1896."

14. Now "Speranza" was a pseudonym of Du Paty de

Clam.

CHAPTER VI.-SCHEURER-KESTNER.

I. In May, 1897, Colonel Picquart having written to Henry complaining of the mystery made about his departure, and the lies told to conceal it, received a letter from the Forger accusing him of making mysteries and of misconduct while in office.

2. It was intended to be the opening of the attack upon Picquart. But as will be seen it opened a door through which revision was secured for Dreyfus.

3. Now as this alleged misconduct consisted in the action which he had taken to unearth the treason of Esterhazy, Picquart felt that the toils of the conspirators were now being thrown around him. He came to Paris to consult his lawyer, Leblois, with whom he left copies of his correspondence with Gonse concerning the authorship of the bordereau, and then returned to Tunis.

4. About this time the Vice-President of the Senate was a just man, an Alsatian, Scheurer-Kestner by name, who had long been ill at ease about the fate of Dreyfus.

5. To him went Leblois, the lawyer, carrying with him Picquart's correspondence with General Gonse, which showed that the bordereau was written not by Dreyfus, but by Esterhazy, and that General Gonse himself at that time considered revision possible.

6. Scheurer-Kestner no soone: read this correspondence than his mind was made up. He saw that Dreyfus was innocent, and at once set about endeavouring to save him.

7. As Vice-President of the Senate, he saw M. Meline, Prime Minister of France, and implored him to see that justice was done.

8. But M. Meline hardened his heart and would not

let Dreyfus go.

9. At that time General Billot, who was Minister of War, had been for 25 years a close friend of Scheurer-Kestner. To him therefore the old man went, saying, "Surely my old friend will hear me."

ro. But although Scheurer-Kestner implored General Billot almost on his knees to look into the matter, to make a personal inquiry, to read the dossiers and the Gonse-Picquart correspondence himself. But the heart of General Billot was even as the heart of M. Meline.

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11. "Prove to me that Dreyfus is guilty," said Scheurer-Kestner, "and I will proclaim it on the house-tops."
"He is guilty," said the General. "Prove it to me," he replied. And General Billot said, "I cannot."

12. But instead of making inquiries General Billot no sooner bade his old friend farewell than he turned upon Scheurer-Kestner a deluge of insults and abuse in

the organs of the War Office.

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13. So the appeal to the Government of France and to General Billot, Minister of War, had failed, and the time for the appeal to the nation was nigh at hand.

14. As his reply to the abuse showered upon him in the press, Scheurer-Kestner wrote to the *Matin*: "I am convinced of Dreyfus's innocence, and more than ever I am resolved to pursue his rehabilitation."

CHAPTER VII.—ESTERHAZY.

I. It was in September, 1897, that Scheurer-Kestner saw General Billot, and in October of the same year M. de Castro, the stockbroker of Esterhazy, was startled by discovering the identity of the writing of the bordereau with the handwriting of his client.

2. On November 7, 1897, M. de Castro took Esterhazy's letter to Scheurer-Kestner, which confirmed him more and more in the conviction that Esterhazy was the man.

3. When news of this double identification reached M. Mathieu Dreyfus, he hastened to publish it to the world. On Nov. 15, 1897, he wrote to the papers a letter addressed to General Billot naming Esterhazy as the author of the bordereau, and challenging him to prosecute the real traitor.

4. As matters were now becoming warm, Colonel Schwarzkoppen, whose "man" was now publicly identified, deemed it expedient to quit Paris and return to

Berlin.

5. The publication of Dreyfus's letter was the signal for action all along the line. Ferocious denunciations against the Jews and all who supported Dreyfus filled the papers which the French masses read, and it became an article of faith that the Jews had formed a syndicate with millions at its back for the purpose of corrupting the press and liberating the traitor.

6. That was one response to the accusations of Esterhazy; but as it was insufficient, the forgery factory at the

War Office became busier than ever.

CHAPTER VIII.-THE STRANGLING OF FORGER NO. I.

r. Picquart, the man who had begun everything, was still at large. To draw the toils more tightly round him Du Paty de Clam, with the aid of Esterhazy, manufactured two bogus telegrams, which were written so as to imply treason.

2. One dated November 10th ran thus—"Stop Bon Dieu. All is discovered. Affair very serious. Speranza." The other was thus worded—"They have proof that the bleu was fabricated by Georges. Blanche."

3. Picquart's name in one of the telegrams was spelt as Esterhazy spelled it, without the "c," and as no one knew of the *petit bleu* but Esterhazy and the War Office, Picquart recognised the source of the forgeries and

returned to Paris to expose the fraud.

4. At the same time that Du Paty de Clam and Esterhazy were sending these bogus telegrams to Picquart, General de Boisdeffre sent one of his aides de camp to communicate to M. Rochefort that the secret dossier contained seven letters written by Dreyfus to the Kaiser Wilhelm, and one, the contents of which he disclosed, by the Emperor Wilhelm to Dreyfus. All this duly appeared in L'Intransigeant, December 13.



(Photograph ly Gerschel.)

Now all these letters were forgeries, nor has anyone ventured to produce them in any of the trials which have taken place.

6. On the same day that this lie about the Emperor appeared, Lemercier-Picard forged a bogus letter signed "Otto," which was supposed to be addressed to Esterhazy's mistress, complaining of her "exigence" and stating that she had not handed over all the documents mentioned in the bordereau.

7. This he took to M. Reinach, a friend of Dreyfus, in the hope that he would buy it for use as evidence against Esterhazy, who would then be vindicated by an

exposure of the forgery.

8. But M. Reinach refused to fall into the trap. Then Picard, not caring to make no money over the venture, photographed the letter, and forging Reinach's writing, wrote "Copié" on it in the corner, and then carried it of to M. Rochefort, swearing that Reinach had paid him 10,000 francs to forge this document as evidence against Esterhazy.

9. M. Rochefort bought the forgery and published it with many comments in the *Intransigeant*. For this, however, he was prosecuted by M. Reinach, who exposed the whole fraud and had M. Rochefort sent to gaol.

Io. But when a conspirator takes to cheating his fellowconspirators he goes too far. With this exposure it was felt the career of Lemercier-Picard should close. So he was found strangled one morning in his own apartment.

CHAPTER IX.—"NOT THIS MAN, BUT BARABBAS!"

1. When in October Esterhazy learned that his share in the bordereau was discovered, he went to Colonel

Schwarzkoppen, to whom he had delivered so many

secret documents. 2. And he said unto him, revolver in hand, "I will kill either you or myself unless you will go to Madame Dreyfus and declare that you have dealt with her husband and not with me-Esterhazy."

3. Esterhazy was livid, haggard, and in abject terror. Colonel Schwarzkoppen refused his request but promised

not to betray him.

4. Esterhazy then wrote a letter to himself signed "Speranza," which purported to be from a non-existent mistress of Colonel Picquart's, who professed a great desire to save Esterhazy from a conspiracy to ruin him by a gang of whom Picquart was the chief. This letter was promptly deposited in the archives of the War Office

5. When the prospect of trouble arose over the bordereau Esterhazy threatened to expose Du Paty de Clam, who had written him compromising letters, unless

he secured his acquittal.

6. Under this threat of the blackmailer, Du Paty de Clam abstracted from the secret dossier the document referring to "ce canaille de D-," instructing him to return it to the War Office, pretending that it was given him by an unknown woman.

7. This was done. Du Paty promptly invented the story that this document had been abstracted from the dossier by Picquart, whose mistress, having compassion on Esterhazy, abstracted it in her turn and handed it over

to Esterhazy.

8. A telegram was therefore sent from the War Office to Picquart in Tunis asking him if he had not allowed a secret document to be stolen from him by a woman.

9. Picquart having denied this, it was necessary to manufacture evidence in support of the story. Esterhazy invented an elaborate story of how he received the document from a veiled lady on Alexander III. Bridge, and to support it got his young cousin to write out at his dictation two imaginary letters from this imaginary female making the appointment.

10. In order to explain the identity of his handwriting with that of the bordereau he invented the theory that Dreyfus had traced the bordereau from Esterhazy's writing, and in order to support this hypothesis, he invented a romance to explain how Dreyfus might possibly

have obtained some of his MSS.

11. As for the petit bleu found in the German Embassy with its damning evidence of Esterhazy's communications with the Germans, the forgers at the War Office promptly explained it away as a forgery of Colonel Picquart's.

12. A judicial inquiry into the charge against Esterhazy was ordered by his confederates for the express purpose of springing the charge of forgery (and purloining secret documents) on Colonel Picquart.

13. The plot was carried through. Esterhazy was triumphantly and unanimously whitewashed.

Picquart was arrested and thrown into gaol.

14. "Not this man, but Barabbas!" The Gentile after nineteen centuries had repeated the crime of the Jew.

CHAPTER X .- M. ZOLA'S "J'ACCUSE."

1. But the Affaire Dreyfus would not "down." The apotheosis of Esterhazy and the arrest of Picquart was followed by the publication of the scathing impeachment of the War Office and its myrmidons, which M. Zola published in the Aurore.

2. M. Zola's position and the tremendous energy of his onslaught compelled the Government to order his prosecution, by which means the Affaire was at last brought

before a Court of Law.

3. The prosecution was, however, limited to the single passage in the Letter of Accusation, in which M. Zola declared Esterhazy had been acquitted by order. All reference to the case of Dreyfus was ruled out as belonging to une chose jugée.

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4. Picquart was tried and found guilty by a secret court of communicating Gonse's letters to his lawyer.

He was sentenced to dismissal from the army

5. When M. Zola was tried, General de Pellieux appealed to the jury to save their sons in the army from the butchery which would follow, if the prestige of these generals was impaired, and General de Boisdeffre threatened the retirement of the Chiefs of the Army if M. Zola was acquitted.

6. To extort a verdict M. de Pellieux produced the despatch which Lemercier-Picard had forged at the dictation of Henry, in which a foreign military attaché was made to avow his determination to deny his relations

with this Jew Dreyfus.

7. All cross-examination on this document was forbidden, M. Zola was condemned, and M. Meline's speech threatening special legislation to suppress the agitation in favour of Dreyfus was placarded by vote of the Chamber in every Commune in France.

8. M. Zola however appealed to the Court of Cassation, which on April 2nd, 1898, quashed the verdict on the ground of technical illegality. A new trial was ordered, but M. Zola allowed judgment to go by default, left the country and remained for some months in England.

CHAPTER XI.—THE THROAT-CUTTING OF FORGER NO. 2.

1. Militarism had apparently triumphed over justice. To fill up the cup of iniquity to the brim it was necessary that the newly-elected Chamber of Deputies, with the Government at its head, should endorse the verdict.

2. On July 7th, 1898, M. Cavaignac, Minister of War, declared that Dreyfus had confessed his guilt, and to make assurance doubly sure, he produced the forged despatch written by Picard at Henry's dictation, in which Dreyfus was named as the traitor.

3. Amid enthusiastic applause 572 deputies against two voted that M. Cavaignac's speech with the lie about the confession and the forged despatch should be placarded

in all the 36,000 communes of France.

4. Colonel Picquart wrote a letter pointing out that the despatch was a forgery, and as a reply he was arrested on the charge of showing Gen. Gonse's letters to his lawyer, for which he had already been dismissed from the Army.

5. But now the sluggish consciences of the German and Italian attaches who had bought the secret docu-ments were roused. Panizzardi the Italian published through Count Cassela the story of Esterhazy's guilt. The German and Italian Governments informed Cavaignac that the famous despatch which had procured the condemnation of M. Zola and the triumph in the Chamber was forged by Picard at the instance of Henry.

6. Cavaignac therefore subjected Henry to a crossexamination. Twelve times Henry solemnly swore he had not forged the despatch, but at the end he admitted his guilt, and confessed the forgery. He had "done it under orders for the good of the army."

7. Henry was arrested, and locked up in Mount Valerien, exclaiming "My conscience reproaches me with nothing. What I did I am ready to do again. It was for the good of the country and of the army.

8. Next day, after a long interview with an unknown officer, Henry was found dead in his cell, his throat cut from ear to ear. Whether he was suicided by order "for the good of the army," or whether he was murdered is a question not yet decided.

9. Henry was glorified by the press as a martyr. His forgery was merely "deceiving for the public good." And £6,000 was raised as a public subscription for a public memorial to the convicted forger.

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CHAPTER XII.—REVISION AT LAST.

I. Henry's confession and Henry's death created a profound impression. Cavaignac resigned, and was succeeded by General Zurlinden. General Boisdeffre also resigned.

2. M. Brisson, then Prime Minister, decided upon revision; but the War Office was not content to be baulked of its prey.

3. It was decided to prosecute Colonel Picquart for forging the *petit blen*. He was immured *au secret* in a military dungeon, from which even his counsel were excluded.

4. Before his disappearance, as he left the court, he said, "I would have people know, if there is found in my cell the rope of Lemercier Picard or the razor of Henry, that I have been assassinated—for a man like myself cannot for an instant think of suicide. I shall face this accusation erect and fearless, and with the same serenity with which I have ever met my accusers."

5. Esterhazy meanwhile having been removed from the army, together with Du Paty de Clam, left France and when in England repeatedly declared that he himself and no other wrote the bordereau.

6. In September, M. Brisson having decided to send the case to the Court of Cassation, General Zurlinden resigned; and on September 26th, 1898, the Supreme Court began to investigate the whole matter. 7. After prolonged inquiry the Supreme Court decided that Esterhazy wrote the *bordereau*, and that this constituted a new fact sufficiently grave to justify revision, which meant a new trial of the whole case.

8. Dreyfus was brought from the Devil's Isle and placed for trial, not with closed doors, before seven officers sitting as a Court Martial at Rennes. The trial began August 6, and at the date of writing had not yet concluded its sittings.

9. Four Ex-Ministers of War attended to declare their unshaken belief that Dreyfus was guilty, and four other Generals, Chiefs of the Army, swore the same thing. Of evidence in the English sense there has been none.

10. General Mercier put in with great flourish of trumpets a despatch alleged to have been written by Colonel Schneider, the Austrian Military Attaché, affirming the guilt of Dreyfus. This also turned out to be a forgery.

11. Du Paty de Clam avoided the witness box by pleading illness. He, however, communicated through General Mercier to General Chanoine a document about the Panizzardi telegram of 1894, so full of inaccuracies that General Chanoine would not use it.

12. At the moment of going to press the last word from Rennes is the evidence of a witness who deposed that he heard Colonel Henry say to M. Bertulus the day before his throat was cut: "Don't insist, I beg of you. Above all we must save the honour of the army. Leave me Esterhazy and let Du Paty de Clam blow out his brains."

13. "Above all the honour of the army." Was there



THE PUBLIC IN THE COURT AT RENNES.

ever a case in which "honour rooted in dishonour stood?"



M. BERNARD LAZARE.
(Author of "The Truth about the Dreyfus Affair.")

The foregoing narrative contains the leading outlines of the most remarkable story of scoundrelism in high places that has ever appalled the conscience of mankind. There are many forgeries not mentioned, but the above will suffice. The effect of this exposure as to the logical evolution of militarism somewhat resembles the way in which the cruelties of the Spanish Inquisition prejudiced the cause of the Roman Church in the sixteenth century.

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Militarism as revealed in the Dreyfus case involves the negation of individual responsibility. The soldier even in time of peace is not a man, but a bit of a machine. He is, as the Jesuits used to say, as a corpse in the hands of his superiors. In the army the only morality recognised is absolute obedience to the orders of the superior officers. Militarism is the modern Jesuitism. To lie, to forge, to kill, all these crimes are virtues if committed "by order." The Jesuit could at least argue that he placed his will in the hands of another in order to save the souls of men. Militarism demands an unconditional surrender of will and conscience merely to secure the efficiency of a great mechanism of human slaughter.

The result is before us. The worst man—the Henry, or the Du Paty de Clam—worms himself into the centre of the machine, and directs it for his own profit and the destruction of honest men.

As militarism is in France, so in its essence it is everywhere. Always the human unit loses his individuality in the ranks. Always the supreme morality is that of implicit, unreasoning obedience. Wherever there is absolute power there is always the possibility of absolute injustice. The question of the guilt or innocence of the individual weighs as nothing compared with the interest of the army. It is to the glory of France that she has produced citizens who have at least made a magnificent protest against a system which in other countries would have been impossible.



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THE appearance of the English abridged translation of M. Bloch's great work, which more than anything else drew the attention of European statesmen to the evils of the Armed Peace, seems an appropriate seal on the deliberations of the Conference of the Hague. The material for this abridgment ("Is War Impossible?" Grant Richards, 63.) is largely drawn from the sixth volume of the "War of the Future," which summarised M. Bloch's contentions; and it contains more than a hundred diagrams and plans. The volume is divided into two parts, the first dealing with the effect of military and naval developments, and the second treating of the economic difficulties which M. Bloch contends have made war an impossibility. For war, he says, is impossible not only tactically and strategically, but economically and morally. It is tactically impossible because of the vast advance made in armaments. Leaving all questions of rapid fire out of consideration, the 6 mil. rifle adopted in the United States is ten times more powerful than the Mauser of 1871. In 1877 the soldier carried eighty-four cartridges; the 5 mil. rifle will enable him to carry three times that number, and the adoption of a 3 mil. rifle will enable him to carry five hundred and seventy-five cartridges. The power of artillery fire has increased to such a degree that by this means alone armies eight times as great as could be placed in the field might be exterminated. War is strategically impossible, because armies have become too great to handle and to feed, because frontiers are fortified so strongly that superiority of speed in mobilisation will be neutralised, because of the equality of the forces that would be placed in the field in a great European struggle, and because retreat under modern conditions means accession of strength, while every mile advanced means dimunition and danger. War is economically impossible because none of the great Powers, with the exception of Russia and Austria, can feed, not alone their armies, but even their populations, and those Powers could not terminate a war, being hampered by allies whose economic condition makes the continuance of a campaign impossible. The Powers with the greatest surplus of food are also those with the least financial resources. It is morally impos-sible, because modern armies will be composed largely of half-trained reserves, commanded by retired officers who will have forgotten their duties; because peasants and artisans have not the morale, the stamina, or the incentives of the trained soldiers of the past, and because revolutionary doctrines-both humanitarian and anarchical-have so eaten into the social life of Western Europe, that the misfortunes of a prolonged-even a successfulcampaign would call forth such internal convulsions as would make its continuance impossible.

Decisive battles, M. Bloch considers, are a thing of the past, and he brings up all his armament of statistics and illustrations to prove that this is so. But when battles cannot be decisive, how can wars? Artillery duels will result in mutual extermination; and defence has become so strong that direct attacks are impossible, while a change of posts will equally forbid successful defenders from attacking in turn. A zone of death a thousand paces wide will separate the combatants, across which no living thing can pass; and all the clash and romance of battle will be replaced by days of intolerable watching and endurance, which can have no result. Fortresses and immense entrenched camps will delay invaders for weeks, till the defending side, operating in its own country, will be reinforced.

M. Bloch examines minutely all the plans of campaign which have been advocated in the event of a struggle between the Dual and Triple Alliances, and comes to the conclusion that while both coalitions are safe in a defensive war, neither can enter upon a campaign of invasion—even after repelling an attack—with any prospect of success. Such a war, therefore, could only be ended by exhaustion; but since this exhaustion would be general, it would no more decide the quarrel than the battles gained and fortresses captured. The strategical results of the struggle would be nil. Even in the event of conclusive defeat, Russia could fall back upon the immensity of her territory and her vast resources of population and food, while Germany, if beaten, might restore the lost provinces to France, and thereby ensure her neutrality. In fact, no conceivable strategical combination could bring about a decisive result. And long before any results could be obtained, starvation and internal commotions on the one side and national bankruptcy on the other must end the

The position of England, M. Bloch considers, is by no means guaranteed by her refusal to adhere to either of the Continental alliances; and a chapter devoted to the Economic Difficulties of England in Time of War show that his apprehensions have some justification. The interruption of maritime communications and the closing of Continental markets will affect disastrously, even fatally, the industries and feeding of her population. The real interest of England is not only to preserve peace with all the Continental Powers, but to do her best to foster amity between them. M. Bloch does not believe that the British fleet is a guarantee of England's economic safety; and this, not because it is not strong enoughhe admits it is overwhelming-but because a dozen cruisers let loose on the seas would do more damage than any naval victory could repair. He even goes so far as to say that attempts at revolution are probable in England. Russia alone, he says, has nothing to fear from revolutionary propaganda. Her landless proletariat is inconsiderable, and the communal system ensures the cultivation of her land when most of her ablebodied population shall have been summoned to the colours. But in Germany, Austria, and France, where from thirty-eight per cent. to forty-nine per cent. of the agriculturists must serve in the ranks, the fields will remain uncultivated, and the population which, even in times of peace, is largely dependent on foreign supplies, must starve.

M. Bloch declares that the military profession has declined as a source of honour, and is now regarded as an arduous and thankless occupation by soldiers themselves. The modern officer is the worst remunerated of all men considering the educational qualifications which are demanded of him, and the tedious duties he has to perform. It is true that these drawbacks existed in the past; but they were counterbalanced by the glamour of a life of action and the consideration given to fightingmen in society. The modern soldier gets neither glory nor profit. Few believe in the possibility of war and none desire it. For the first operation in every battle will be the killing off of the officers. M. Bloch, who has obtained the views of many officers of different nationalities, found a general conviction that few would escape. With a smokeless field of battle, modern accuracy of fire, the necessity for showing example to the rank and file, and the rule of killing off all the officers first, there is

little chance of any returning home uninjured.



Photograth by L. Forbech.]

MR. LUND.

(President of the Interparliamentary Conference.)

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THE TOPIC OF THE MONTH.

A PLEA FOR INTERNATIONAL PICNICS.

INTRODUCTORY.

THE real Topic of the Month is, of course, the Dreyfus case; but this is dealt with in the Character Sketch. The second Topic is the effort which the Jingoes have been making to force on an utterly unjustifiable war with the Transvaal. Nothing fresh, however, has happened in relation to that Topic within the last month. We have only a more clear and discreditable manifestation of the determination of our war party to force on hostilities at any cost, and we have at the same time a welcome demonstration of the anxiety of the Dutch of South Africa, both in the Transvaal and outside, to make such concessions as are necessary to maintain peace and secure tranquillity in South Africa. But over and above the political topics of the day there has been, as there always is in August, but more especially in such a hot month as that through which which we have just emerged, the great topic of holiday-making. Everyone who can go has gone out of town, political life is entirely suspended, and editors and legislators, who are for the rest of the year employed in manufacturing copy or making material for the same, are scattered throughout the pleasure resorts of Europe, endeavouring to think of anything in the world excepting the Topics of the Month. It may not, therefore, be altogether unseasonable if as the Topic of the Month I were to deal with one notable incident which took place early in the month, not on account of its intrinsic importance, but for the suggestion it affords as to what might be done in the future.

Some years ago in this REVIEW I began a series of articles on "The Wasted Wealth of King Demos," a series the publication of which has been suspended. The title at least suggests that King Demos has many wasted opportunities as well as much wasted wealth, and one of the opportunities which he wastes is the use of the ordinary simple, time-honoured rites of hospitality as a means of good fellowship and keeping on good terms with his neighbours. Hitherto, the rites of international hospitality have been almost entirely confined to monarchs. Emperors and kings, princes and grand dukes have in every age known the advantage of keeping up the practice of neighbourly calls. No year passes without one or more notable visit by a crowned head to a brother sovereign. It is idle to say that these visits are mere matters of ceremony, signifying nothing, they form an essential part of the mechanism of modern government. No doubt on many occasions the Kaiser, Tsar or king may not enter into any treaties or develop any change of policy when they pay the visits which are so diligently chronicled in the newspapers, but they may be none the less useful on that ground. It is essential that the ruler of a modern State should be in more or less personal and sympathetic touch with his friends and neighbours. Not all the apparatus of telegrams, telephones, ambassadors and special plenipotentiaries can do away with the need of personal acquaintance. But although this principle is recognised by emperors and sovereigns, the representatives of King Demos have never taken it to heart. Even in England, where we have the advantage of a monarchy as well as parliamentary institutions, the example of our own Sovereign has failed hitherto to impress this

truth upon the minds of our people. Nevertheless I make bold to say that the time is coming, if it is not even now at our doors, when the House of Commons will consider the making of due provision for the exercise of the rites of international hospitality as one of the duties of the State which should not be confined to the visits of Shahs, Ameers, and Sultans. In other words, as kings entertain kings, so should the elected representatives of the people show hospitality to each other. Parliaments should entertain Parliaments, members of Reichstags and Chambers of Deputies should meet on the same friendly footing round the hospitable board as the sovereigns whose power they have largely inherited. This is no Utopian dream. A beginning has already been made towards its realisation, and it is because the time seems peculiarly propitious for such a development that I devote these pages to a special appeal to all those who may be regarded as leaders of public opinion in this country and on the Continent in order to give greater development to a germ which has already given good promise of vigorous

There is a danger that a certain austere school among the representatives of the people may resent an appeal to the pleasures of the table as unworthy the high standard of virtue which should be maintained by civilised men. Nevertheless, such pedants of political purism will do well to consider what happened at the Hague. There were representatives gathered together expressly for the purpose of arriving at a friendly solution of the great problems endangering peace. They were well-disposed, and by common consent there never was any assemblage of diplomatists gathered together in Europe where the element of personal jealousy and national rivalry was so conspicuously absent. Nevertheless, it is a fact that the Conference at the Hague would never have arrived at a satisfactory result but for the fact that the delegates were constantly meeting each other at luncheon and at dinner. Not only was the mid-day meal provided for the members of the Conference by the hospitality of the Dutch Government at the Huis ten Bosch, but one at least of the delegations made a special point of utilising the rites of hospitality as a means of overcoming differences which threatened to render their deliberations abortive. Whenever a very knotty question was coming on, this delegation was in the habit of inviting those members of the Conference whose opposition was regarded as most dangerous to lunch or to dine, and it was invariably found that when people were eating and drinking and smoking together they were in a much better mood to appreciate the virtues of a compromise than they were when assembled in the committee-room. All people, plenipotentiaries included, are very human, and food and drink have been recognised from time immemorial to be potent contributors to the development of friendly intercourse. Everyone recognises this in private life. Why should we any longer refuse to recognise it in the affairs of nations?

The need for introducing something of this element into the relations of peoples led to the formation some years ago of the Interparliamentary Conference which in the first days of August assembled in the city of Christiania. The meeting was one of the most successful of those

which have been held since the formation of the Conference, and deserves a little more than a passing notice. It may be regarded as one of the most notable incidents of the holiday season, and although the cynic may sneer at the Conference at Christiania as little more than an international picnic and cosmopolitan junketing party, it is precisely because it was both an international picnic and a junketing party that it supplies such an opportune text for the preceding observations.

I.-FROM THE HAGUE TO CHRISTIANIA.

It was when I was lunching with Mr. Konow, one of the Norwegian delegates at the Hague, that the suggestion was first made that I should attend the meeting at Christiania. Mr. Konow, himself a leading member of the Interparliamentary Couference, strongly pressed upon me the importance of going to Christiania in order to report what had been done at the Hague. He said that there was some reason to fear that some members of the Conference might be imperfectly informed as to what had been done, and that it was extremely important that some one should be there who could explain matters. At that time there was some hope that M. Descamps and M. Beernaert might have been able to go, but when the Conforence did not rise until July 29th it was evident that the Belgian delegates could not fulfil their original intentions. Affairs in Belgium were too serious, a ministerial crisis was brewing, and both M. Beernaert and M. Descamps were more needed at Brussels than they were at Christiania. Hence it came to pass that although not a member of the Conference-for no one can belong to it who has not held a seat at one time or another in some parliament-I was despatched as the only available messenger to bring the good news from the Hague to Christiania.

The journey from the capital of the Low Countries to the capital of the Scandinavian Highlands takes two days. In my case it unfortunately was lengthened by a blunder in taking the wrong train at Copenhagen; so that, although I left the Hague on Sunday night, I did not arrive at Christiania till Wednesday night, and missed the opening meeting of the Conference. The journey from the Hague to Hamburg calls for no notice. The country is flat and uninteresting, but after leaving Hamburg the real pleasure of the journey begins. From Hamburg to Kiel the line runs through a prettily wooded country, and the sea voyage from Kiel to Korsor is a welcome break when you can leave the cars and enjoy a sea breeze on a steamer which very seldom passes out of sight of land. From Korsor to Copenhagen is a run of two hours, and as in my case I was put on board the wrong train and went towards Berlin instead of Christiania, I traversed the whole of the island from north to

south as well as from east to west. Denmark from a democratic point of view is one of the most interesting, if not the most interesting country in the world. At the time of my journey the little kingdom was witnessing the closing scenes of a great strike, which had lasted from the last week in May until the beginningof August. It was a great strike, and ought to have been watched by the press of the world with somewhat the same minute attention which is paid, let us say, to a frontier war. Capital and labour, organised to a point far in advance of anything that exists in Great Britain, challenged each other to a trial of strength. There is no necessity here for entering into the merits of the original dispute. Each side was thoroughly convinced that the issue justified a cessation of industry which led to two months' idleness on the part of 40,000 workmen. The

population of Denmark is only 2,400,000, or about one twelfth of that of England. A strike of the same dimensions in this country would have involved a lock-out of half a million of men. In essence it resembled somewhat the old quarrel that was fought out in this country between the engineers and their employers. On one side it was believed that capital was striking at the existence and authority of the trade unions. On the other side it was asserted not less loudly that the unions were practically aiming at the destruction of the authority of the captains of industry. That is to say, the employers were no longer to be free to decide how many men they were to employ at a time on any specific job, and in other ways the indispensable liberty of the directing head was curtailed. Hence the great strike, which, after two months' privation and loss, was ended by a compromise in which both parties consider that they have

gained results well worth the struggle.

The exact question at issue is of much less importance in the eyes of the outsider than the method in which the struggle was fought out. The dispute in Denmark may be regarded as marking a very high standard in industrial war. There were forty thousand men on strike, or locked out, chiefly in and about Copenhagen, yet there was not a single case of violence of any kind reported by the police, nor was the percentage of cases of drunkenness and disorder higher than that of a normal season of industry. In fact, the whole cost of maintaining the forty thousand out of work was borne either by the men themselves, their unions, or their sympathisers. The presence of this vast mass of unemployed did not increase by a single farthing the charge upon the poor rates of the city. Precedents for this may be cited in the case of English industrial disputes. But what was quite new and original was the use which was made by the men on strike of their leisure. Usually in this country when workmen are either on strike or locked out the very last thing that they think of doing is utilising their period of enforced leisure by intellectual study. In Copenhagen, however, the fact that forty thousand men were left with the whole working day on their hands without any occupation suggested the opportunity of utilising their leisure for purposes of study. Denmark has long been famous for the fraternal feeling which exists between all classes, and not less famous for the vigorous and successful efforts which have been made by the university for the purpose of raising the popular level of intelligence. Hence it is not very surprising, although it is very gratifying to know that shortly after the dispute broke out a series of what we would call University Extension Lectures were organised in the halls of Copenhagen, which were attended by the men on strike. These lectures were supplemented by visits which were paid to the museums and at collections of the capital under the guidance of qualified students. Thus the two months' cessation of manual labour was utilised so as to afford the workmen an opportunity for mental culture such as they would never otherwise have enjoyed.

Leaving Copenhagen, which is afflicted with a plague of rats, which even the slaughter of ten thousand a week seems unable to abate, the train carried us along the Sound northward to Elsinore. It rather jars upon the traveller to find the scene of Hamlet's midnight interviews with the ghost resonant with the clang of hammers, for Elsinore is now a great shipbuilding port, and the castle is quite dwarfed by the great iron hulls which are growing up on the adjacent stocks. I crossed the Sound fast asleep in the Swedish sleeping carriage, which was

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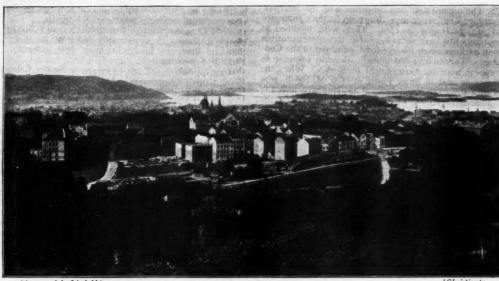
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Photograph by Lindahl. PANORAMIC VIEW OF CHRISTIANIA FROM ST. HAUSHAUGEN.

taken aboard the ferry boat with so little disturbance that I never woke until I found myself close to the town of Gothenburg, where we breakfasted, changed carriages, and took the train for Christiania. The railway journey from Gothenburg to Christiania runs through a beautiful mountainous country closely resembling that of Scotland, only that there are more lakes on either side of the railway in Scandinavia. The population is sparse, for the line runs mostly through forests and along by the edge of lakes shining bright and blue in the sunshine. Close by the invisible frontier which divides Norway from Sweden we dined. Here it was I had my first experience of the primitive Norwegian hospitality. You pay a couple of shillings for your dinner, and on entering the restaurant are allowed to help yourself to everything that is going. The soup and fish and meat and sweets all stand together on a great central table, from which you can help yourself in such order as may seem good in your own eyes. Waiters are regarded as superfluous in Swedish railway restaurants, and there is a certain rough and ready ease about the arrangement which is totally different from that which prevails in any other railway restaurant in the world. Here we first came across the red and white wild strawberries, served with abundance of milk, and here also they supplied coffee without making an extra charge, a custom which might be imitated nearer home. At last, towards the close of a long, hot day, the train began to skirt the edge of the fiord upon which Christiania stands, A few minutes more and we are at the station, in time to reach the Victoria Hotel just as the last of the invited guests were taking carriage for the Prime Minister's banquetthe first of a series of entertainments with which Norway welcomed her visitors from afar.

II.—THE INTERPARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE.

The Interparliamentary Conference, which met this year at Christiania, owes its origin to Mr. W. R. Cremer,

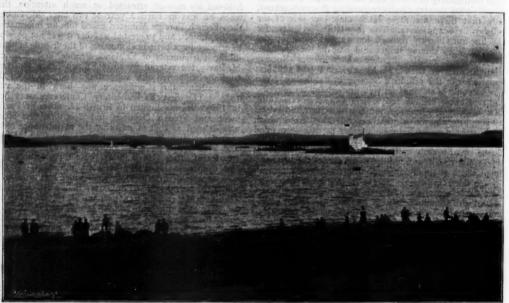
whose services on behalf of international arbitration have never been adequately recognised, least of all by his own countrymen. Mr. Cremer some years ago visited Washington as an emissary from the friends of arbitration in the British Parliament. The good results which followed his mission attracted so much attention, that when he was in Paris a year or two later, M. Goblet, then French Foreign Minister, asked him for information on the subject, and suggested whether it was not possible to arrange for a periodical meeting of the friends of peace in the Parliaments of England, France, and America. M. Passy, the veteran friend of French peace societies, cordially supported this suggestion; and as a result the Interparliamentary Conference was born in the year 1888. The first Parliamentary Conference was held in 1889. It was limited to British Members of Parliament and French Deputies and Senators. Its object was defined as that of ensuring the maintenance of the peaceful relations between Great Britain, the United States and France, and its further object was the preparation of treaties of arbitration between these three nations. At this Conference M. Passy presided, and seven countries were represented. In 1890 the Conference met in London, under the presidency of Lord Herschell, when the representatives of eleven different parliaments met together, and in 1891, when the third Conference was held in Rome, no fewer than seventeen States were represented. That is the highest number that has ever been represented until this year at Christiania, when eighteen different parliamentary groups assembled under the presidency of Mr. John Lund. The essential principle of the Interparliamentary Conference is that it is a conference of persons who have been or who are members of the legislatures of the different States to which they belong. No one is eligible to belong to an interparliamentary group if he is not in favour of international arbitration, and is willing to use his influence in the assembly to which he belongs for the purpose of promoting international arbitration, and securing the extension of the domain of international

law. The organisation and constitution of the Interparliamentary Conference were drawn up at the Conference held at the Hague in 1894. They were modified at Christiania this year so as to enable the representatives of non-parliamentary Powers to be admitted to the Conference. This change was brought about in response to an appeal from the Government of Russia. When the Conference met in Buda Pesth in 1896, M. Basili, who was then Russian Consul-General in Hungary, asked to be allowed to attend, which raised a difficulty, for the Conference was exclusively composed of representatives of the parliaments of the world, and as Russia had no parliament his application could not be acceded to. He was however allowed to be present at the Conference, and it was largely due to the impression produced upon his mind that he brought the subject of arbitration and diminution of armaments before the attention, first of Prince Lobanoff, and then of Count Muravieff when he was promoted to the Russian Foreign Office. At Christiania it was decided to allow representatives of non-parliamentary Powers to become members of the Conference if they had credentials from their Governments. Each parliamentary group organises itself as it pleases in its own country, but the associated groups meeting together at the Conference have established a central bureau at Berne, whose duty it is to make arrangements for the summoning of the annual Conference, and generally to serve as a medium of intercommunication between the various parliamentary groups through the rest of the year when the Conference is not in session. The following is a list of the places where the Interparliamentary Conference has held its sittings, the number of countries represented, and the presidents :-

Date.	Place.				Countries r.presented.					Presidents.		
1889		Paris				6				M. Passy.		
1890		London				11				Lord Herschell.		
1891		Rome				17				M. Biancheri.		
1892		Berne				12				Dr. Gobat.		
1893	No	Conference.										
1894		Hague				15				Senator Rahusen.		
		Brussels				14				M. Descamps.		
1896		Buda Pesth				15				M. von Szilagyi.		
		Brussels								M. Beernaert.		
1898	No	Conference.										
1899		Christiania			6	,18				M. Lund.		

It will be seen that the Conference has met every year with the exception of 1893 and 1898. In 1893 there was no Conference because a political crisis had broken out in Norway which rendered it impossible to meet as was intended at Christiania. In 1898 it was proposed to meet in Lisbon, but when the date was fixed it was found that so very few members could atter d the Conference that it was declared off. It was therefore only the ninth Conference which was held at Christiania this year, and it was the first time the members had assembled for two years. The following is a list of the parliamentary states which were represented at Christiania, together with the number of members who were present:—

Austria .			15	Norway		47
Belgium				Portugal		2
Denmark				Roumania		12
France .			17	Servia		2
Germany			50	Spain		1
Greece .			3	Sweden		19
Great Brit				Switzerland		2
Hungary			30	The Netherlands		
Italy .			32	United States .		



Photograph by Worm-Petersen.]

(Christiania

THE MEMBERS OF THE NINTH INTERPARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE COMING UP THE CHRISTIANIA FIORD ESCORTED BY NORWEGIAN MEN-OF-WAR.

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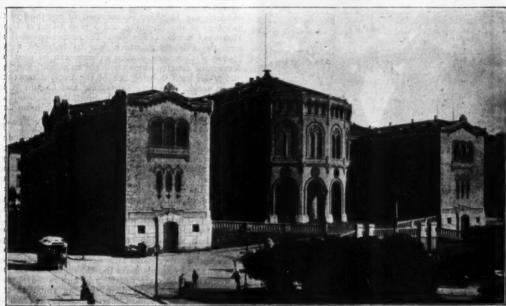
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The figures are not quite correct. There were about three hundred members from all nations assembled in the Storthing. These three hundred members were in many cases accompanied by their wives. Possibly onethird of them had either wives, or sisters, or daughters travelling with them. England was very inadequately represented at Christiania. Parliament was still sitting. the position of affairs in the Transvaal did not seem at all calculated to encourage members to leave St. Stephens to attend an Interparliamentary Conference on the Continent, and hence there was a mere handful of the English parliamentary group, which at one time had as many as one hundred and seventy members. The Hon. Philip Stanhope, who has been one of the most indefatigable members of the Conference since its foundation, was there; so was Mr. Burt. Mr. Cremer, Mr. Agg Gardner, and Mr. Byles represented the ex-M.P. contingent; while

group, but by the whole parliament and people of Norway. can only hope that when the Conference meets in London, as it ought to do in 1901, its reception will be as thoroughly national as that which the Norwegians gave to the Conference in 1899. The committee of organisation includes the Ministers of Public Works, the Director General of the Norwegian Railways, of the Mail Steamships, and various other representative persons who were able to place the whole disposal of the resources of Christiania and of the Storthing at the disposal of their guests. Christiania is splendidly situated at the head of a beautiful fiord which is the ocean vestibule of the Most of the Continental de'egates arrived by steamer from Copenhagen. When their coming was signalled, the President of the Conference, Mr. John Lund, accompanied by all the officials and members of the Storthing as well as by those other members of the



THE STORTHINGIT, CHRISTIANIA: NORWEGIAN PARLIAMENT HOUSE.

among the members present were Mr. John Lough, Dr. Clark, Mr. John Wilson, and Mr. Schwann.

III.—NORWEGIAN HOSPITALITY.

The great feature of the Conference was not its political resolutions or the alterations which it made in its organisation. Its essential characteristic was the opportunity which it afforded for the exercise of the rites of hospitality on an international scale. The Conference has been entertained royally in many capitals, but nowhere with more cordiality and hospitality than at Christiania. The Storthing voted £2,000 for the purpose of making provision for the reception of the guests. Mr. John Lund, President of the Lagthing, and his fellow presidents of the Storthing and Odelsthing, formed the bureau of the Norwegian Parliamentary group, and from first to last every member of the Conference was made to feel that he was being received not by a parliamentary

Conference who had already assembled, steamed down the fiord in gaily decorated steamships to meet their expected guests. But they did not go alone. To the unutterable scandal of some Conservative old fogies the whole Norwegian fleet was directed to accompany the president. It was not a large fleet. There was a battleship, a cruiser, and a gunboat, but it sufficed to add the missing element to the official reception of the Storthing. When the Danish steamship hove in sight and greetings were exchanged, a royal salute was fired from the warships, and the members of the Interparliamentary Conference found themselves received with more cannon thunder than has ever been spent in welcoming the emissaries of peace. Mr. Baijer, the President of the Danish Peace Society, one of the delegates at the Conference, was much too austere a man to tolerate the use of ironclads even for the purpose of welcoming an Interparliamentary Conference. He therefore travelled overland, and reached

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Photograph by Szacinski.]

[Christiania.

MR. STEEN.

(Norwegian P.ine Minister.)

Christiania by rail without being insulted by the roar of cannon. The rest of the delegates, however, liked it extremely, and one of them was heard to declare that it was the first time an ironclad was ever put to any good use in the world. The delegates in the steamer were then escorted by the Norwegian steamer and the ironclads up the ford. When they landed the whole garrison of the capital was under arms to receive them. Every street blazed with bunting, and an enormous multitude assembled to witness their arrival, and they were escorted through the streets to the Storthing by cheering thousands. Everything was done that could be done to make every visitor feel not only that he was at home, but that he was an honoured and welcome guest in the capital of Norway.

In the evening of their arrival the members of the Conference and all those who accompanied them, including Baron and Baroness Suttner, M. Bloch and others, were officially welcomed at a concert given in their

honour in the park of St. Haushaugen.

The next day the Conference was formally opened by the Norwegian Prime Minister, Mr. Steen, who afterwards cntertained the members at dinner. Mr. Steen, the Prime Minister, is the head of the Liberals, who have for some time been waging a not unsuccessful campaign in favour of a further recognition of the right of Norway to an

independent national existence.

The flag question is still under discussion; the consular question will probably be arranged, although it is rather difficult, and makes considerable havoc with recognised traditions for two consuls to be appointed in each port—one for Norway and one for Sweden. Norway having more than double the shipping of Sweden, feels that she has a claim to have her own consuls at seaports visited by vessels flying the Norwegian flag. The question is one for arrangement, and Mr. Steen and his followers in the Storthing are evidently determined to lose no chance of securing a decision in their favour.

But the man who was the heart and soul of the Conference was not Mr. Steen, the Prime Minister, but Mr. John Lund, the President of the Lagthing. The Norwegian Parliament consists of a single chamber called the Storthing, which divides itself for purposes of legislation and administration into two parts, the smaller of which, the Lagthing, is composed of one-third of the members of the Storthing, and acts as a kind of Upper House or Chamber of Revision. The remaining two-thirds form the Odelsthing, which may be regarded as the House of Commons, if such a phrase can be used in a democratic country which abolished its nobility long ago, and prides itself in being one of the freest democracies in the world. When the Odelsthing and Lagthing differ on any point, they reunite in Storthing, a two-thirds majority of which decides the point. Mr. John Lund was President of the Lagthing, and he was also President of the Interparliamentary Conference. Lund is a shipowner and merchant who has done a good deal in the way of developing the oversea trade of Norway. He was for many years Mayor of Bergen, which town he has represented in the Storthing for fifteen years, and is one of the most energetic and uncompromising of the Norwegian patriots. He is chairman of the Parliamentary Railway Committee, and has done good service in making the railway from Bergen to Christiania, which in five or six years will be ready for opening. When that time comes they hope for a daily steamship communication between Bergen and Newcastle. In old days Mr. Lund would have been described as a veritable steam-engine in breeches, but modern improvements make the old simile obsolete, and it would be more correct to describe him as a dynamo in broadcloth. Never was there such an embodiment of inexhaustible and almost feverish energy. From the first thing in the morning to the last thing at night he was always "on the go," working off an amount of human vitality perfectly frightful to contemplate. But even then he was not satisfied. "If only I could sleep," he explained, "I would be a giant," and this we could well imagine, for three hours of drowsy stupor which has often to be artificially induced is all the rest he can obtain out of the twenty-four. It was worth going to Christiania if for no other purpose than to meet Mr. Lund, whose effervescing energy, exceptional spirits and imperturbable good humour enabled him to permeate the whole of the Conference, making every member feel that he had in his president a kind host and a personal

The arrangements for the Conference were splendidly elaborated to the smallest detail. The Norwegian Parliament House was handed over with all its appurtenances to the members of the interparliamentary groups for their use. An admirable guide, copiously illustrated with portraits of the leading members of the Conference, was printed in French and Norwegian and distributed to

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all the members. Never was there a more lavish use of the printing press for the purpose of distributing information, so as to enable every one to make their way about and to understand perfectly what was going on. Mr. Lund is the author of a popular history of Norway, a copy of which was given to every member as one of the contents of the portfolio, which contained among other things an admir-able, large size map of Norway. Almost every want was anticipated down to a time table of the Norwegian railways, and a directory to the best hotels in Christiania. The organisation committee arranged for the reception and the housing of the delegates, and the Norwegian, Swedish and Danish railways carried them free of expense over the whole of their lines, and even conveyed the wives of members at a considerably reduced tariff. Coloured maps were issued, which I regret I cannot reproduce here, showing the railway routes by which members should travel from the uttermost ends of the Continent and converge upon Christiania. Christiania, indeed, became for a moment the centre of Europe, and showed itself not unworthy of its distinguished position.

A good deal of curiosity had been expressed as to the method in which Mr. Nobel's famous legacy was to be dealt with. Dr. Nobel, of dynamite celebrity, left his fortune for public use, and one object to which the interest on the capital was to be devoted was the awarding of a lump sum to the person who had done the most to promote the cause of peace. It will be seen from the following extract from the report of the Norwegian delegation that the distribution of the Nobel bequest is postponed until 1901:—

This prize is to be awarded him or her that has laboured most, or in the best manner, to create a fraternal feeling among the peoples, who has laboured to abolish or to decrease standing armies, and to form or spread peace congresses. The awarding of this last prize rests with five men or women, elected by the Norwegian Storthing, and who may reside in Norway or abroad.

Every year a prize is to be awarded for the best work on natural philosophy, on chemistry, on physiology or on medicine,

and for the best literary work published during the year. In order to make this feasible it has proved absolutely indispensable for the scientific institutions in Sweden to get the necessary assistance in this complicated task. In consequence of this it has been resolved to found, in the said four branches, so-called Nobel Institutes, to which every year one-fourth of the proceeds of the property will be employed, besides which, to start with, an amount of Kr. 300,000,00 will be allotted to each of the four Institutes. These Institutes being first of all necessary for the reason mentioned, it has also been resolved to develop not only these, but also the thought underlying the will of Nobel, by making these Institutes purely scientific establishments, where native as well as foreign scientists may labour in the spheres of natural philosophy, chemistry, physiology, etc.

In consequence of this it has also as regards the fifth group, that of peace, been thought desirable to make provisions somewhat similar to those mentioned. These will very likely be framed next winter, and laid before the Norwegian Storthing for their approval.

It has been thought that also, as regards the cause of peace, a Nobel Institute ought to be established here in Christiania, in the same manner as mentioned above, with a capital of Kr. 300,000.00 and with an annual subsidy of one-frurth of what devolves on this group, i.e., something like Kr. 50,000.00 a year. The primary object of this Nobel Institute would be in accordance with the provisions in the will of Dr. Nobel, viz., to labour for the creating of a fraternal feeling among the peoples. It has been thought this might best be done in this manner, that the Institute be made a central establishment for the study and scientific treatment and exposition of international law. Old and young scientists of every nationality would be admitted to this Institute and be assisted by the same in their inquiries, in writing their works, and in giving their lectures.

The first Nobel prize will be awarded in the year 1901, simultaneously with the founding of the Nobel Institute I have been referring to. The awarding of the prize will take place on December 10th, the date of Mr. Nobel's death, and he, or she, who during the immediately preceding years has done most for the brotherhood of the nations, will then get a prize of Kr. 150,000.00 together with a diploma, and a gold medal bearing the portrait of the testator.

Who will be selected as the first recipient of the Nobel peace bequest is not known. When the subject was first mooted the names of M. Passy, Mr. Cremer, and Baroness Suttner were mentioned as the most likely favourites, but as it will be seen the whole subject is still in abeyance till 1901.

The business of the Conference was chiefly social, as befits an occasion of international hospitality.

On Tuesday night a concert in the park, on Wednesday a dinner at the Prime Minister's, paved the way for the third great social function, given by the municipality of Christiania to the Conference on Thursday night. Those who are most familiar with civic festivities in the city of London would be the most surprised by the pleasant surprise which was prepared by the municipality of Christiania. Instead of meeting in the city they provided from 100 to 150 carriages and pairs to convey the members to a restaurant at Frognersveteren, some five or six miles from the town on one of the wooded heights, whence a magnificent view was obtained of the city of Christiania and the fiord on which it stands. It



Photograph by Worm-Petersen.]

Christiania.

THE OPENING OF THE CONFERENCE IN THE STORTHING BY MR. STEEN.

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was a picnic on a mountain top, and young and old heartily threw themselves into the enjoyment of the party. In the interior of the banqueting hall waiters were provided in accordance with convention, but outside in the annexes the guests helped themselves in Norwegian fashion, and the fun was fast and furious. After the dinner was over the Mayor of Christiania, speaking in admirable English, proposed the health of the Conference, to which Mr. Stanhope replied on behalf of the English delegation. Then there was a little more speaking, but the company very soon adjourned to smoke over their coffee at the adjoining chalet. The scene was most picturesque. The day lingers long in these northern latitudes, and it was still a clear pleasant twilight when the long procession of carriages climbed down the moun-

tain side and conveyed us home.

The following night we had another great function in the shape of a dinner given by the Norwegian Parliamentary group to the members of the Conference in the Masonic Hall, which is one of the most remarkable buildings in Europe. Freemasonry, indeed, must flourish in Christiania for the brotherhood to be able to rear and to use so stately a pile of masonry. The spacious dining hall was crowded, the music was varied and choice, but the great attraction of the banquet was the presence of Mr. Björnstjerne Björnson, who was the most conspicuous figure at the head of the table. Mr. Björnson, although nearing seventy, retains all the vigour and fervour of youth. He spoke with immense vehemence, and with a voice which hurtled down the tables to the extremity of the room, evoking from time to time enthusiastic cheers. He was the only speaker who had a chance. The only custom in Norway which is distinctly bad is that by which they begin public speaking before the dinner is half finished. The result is a very disagreeable dilemma. eating is suspended, in which case the dinner gets cold, or the speaking is inaudible owing to the clatter of knives and forks. After Mr. Björnson had delivered his speech in comparative quiet, Dr. Barth, of the Nation, one of the most influential of the German members, delivered his speech, which, although audible at first, was towards the close a matter of dumb show for all those who were not immediately within range of his powerful voice. After Dr. Barth things went from bad to worse. Count Apponyi, one of the tallest, handsomest, and most eloquent members from Hungary, was heard with difficulty. The climax, however, was not reached until, at the suggestion of some English friends, the President called upon me to speak. At least one-half of those who were present could not understand one word of English, and at least two-thirds were absolutely out of earshot; therefore they went on talking and eating regardless of loud cries of order. I stood silent and motionless, awaiting an opportunity, when a German delegate at the far end of the room sprang upon the table with a carving knife in his hand and began a vehement oration in fluent and somewhat strident German. I sat down and waited with amusement to see what would happen. On went the German, brandishing his carving knife as if it were a dagger, getting cheers from a few who were near enough to hear what he was saying, and being mistaken by many for Mr. Stead, the fluency and accuracy of whose German excited some remark! At last, in obedience to a peremptory summons from the chair, I went to the head of the table and stood in front of Mr. Björnson while some kind friend got hold of the carving-knife orator by the coat-tails and hauled him to the ground. In the momentary lull I succeeded in uttering one sentence, which was that I had never been

accustomed to speak in a bear-garden, and that I certainly was not going to begin in Norway. Then the uproar broke out again, and, after uttering a sentence which Mr. Björnson told me he could not hear a word of although he stood immediately behind me, I sat down. After this it might have been hoped that we could have finished our dinner in quiet, but speeches followed in continuous succession. One good man whose heroism deserves note had his speech written out, and read it in a stentorian voice in the midst of a perfect babel of sound. Nobody heard a syllable, not even those in front of him, but we could see at intervals for about a quarter of an hour this worthy orator gesticulating with one hand and holding his notes with the other. On one occasion he lost his place, but, nothing daunted, he turned over the leaves again and started afresh. What he said and of what he was speaking no one knows. We began to understand how it was that the old Vikings used to kill missionaries who attempted to preach to them during their meals by hurling beef bones at their heads. It is a pity that the martyrdom of the missionaries did not lead to the relegation of speaking until after dinner-time. At last the banquet ended, and we all streamed out into the reception and smoking rooms, where we had music and singing, cigars and gossip in a dozen languages upon all subjects under heaven. Mr. and Mrs. Björnson were the observed of all observers. Mr. Ibsen, copiously decorated, was a conspicuous figure at the Prime Minister's banquet, but he was not present at the Freemasons' Hall. His son was there, and also a son of Mr. Björnson, who has just returned from China, and was full of interesting talk concerning the progress of events in that great empire. A workmen's chorus came in and sang Norwegian national songs, finishing up with Mr. Björnson's national anthem. Everything was homely and informal, and ample opportunity was afforded the delegates of the various nations meeting each other and talking over the difficulties which divide nations, or, still better, upon those common interests and objects which unite them. It was well on to midnight before the Masonic Hall was cleared of the last lingering guests.

We had to be up betimes next day, for on Saturday the excursion to Skien, the birthplace of Ibsen, started at seven, and we had a long day before us. A special excursion train ran from Christiania through Drammen, and then across a delightfully wooded country through which beautiful views of the fiords were caught from time to time on one side, while on the other the line ran for miles and miles past the edge of lovely lakes. Skien, which curiously resembles Lucerne, both in its church, its quay, and its location, was en fête to receive us. The Municipality entertained us to a luncheon in the civic buildings, when we had music, playing the various national hymns, "Rule Britannia" this time not taking the place of "God Save the Queen," and the "Wacht am Rhein " and the " Marseillaise " being played alternately in honour of Germany and France. After luncheon we hurried down to the wharf, where two steamers were lying to take us up the canal to see somewhat of the beauties of the Norwegian waterfalls, and the triumphs of Norwegian engineering. The boats were rather crowded. On one of them there was a band of music which played at intervals various national airs. It was a splendid day. It would have been rather hot had we not been on the water. We passed every now and then through dark gorges, partly artificial and partly natural, where the steamers were hoisted as by gigantic steps and stairs from one lock to another, until at last we found ourselves nearly two hundred feet above the

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PEDRELANDSSANG.

"Ja vi elsker dette Landet"

af Björnstjerne Björnson



THE NORWEGIAN NATIONAL ANTHEM.

level of the sea. Seldom has there been a pleasanter excursion, or one in which everything combined better to increase the pleasure of the excursionists. At the great series of locks, which in rapid succession lifted the steamers a hundred feet, the spectacle of a huge steamer standing as it were half-way upstairs, above our heads, was unique, and added to the attraction of a scene which in natural beauty left nothing to be desired. The thunder of the waterfalls and the foam of the torrent as it hurled itself upon the rocks at the foot of the precipitous gorge reminded me of Niagara. The volume of water was no doubt much less; but I cannot convey the impression produced by the Norwegian falls better than by saying that it reminded me of Niagara, and did not suggest

beverages on board the steamer. It was getting late, and even the summer day in Norway failed to hold out until we reached Skien. The sky was bright with stars when we passed through the last electric-lighted lock, which heralded our approach to Skien. It was midnight before we disembarked. All the town seemed to be waiting on the quay to receive us. After this those who were not dead-tired made their way to the church, where an audience of several hundreds listened to an organ recital by a famous local organist, after which, about one o'clock, we all went to bed. Next morning the steamer went back to Christiania, taking the whole company back by water. The excursionists stopped at Larvig, where there was a dinner at which an American delegate



Photograph by Worm-Petersen.]

CARRIAGES OF THE MEMBERS AT THE SUMMIT, FROGNERSVETEREN.

Christiania.

disparaging comparisons. At this waterfall we stopped, and, as the day was hot, there was an extensive consumption of beverages, but no food, which was reserved until the homeward journey. We then began a series of outdoor speeches, in which everybody proposed everybody else's health; then the Norwegian National Hymn was played, and played again and cheered; then we had eloquence in German and in French, with occasional interludes in English, every one doing his best to say the pleasantest things he could think of-the guests in honour of their hosts, and the hosts in honour of their guests. At last, after dallying an hour in this pleasantest and most romantic of all places, the company wound their way to another waterfall, below which the steamer took them aboard, and they began the homeward journey. Sandwiches were served with tea and coffee and other

essayed to reply in German, but was requested by the Norwegians to use the language of his country, which they understood better than that of the Fatherland. It was after ten o'clock when we arrived at Christiania, thoroughly tired out, but having heartily enjoyed this excursion through a wonderland of nature. Not the least surprising thing was the vivacity of Senator Labiche, who after singing the "Marseillaise" an in-definite number of times to the accompaniment of the band, looked as gay and buoyant as Mr. Lund

Next year the Conference will meet in Paris. It is the year of the Great Exhibition, and the French Republic will no doubt do its utmost to welcome the representatives of the European parliaments with a hospitality worthy of the Third Republic. Whatever it may do, it will not

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IV.—THE RESOLUTIONS OF THE CONFERENCE.

The first day of the Conference was devoted to the delivery of speeches by the representatives of the various parliamentary groups reporting the progress made in the various countries, which, however, it is impossible even to summarise here; and the second day, after a discussion of the proposed adoption of the Swiss Military System, which was negatived, the constitution of the Interparliamentary Conference was modified, and then a very warm debate arose over some abstract resolutions proposed by a Pole, Mr. Lewakowski. This led to a considerable difference of opinion between the Germans who, as a rule, command the support of the English members, and the French, Italians, and Belgians. There was a fine feast of languages, but French and German predominated. In the end Mr. Lewakowski's proposition, amended if not revolutionised, was carried and the Conference adjourned. The third and final day of the sittings was devoted to a consideration of the work done at the Hague, and the subsequent policy of the Interparliamentary Conference. Mr. Philip Stanhope opened the proceedings by reading my Report, of which the following is a brief

I bring you glad tidings of great joy. If you did but realise the magnitude of the success which has been achieved you would be singing Te Deum Laudamus in the Cathedral, rather than discussing abstract propositions in the Storthing. For the Great Charter of the General Peace has been signed, and that which twelve months ago, as M. Descamps said, seemed to be beyond the hopes of all the Peace societies, has now been accepted by all the Powers in the world.

It is as if a miracle had been wrought before our eyes, but we are too dull to realise its significance. There may be some, even in this Interparliamentary Conference, who imagine that the Hague Conference has failed. I tell you with all earnestness that in the opinion of your members who took part in the work it was believed a success so brilliant that the triumph crowns the closing century with glory.

The Reglement Parifique of the Hague Conference is the first great International Law of Peace. It is more: it lays the foundation not only of Peace based upon Justice, it is the first direct definite step towards the Federation of Munkind

The starting-point of this new great International Charter is the formal declaration by all the Powers that henceforth they will use all their efforts to prevent war and to maintain peace. They then proceed to define the methods by which they will attempt to attain this end. [Which I then described under seven heads.]

That is the machine which the Conference at the Hague has created. It is for you to supply the steam which will make it

What our friends at the Hague bid me to say to you is this: Without your help in popularising the work which we have done in educating the peoples as to the new opportunities afforded for avoiding war, all our work will be in vain. The battle has been won. It is for you to secure the spoils.

The Conference then after debate unanimously passed the following resolutions :-

The Interparliamentary Conference having received information of the official text in the agreement, accepted by the conference at the Hague, is anxious to express immediately to His Majesty the Russian Emperor, the generous projector of this Conference, and to those princes, heads of States and Governments that have attached themselves to the Emperor, the most respectful congratulations on the excessively important and successful result which the Conference has obtained.

The Interparliamentary Conference is happy to find in it a fundamental acceptance of that scheme for the institution of an international court of arbitration which was adopted at the Conference in Brussels, 1896, and it is fully in the right to note with satisfaction that its labour has not been without utility for the resolution of the Hague Conference.

At the same time as it admits, in agreement with the President, M. de Staal, that the work of this Conference is not so perfect as we might have wished, the Conference regards it as a happy historical incident of enormous importance, and it trusts that this first step taken, the most difficult of all, together with the kind feelings of the Governments, which have found expression at the Hague on the part of most of their representatives and under the pressure of the public opinion which has been encouraged by this first result, shall secure the continued development of the new institutions.

With this aim in view, it offers its moral support, penetrated by the feeling that it is its duty to continue its work with doubled ardour after such an important result.

The Interparliamentary Conference requests its groups to

u e their influence in the promotion of the following aims:—

(1) To prevail on their Governments to attach themselves to the peace-loving and humane resolution of the Hague Conference in so far as this adhesion has not yet taken place:

(2) To encourage their Governments to conclude treaties of arbitration with as many States as possible;

(3) To support the adhesion of those lands which were not represented to the agreement which was the resu't of the Hague Conference;

(4) To bring the result of the Hagu: Conference to the knowledge of the great body of the people, with the necessary explications and appreciations.

III.

As the Conference has only just now received information of the official text of the Hague Convention, it charges its permanent officer with the preparation of resolutions which may be laid before the next Conference in respect of the Hagu: Con-

It is obvious that here is an opening which promises much useful effort. If the various groups of Deputies and Members of Parliament who are in favour of international arbitration will undertake each in his own country to carry out the propaganda of education, we have the basis of a European movement the end of which it will be difficult to foresee. At Buda-Pesth the Interparliamentary Conference passed a resolution which committed the parliamentary groups definitely to undertake an active propaganda in order to popularise arbitration. They recommended that the members of the groups should be kept in touch with one another in order the better to realise their ideals. These groups should issue information as to their objects and aims, and should address special memorials to the Governments, drawn up from the point of view of their own country, pressing for the adoption of international arbitration,

The first thing to be done is to see what material we have in each country with which to work. In England we have in the House of Commons a muster roll which at one time had 170 names, but which does not now contain so many. In the House of Lords we have none at all. Now the first thing to be done is to get the parliamentary group in this country into effective working order. One of the chief difficulties with us is the fact that the Hon. Sec., Mr. Cremer, is not a member of the House of Commons, and the work which is to be done must be done in the House. Mr. Cremer has the entry to the lobby, but he has no love for St. Stephen's until he returns to it as a full-fledged member. It might be possible for Mr. Cremer to find some young Member of Parliament who would act as his assistant secretary,

and who would also act as whip under Mr. Stanhope for the friends of international arbitration in the House of Commons. We have then to see what can be done in the way of organising a parliamentary group in the House of Lords. There are many peers who are quite as earnest in the cause of international arbitration as any members of the House of Commons, and as senators as well as deputies attend from France, so peers as well as commoners should attend from this country at the Interparliamentary Conference. It would not be necessary to have a separate secretary for each House of Parliament. One secretary would suffice, and legislators who are nobles or commoners would appear together as members of the British parliamentary group.

members of the British parliamentary group.

It is very important from the point of view of action this autumn that something should be done this month to get the parliamentary group into action. By the resolution passed at the Conference at Christiania the parliamentary group undertook to do two things: first, to press upon the Government the conclusion of as many treaties of arbitration as possible; and secondly, to make a propaganda of education among the people. The first thing to be done is to know how many members of the parliamentary group can be depended upon to carry out this resolution; secondly, what we have to do is to ask them to do it; thirdly, we have to see what can be done to recruit their numbers among the legislators who are not formally enrolled in the parliamentary group. There is, therefore, a good opening for a propaganda both among Members of Parliament and among the constituents. The way in which members of the parliamentary group can carry out the resolutions passed at Christiania is obvious. Most of them will be addressing their constituents this autumn. What could be more

valuable than that they should describe what has been done at the Hague, and ask their constituents to call upon the Government to conclude treaties of arbitration making reference to the permanent tribunal obligatory in as many instances as possible. Members of Parliament who address their constituents are often at a loss for what to say, and it would at least be a very welcome change from the dead banalities of party recrimination to set forth before their constituents the story of what has been done and what remains to be accomplished. The propaganda in the country cannot be allowed to depend solely upon the initiative of the parliamentary group, although the general direction might well be left in the capable hands of Mr. Cremer; but what we have to do is to increase the numbers of the parliamentary group. This might be done if sympathisers with the cause of arbitration in each constituency were to write to their member and ask him if he has joined this group, and if not, why not. If they did not care to write a letter, they might ask him when he addresses his constituents. By this means the subject might be brought promptly before the public, and a good deal might be done towards carrying out the project.

It may be predicted in some quarters that this involves the supersession of the Peace Societies by the Interparliamentary Conference, but this is by no means the case. No doubt for the present moment the direction of the movement would be placed in the hands of the elected representatives of the people, who are not in a position to give the most effective assistance to such a propaganda. There is no other international organisation so widely spread or so influential to whom we could so naturally entrust the direction of such a movement. The Peace



Photograph by Worm-Petersen.]

MEMBERS EN ROUTE TO THE PICNIC ON THE FROGNERSVETEREN.

[Christiania.

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wrigh the d takin perso Societies can join, and will no doubt be very glad to join in every effort that may be made to carry out the programme of the International Conference.

The Interparliamentary Conference has a great future before it. The various groups represented at Christiania are no doubt often in a state of political lethargy. They need to be energised into activity. It remains to be seen whether the definite object now placed before them to conduct a propaganda of education as to the work done at the Hague will contribute to the conversion of the parliamentary group into an effective executive engine.

It will depend very largely upon the presidents and secretaries of each group, and on them a heavy responsibility lies. It would be a great misfortune if they should neglect the present opportunity of increasing their adherents and of vindicating the efficiency of their organisation. They could do this international work better than any one else, and it would be a thousand pities if any parliamentary group has to appear in Paris next year and report that nothing has been done in the shape of popular agitation in obedience to the resolutions passed in Christiania.

FEILDEN'S MAGAZINE.

I AM delighted to welcome yet another magazine in the shape of Feilden's Magazine and World's Record of Industrial Progress. It is published at a shilling, but is sent post free for an annual subscription of ten shillings. It is capitally got up, admirably printed, and is edited by a man with a thorough grasp of the way in which such a

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Feilden's Magazine deals chiefly with the vital question of our industrial position, and compares not unfavourably with its only two competitors, the Engineering Magazine and Cassier's, both of which are of American origin. Among the special articles in the first number there is one by Sir W. H. Preece on the Engineering Conference of 1899, a copiously illustrated article on the building of the Great Central Extension Railway to London, and an admirable paper on Recent Characteristics of British Locomotive Building, from which it would seem that the new engines have practically no funnels, or such small ones as almost to escape notice. Some of the illustrations are printed in tone, and all the illustrations are good. There is no publication at present in existence which addresses itself so directly and with such practical aim to the vital question of stimulating our manufacturing and producing classes to bestir themselves in order to maintain the grievously threatened position of British industrial supremacy. Feilden's Magazine is described on its cover as "militantly British"; but it is a friendly militancy which is not in any way of the Jingo variety. I cordially wish Mr. Feilden success, and congratulate him upon having produced a magazine which is a credit to the periodicals of Great Britain.

In Justice to a Protestant Ulsterman.

In the August number of the Review of Reviews there appeared a paragraph which seemed to reflect upon the indifference of Protestant Ulster to the welfare of youth. In justice to Mr. William Johnston, M.P., of Ballykilbeg, I am glad to state that when the Bill intended to prevent the sending of young children to gaol was before the House of Commons this session, it was the personal intervention of Mr. Johnston which secured the removal of the block that otherwise would have been fatal to the passage of the measure.

In a warm appreciation of Mr. A. W. Pinero, the playwright, in *Cassell's*, his friend, Mr. M. C. Salaman, shows the dramatist as a man of most conscientious painstaking, of punctual regularity of habit, and of great personal lovableness.

The Puritan.

THE September number is a very good one. Dr. Lunn gives a vivid sketch of the Methodist Times, its inception, its success, its editor and assistant editors. He mentions that at its commencement older Methodist ministers called it "The Boy's Own Paper," while others felt sure it would be a "Hughesful" journal. Rev. Anderson Scott describes Westminster College, the Presbyterian Theological Hall transplanted to Cambridge. The illustrations suggest that Free Churches will have no reason to blush for this latest outpost of theirs in our ancient universities. Dr. McLaren, of Manchester, is the subject of an appreciation by Hugh Cameron. Rev. F. B. Meyer gives a glimpse of D. L. Moody, Northfield, and his work there. A portrait of Professor Sylvanus Thompson forms the frontispiece. Mr. Charles Sheldon's Satanic colloquies do not appear this month. Mr. Mee's estimate of the circulation of Spurgeon's sermons claims separate notice.

"A Salt-Water Number."

So the September Century styles itself, and it is fairly consistent with its title. "Sailing Alone Around the World," by the intrepid sailor himself, Joshua Slocum, forms the most interesting travel paper. This Nova Scotian by birth, now a naturalised Yankee, vivaciously describes how, in the sailing sloop Spray, he twice crossed the Atlantic in 1895. The voyage took twenty-nine days out and forty back. His chief trouble seems to have been, not the storms, but the intense solitude. He writes with warm appreciation of the hospitality he received at the Azores and from the British fleet at Gibraltar. A narrow escape from pirates was one of his many adventures. Miss Eliza R. Scidmore recounts her experiences cruising up the Yang-tse. Mr. B. E. Smith discusses with a map the many puzzling questions connected with the line in the Pacific where it has been agreed "a day is lost or gained." Mr. H. P. Whitmarsh suggests various remedies for making voyages safer on "the Atlantic speedway." Mr. John S. Sewall recounts thrilling stories of Chinese pirates and their punishment under the heading, "The Scourge of the Eastern Seas." Mr. R. S. Rantoul recalls the voyage of the *Quero*, the ship which first brought to London the news of British disaster at Concord and Lexington in 1775. Pictures and poetry are full of the wild sea wave and the briny breeze. So is the fiction. The sorrows of an American Dreyfus-Uriah Levy-are referred to elsewhere; and he was a naval hero.

LEADING ARTICLES IN THE REVIEWS.

MR. CHARLES BOOTH ON PUBLIC-HOUSE REFORM.

A SUGGESTIVE EXPERIMENT.

18 the Contemporary Review for September, Mr. Charles Booth introduces the report of an experiment in public-house management. The terms of the experiment were thus laid down:—

 That the manager's wages should be fixed independently of any increase or decrease of the quantity of alcoholic liquor sold.

2. That he should have a positive inducement to increase the sale of food and non-alcoholic drinks.

3. That there should be supervision of such a kind as to secure adherence to the regulations laid down, especially as to maintenance of order; and

4. That all articles sold should be genuine.

Five fully licensed public-houses were selected of different sizes and in neighbourhoods of different character. The managers of the houses were servants of the promoters of the experiment, with allowance for board and a fixed salary. To this was added a commission of 20 per cent. on any increase they could effect in the sale of food and non-alcoholic drinks over, and above the normal sale of such articles, which had been previously ascertained from the books relating to each business. It was a sufficient inducement to lead them to push this branch of the trade.

On the sale of tobacco, commission was allowed in some and not in other of the houses: but it made no visible difference in the sale. Managers were instructed to refrain entirely from pushing the sale of alcohol, to push the sale of food and non-intoxicants, to keep good order, to refuse drink to any one not perfectly sober, and to tamper with no articles for sale.

LARGE PROFITS ON TEETOTAL DRINKS.

In a note occurs the following statement :-

It may surprise the reader to learn that the motive of extra profit already attaches in ordinary public houses to the sale of teetotal drinks. Ginger beer, soda-water, and lemonade are all sold to yield a much larger gross profit than the average gross profit on other drinks. Ginger beer is bought at 8d. and sold at 1s. 4d. a gallon; small bottles of lemonade or sodawater cost 7½d. a dozen, and are sold for 2s.; large bottles cost 9½d. a dozen, and are sold for 3s.; so that these drinks yield profits respectively of 100, 220, and 280 per cent. These splendid returns already create a sort of automatic Gothenburg system.

THE TRADE OF AN ORDINARY PUBLIC-HOUSE.

First are offered statistics of the ordinary class of trade in a public-house used by working men. Here are the figures for a year of goods consumed in two houses, one (the "Bull") in a neighbourhood where working men live; the other (the "Fox"), also in a poor district, but in a main road, and doing a large passing trade, due to the traffic:—

	Bear.	Wines and Spirits.	Tobacco.	Food.	Testotal Drinks.	Total.
The "Bull"	1,644 55.7%	1,065 30.1%	£ 142 4·8%	£ 1.9%	£ 1.5%	£ 2,938 100%
The "Fox"	3.312. 52.4%	(? 36·1) 1,979 31·3%	4:7%	505	3.6%	6,316 100%

CHANGES DUE TO THE EXPERIMENT.

The first three months of the experiment showed a slight increase in food and teetotal drink, but not sufficient to satisfy the promoters. The managers were urged to augment the increase. It was found that there was an idea that "to sell Kop's ale would degrade the house" to the level of a cheap coffee-shop. The report proceeds:—

The experiment ran thus for a year, with the general result that the total percentages for the five houses were thus altered:

	Testotal Driaks.	Food.	Together.	Tobacco.	A!coholic D:inks.	Total.
1895	267 1·8%	£ 506 3.4%	£ 774 5·2%	£ 649 4·4 %	£ 13 293 90·4 %	£ 15,489 100 %
1896			- miner	12 76	13,005	15,695

The consumption of alcohol does not appear to have been affected by the commission. Among conclusions drawn from individual analysis are these: The least impression was made on those houses that do the poorest trade. The various results depended in each case on the manager. Hence "the public advantage depends on the personnel of the public-houses." Probably public management would ensure greater attention to the character of the managers.

A CHANGE OF TASTE NECESSARY-

Mr. Booth's prefatory comments vouch for the bona fides of the experiment. He finds the results suggestive rather than conclusive, negative perhaps more than positive. He says:—

Men drink to please themselves, and they will go where their tastes are best considered. Any new method, unless supported by a very strict monopoly, must coincide with a change of taste, if it is to bring about a change of habit. The reform of the public-house, when it comes, will most likely be a development of this character. The shape it will take will in all probability be unexpected, like the extraordinarily successful enterprise of the Aérated Bread Company in London, and that of other tea, coffee and cocoa rooms in recent years, not only in London, but throughout the country.

-AND CHANGE OF STRUCTURE.

If I may hazard so much I should say that change of character will most likely be connected with change of structure, with (e.g.) the provision of more space and comfort for the customers; accommodation for sitting, it may be, in place of standing, with more, or it might equally be with less, class distinction; but almost certainly with more consideration than is now shown for the wants of those who do not seek alcohol. This last may possibly be by separate rooms and entrances, but quite as probably by the incursions of a larger public, sweeping away all such distinctions, as has been seen with railway refreshmentrooms, which cater impartially for all wants.

EFFECT OF BONUS ON TEETOTAL DRINKS.

The public-houses experimented with being constructed and devised with a view to alcoholic profit, the experiment was "in one sense foredoomed to failure." Mr. Booth observes:—

No great revolution could possibly be effected by the mere giving of a bonus to the managers on non-alcoholic sales, and when the actual figures of these sales are compared with the experi they a notice chang

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gross amount of the alcoholic trade done on the premises experimentalised with, it will be seen how small and insignificant they are. Nevertheless the percentage of increase shown is very noticeable, and may, perhaps, point to a coming or possible change of fashion.

THE MOST POTENT ENGINE OF REFORM.

Reputable management is much to be desired as tending to improvement in every direction; and, adds Mr. Booth, "for this and other reasons we may welcome interference by the licensing authority, or experiments through the medium of municipal control, or, it may be, voluntary association." Mr. Booth goes on :-

But for persistent progress we must, I think, look mainly to a rising standard of life, the growing demands of which cannot be expressed in terms of "more grog:" and I should rely more on the elastic energy of private enterprise supplying new wants, than to any possible control by a public authority, for such a change in the habits of the people as is needed to put the love of drink in its proper place.

These conclusions on the drink question by our most eminent sociologist will doubtless be duly pondered by all social reformers, and, in especial, by temperance men.

"THE COALITION-NIGHTMARE."

"DIPLOMATICUS" in the Fortnightly turns a cold douche of commonsense on the heated alarmists who detect in the Franco-German flirtation another proof of a European coalition forming against England. heads his paper "Bergen and the Coalition-Nightmare." The latter is a phrase taken from Count Shuvaloff, who used to banter Prince Bismarck on his irrepressible cauchemar de coalitions.

TRUTH ABOUT THE FRANCO-GERMAN FLIRTATION.

The writer offers this explanation of the Kaiser's telegram to M. Loubet and of M. Delcasse's journey to St. Petersburg :-

Any one can see now that the Bergen courtesies were intended to discount the effect of General Mercier's startling deposition before the Dreyfus Court Martial. The picture—however exaggerated-of France and Germany on the brink of war in 1894, and the revelations of French military ardour against Germany supplied by the evidence of the Generals, would have created a very disagreeable impression in Europe, and would have aroused serious fears for the stability of the political situation, had not the French and German Governments wisely arranged beforehand that the world should be assured of the friendliness of their relations. The subsequent visit of M. Delcassé to St. Petersburg obviously belongs to the same order of ideas. Had the Bergen courtesies stood alone, misconceptions would certainly have been created. The visit of the French Minister for Foreign Affairs to St. Petersburg reduced the Bergen courtesies to their proper proportions. It was designed to show that nothing was changed in Europe, that the alliances were as solid and as distinct as ever, and that their main rivalry was directed to the preservation of European peace. This is the plain truth about Bergen and its St. Petersburg sequel.

The writer furthermore points out that when France, Germany, and Russia joined in intervention between China and Japan, they actually invited England to enter the coalition. In Egypt, and in South Africa, had Germany or Europe wished to act against England, there has been plenty of opportunity.

"THE SPOILT CHILD" OF EUROPE.

He grants the effusive courtesy with which the Kaiser has treated France time and again; but adds:-

That these politesses are more than neighbourly may well be granted without admitting that they show a peculiar predilection for France and a desire for her alliance. They are amply

explained by a natural wish to conciliate a sensitive neighbour in the interests of the general peace. All the Powers treat France in the same way, because she is a spoilt child with an adult's capacity for mischief, and because this fact is one of the weak spots in the European situation.

The writer argues that a Franco-German alliance is a chimera, for "the lost provinces" interpose an insuperable obstacle; for "restitution, compromise, and neutralisation are alike impossible."

ENGLAND TOO GOOD A CUSTOMER.

Yet, even were this obstacle removed, what would be the object of the suggested coalition?-

Its object, we have been plainly told, would be to avenge Fashoda, to liberate Egypt, to revive the colonial glories of Louis XIV., to give South Africa to Germany, and India to Russia; in short, to dismember the British Empire by war. When the peril is thus b'untly stated, it requires, I think, very little reflection to show that the whole thing is a monstrous delusion. No country can desire such a coalition, because, whether it succeeded or failed, it would lose infinitely more than

England, he points out, is the most valuable market in the world. No acquisition of British Colonies would compensate the Powers for the ruin of the English market. England alone takes 28 per cent. of the total exports of the five Great Powers. Of Germany the British Empire buys very nearly as much as the other four Great Powers put together buy. Of France the United Kingdom alone buys over twice as much as the other four. "British purchases from each of the two Great European alliances are much higher than those of either of the alliances from each other. The European Powers would not readily ruin their best customer."

A COALITION WHICH IS POSSIBLE.

One form of coalition has, the writer allows, been discussed frequently on the Continent, but so far without much encouragement :

It is a tariff-coalition of the Central European States against the three World-Powers-Great Britain, Russia, and the United Continental economists have been much disturbed by the fact that while these World-Powers control between them 50 per cent. of the dry surface of the globe and 35 per cent. of its population, two of them are already rigid Protectionists... Were all three Powers to become Protectionist, the Central European States would of course suffer severely, and hence it has been suggested that they should protect themselves by means of a common retaliatory tariff.

DEMOCRACIES' EYE TO THE MAIN CHANCE.

"Diplomaticus" grants, indeed,

it is not at all improbable that the idea of a sort of Central European Zollverein will grow, for the same reason that a political coalition against England is unlikely. The material interests of the people have to be served. Such a Zollverein may also, in the dim future, prove the stepping-stone to a closer political union. Such a union would, however, possess no terrors for England while she adhered to her Free Trade traditions.

What is most important to remember is, that industrial interests are everywhere supreme to-day, that these interests can only flourish with peace and the cultivation of foreign markets, that the United Kingdom is the richest and freest market in the world, and that the Governments of foreign States are now, for the most part, in the hands of those who are most interested in the preservation of peace and the cultivation of markets.

Democracies may indeed be misled, but have after all a keen eye to their own most vital interests.

MUCH good stuff with many entertaining illustrations "concerning amateur and school magazines" is given by E. M. Symonds in the Girl's Realm for September.

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THE EUROPEAN REACTION.

A TOCSIN OF ALARM.

MENTAL tension—to use no stronger phrase—seems to be extremely acute in France at present—acute to a degree altogether inexplicable to sober Englishmen. It is, of course, conspicuously attested by the conduct of the anti-Dreyfusite swarm. But it appears to have infected the valiant minority. Otherwise, it is hard to explain the overstrung feeling which vibrates through the first paper in the National Review, "Anglophobia—a French warning to Fngland," by M. Urbain Gohier, author of the famous "L'Armée contre la Nation." The article simply palpitates. The writer sees the lists drawn for a fell international combat, the issue of which is to settle the fate of civilisation:—

On the one side is liberty, justice, and progress; on the other political servitude, oppression, and reaction. One or other of these forces will carry the day, according as the people of Western Europe prevail against, or succumb before, the Catholic and military conspiracy inspired by the Jesuits from Rome and the Emperor from Berlin.

A NEW "HOLY ALLIANCE."

There is a new "Holy Alliance," the organ of a Counter Revolution:—

To-day throughout Europe, and notably in France, which I will take as an illustration, the hostility against England is rising, and with it is rising the tempest of political, religious, philosophic, and economic reaction. It is England's glory to see her cause linked to that of human liberty, but this glory carries with it certain grave risks of which she will become conscious before long. For against England and against liberty the Holy Alliance of reactionary Governments and the Roman Catholic Church are ranging themselves. The chosen chief of the Holy Alliance is the German Emperor, while the Roman Catholic Church is dominated by the Jesuits whose "General" is the real Pope.

THE KEY TO THE SITUATION.

The writer then serves up choice specimens of the anti-English garbage which litters the Jesuits' Yellow Press, misrepresenting the English people and their ways of life in the most absurdly ludicrous but venomously bitter manner. In conclusion the writer reiterates:—

The key to the European situation is obtained by a rapprochement of three facts: in the first place, the Jesuits, the leaders of a world-wide reaction, were recently officially recalled and reinstated in Germany by William II.; in the second place, the French Jesuits control the Army, the money power, and the social and political forces of France; in the third place, all the writers and politicians working for the Jesuits are striving to reconcile France with Germany, and to kindle French hatred against England.

The practical point of this feverish alarm-cry is to back up the "No-Popery" agitation in England. The writer luments that Englishmen are "sceptical as to the Catholic encroachment in England," and "exceedingly contemptuous as to the danger of the European reaction." Yet, he exclaims, "Had not the vigilant distrust with which she once regarded the Papacy some reasonable basis?" With all the earnestness of italics the writer assures us, "With the strength and well-being of England is bound up the fate of liberty in France." The average Briton will, we fear, conclude that if this be so the cause of freedom in France is much safer than he thought it was. We are an unemotional race, and, when they seem a trifle over-wrought, frigid even towards our friends.

BY RAIL FROM THE NILE TO THE YANG-TSE.

PLEA FOR A BRITISH LINE THROUGH SOUTH ASIA.

INTERNATIONAL emulation has its good points. Yet who would have expected Russia to give us the lead in railway extension? The Siberian line promises to draw a deep furrow of progress in other lands besides the northern region it traverses. Here, for example, is Mr. C. A. Moreing, prompted by the great Russian precedent, pleading in the Nineteenth Century for "an All-British Railway to China." The case is simple. To go from London to Shanghai by the Brindisi and P.O. route takes thirty-three days and costs (first class) \$\frac{2}{8}0:\$ by Siberian rail to Vladivostok and steamer to Shanghai it will take fifteen days and cost \$\frac{2}{4}0.\$ Why not a British line to secure the trade which would otherwise inevitably pass over Russian metals? Mr. Moreing kindly gives a map and summarises the various sections of the line which he would fain see built:—

Alexandria to Gulf of Akabah (Egyptian)	Miles 250
pendent)	1,000.
Koweit to the Perso-Baluch boundary (Persian)	700
Persia to Kurrachee (Indian)	520
Kurrachee to Kunlong (Indian)	2,800
Kunlong to Shanghai (Chinese).	1,600
	-

of which 2,000 miles have been already built.

From this it can be seen that the circumstances for the construction of a through line to China are far more favourable than they were for Russia in the case of the Siberian Railway, so far as the mere mileage to be covered and the physical difficulties of the route are concerned.

The writer mentions that the Amir of Jebel Shomer, virtual sovereign of Central Arabia, has completely approved the project of a railway through his territory, and the facilities it would afford to pilgrims to the holy places have won for the scheme the hearty and expressed support of the Mohammedan world. He further says:—

It is worth while bearing in mind that as soon as the proposed line reaches India, it will revolutionise the sea route and traffic with Australia. It is about 3,500 miles from Madras to Perth, the capital of Western Australia, and in view of the federation of the Australian colonies, Perth will shortly be connected with Sydney by rail. It would thus be possible to send mails and passengers to Perth in eighteen days instead of twenty-four, and thence by rail to Sydney in four days.

It will be seen that the term "All-British" must be interpreted somewhat loosely, seeing about half of the route lies under other flags than our own. But the writer assumes that "Great Britain regards her position and influence in the Indian Ocean as paramount;" yet "though Great Britain controls and holds the Persian Gulf, and though along the coasts of Arabia and in the interior her influence is predominant, she lacks the great aid to consolidation that a railway would afford." The commercial and military advantages of such a route are obvious.

THE vitality of Macaulay is the subject of a very interesting and suggestive essay by H. D. Sedgwick, Junior, in the Atlantic Monthly for August. Spite of all that dryasdusts may allege, Macaulay's history "suits the majority of Englishmen, by its virile directness, its honest clearness, its bold definiteness." So with his verse: it is "the poetry of a strong, healthy, typical Englishman."

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THE CAPE TO CAIRO RAILWAY.

In the Windsor for this month there is an article by me on the Cape to Cairo Railway, illustrated by a map of the route and photographs of its construction.

A DAIMONIC DESIGN.

I begin by recalling a significant remark of Herr Rothstein, financial adviser to M. de Witte, whom I met last year in St. Petersburg. Speaking of the great Siberian railway, he said:—

This railway, like many others of the same nature, is being built under the compulsion of an impulse, or an instinct which it is impossible to justify on financial, political, or military grounds.

... Nations appear to be sometimes possessed by an uncontrollable passion to bring together the uttermost ends of a continent, quite irrespective of rational motives. It is a kind of demon which drives them; and I can only suppose that the impulsion is intended to promote the general good of mankind. Certainly, in our case, the sacrifices are much more obvious, than the gain to Russia.

WHOM THE SIBERIAN LINE MOST BENEFITS.

This suggests the reflection :-

If this be the case with the Siberian railway, what can be said of the Cape to Cairo line, but that it is a still more striking illustration of Herr Rothstein's doctrine? From a political point of view the British Empire will profit even more than Russia by the building of the Asiatic through-railway over which in a few years will pass all the mails between England and her colonies and dependencies in the Pacific. From every point of view the construction of the line across Siberia is more important to the English-speaking world than the Cape to Cairo railway. To shorten the time in which one can travel round the planet from sixty-five to thirty-three days is an achievement of supreme value to the only race that has planted its families all round the world. When the Siberian line is built, Shanghai, which is now thirty-five days distant from London, will only be divided by a fortnight from the General Post Office in St. Martin's-le-Grand.

THE AFRICAN LINE NO GAIN IN TIME-

The Cape to Cairo railway offers few of the advantages to the British Empire that the Russians are securing for it by building their line across Siberia. . . . It will not materially shorten the distance between London and the Cape. . . . After it is built no express will traverse the Continent in less than eleven days. Add to this the four or five days between London and Cairo, and we have fifteen or sixteen days for the overland route as against seventeen or eighteen days by sea.

-OR DIVIDENDS.

Still less is it likely to be fertile of dividends. It would cost ten—possibly twenty millions sterling to construct. It is extremely doubtful whether it would earn a dividend or avoid regular loss. Nevertheless I indicate as a by no means impossible prospect that the line will be in working order in 1909. Why?—

It is difficult to explain, except on the theory of Herr Rothstein—that the Providence that rules mankind has willed that the ends of the world should be linked together and that the continents should be bridged by the iron rail; and so, obedient to the invisible Power behind the veil, mortal men hasten to carry out their appointed task.

THREE CHIEF CAUSES.

Passing from this occult cause, I suggest certain outward and visible reasons for the project :—

The first and dominating cause is the fact that the idea has fascinated the imagination of Mr. Rhodes, and the second and hardly less potent reason is the fact that the Cape and Cairo both begin with the letter C. . . . After these two leading motives there must be mentioned, as a potent third cause, the jealousy of the nations, and especially the anxiety of many Englishmen

for the security of their somewhat precarious position in Egypt and the Nile Valley. It is true the railway, even when constructed, will not paint the African map British red from the Mediterranean to the Table Mountain; but it undoubtedly tinges the whole intervening region with the ruddy glow that heralds the dawn of Empire.

Turning to the temporal origin of the idea :-

It would not be easy to say when first the magic formula, "From Cape to Cairo," fell from the lips of Mr. Rhodes. . . . Possibly the invitation sent him by General Gordon to accompany him to Khartoum in 1884 may have first turned his attention to the Cairo end of the trunk line.

THE WIRE BEFORE THE RAIL.

His first step to the construction of the railway was to set about laying an overland telegraph from the Cape to His appeal for funds fell on deaf ears, and he resolved, failing other help, to find the money himself. He has, in fact, had to find nine-tenths of the money personally. I go on to show how the line is being pushed forward. The entire distance is 6,600 miles. The Anglo-Egyptian Government has already got the wire in operation as far as Khartoum, which is 1,300 miles from Cairo. In the South the wire is in operation from the Cape to Umtali,-a distance of 1,800 miles. So that out of 6,600 miles, 3,100 have been already laid, and 3,500 remain to be covered. If Abercorn on Lake Tanganyika be taken as its northern terminus, the distance to be covered is only 2,800 miles. It cost £50 a mile in Rhodesia: it is estimated to cost from £80 to £100 a mile for the Central African stretch.

A ROUTE ALL BRITISH EXCEPT 300 MILES.

After stating the exorbitant terms exacted by the German Government for right of way through their territory, I sketch the remainder of the route:—

After leaving German territory the telegraph line will make its way to Mengi, in Uganda, and then, avoiding the malarious valley of the Nile between Lake Albert and Khartcum, it will traverse the edge of the plateau that skirts the frontier of Abyssinia and make a junction with the Anglo-Egyptian system on the frontier of the Soudan. With the exception of the 700 miles of German territory, the whole distance from Cape to Cairo is already colcured British red on the African map. That distance may be reduzed to 300 miles, if the beginning of German territory is reckoned at the north end of Tanganyika instead of the scuth. England has a right of free navigation over the whole length of the lake—400 miles; so that in reality, of the 6,600 miles which stretch between Cape and Cairo, the travelling Briton need only for 300 miles stray beyond the protecting shadow of the Union Jack.

CHEAPENING CAPE MESSAGES.

This wire I estimate will pay. It will cost, at £75 a mile, about half a million to construct, as against three to four millions sunk in the African cables:—

The net result is that when the overland wire is in working order Mr. Rhodes will be able to reduce the cost of telegraphy at once from 5s. to 3s. 6d. a word, and earn a good dividend besides.

Returning to the railway, not half of which is contracted for, I mention Mr. Rhodes's estimate of ten millions as the probable cost. He reckons that 3,229 miles are still to be built and would cost £3,000 a mile. This is a sanguine estimate. The Bechuanaland railway cost no less than £3,000 a mile, the Rhodesian railway ran up the cost to £3,800. I conclude that the outlay will not exceed £15,000,000. I mention Mr. Rhodes' kind invitation to me to be present at the laying of the last rail on January 20th, 1909.

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THE DREYFUS CASE.

A MICROCOSM OF MODERN FRANCE.

PERHAPS the most illuminating article which has yet appeared on the Dreyfus case is that which M. André Golfernaux contributes to the Fornightly Review for August, under the title of "The Philosophy of the Dreyfus Case." M. Golfernaux is not concerned with the merits of the cuse, and indeed he seems to think the question of the guilt or innocence of Dreyfus of secondary importance. The Dreyfus case is not merely a struggle between a group of corrupt generals and a Jewish officer. It is not even a struggle between the lovers of justice and its enemies. Its real significance is much greater, for in the Court-house at Rennes converge all the opposing tendencies of modern France; and the currents of two contending civilizations. It is a conflict between order and justice—between authority and free examination, or, in a more indirect fashion, between Faith and Science. It is in oscillation between these opposing principles lies the whole intellectual and social movements of modern France.

THE COMING OF THE CHANGE.

The period from the war of 1870 to the year 1889, says M. Godfernaux, was a period of recuperation—military, political and industrial. But at the latter date there began to be discerned a distaste for life, an incapacity of effort, a renunciation of ideals which invoked the inevitable reaction. It was a period of lassitude and moral dwindling in active life, and of mysticism and sensuality in literature and art. Many cried for a pretender, and without a protest servitude might have been re-established. Others resigned themselves to the decadence which has overtaken the other branches of the Latin race. The heroic ages were past, and the country had lost faith in its destiny. Such was the moral condition of France when the Dreyfus case sprang upon the scene, and awoke the two opposing tendencies of the nation again.

A CONFLICT OF PRINCIPLES.

Of these tendencies Dreyfus was merely an instrument for condensing the great invisible struggle into a concrete form. For the struggle had taken place a hundred times before in literature, in religion, in sociology. The same spectacle had been seen before in France, especially at the Reformation:—

France, politically the most unified of all lands, is nevertheless divided between two adverse tendencies, between two currents easily discernible throughout the whole length of her history. On the one side, an eminently social love of the hierarchy, of official authority, derived from her Latin past; surviving in her Catholicism, in her army, and even to a great extent in her civil organisation. On the other side, the spirit of independence, of free examination, inherited from the north, ever looked upon with suspicion by the governing body, but ever heard dully vibrating and exploding in the great eruptions of the centuries: the Reformation, Cartesianism, the Revolution of '89. In spite of all, France has remained till now a country on the side of authority, inheriting from its Latin civilisation a superstitious respect for all who hold the smallest share of power, for every functionary, in a word, civil, ecclesiastic, or military. It is well known that Catholicism supports this idolatry. It exacts from the faithful absolute submission, complete surrender of the rights of reason, unqualified acquiescence not only in the word of God, but also, and especially, in that of His accredited representatives.

A REVOLUTION IN IDEAS.

The difficulty was not a struggle between truth and falsehood. Both parties engaged in it with equal seriousness and absolute good faith, and both desired the truth, with the exception of a small party of agitators and fabricators of falsehood and hatred. The Coppées, the

Drumonts and the Cavaignacs sought it with closed eyes, according to a venerable tradition, and believed with passionate ardour in the words of the priest of their present cult, the Flag. The Zolas and Picquarts sought it by slow and patient personal inquiry; and, notwithstanding the anguish of their hearts in face of evidence which drove them to despair, they had the courage to proclaim the truth. We must not therefore urge it as a crime against France that she temporised and hesitated painfully:—

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For her the case was, and still remains, a veritable revolution, with every revolutionary characteristic, if we except the street-fighting; a revolution in which the two parties were striving to deal mortal blows and to pierce each other to the heart. "Civil wars are terrible struggles, wherein men, inspired by the loftiest ideas, slay each other in the dark." Yes, in the dark indeed, but all, to their honour be it spoken, united in asking for light. Surely no struggle could be nobler, for, once more, two ruling historic laws, two traditions, two essential forms of truth were ranged in all their majesty one against the other.

THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE AFFAIRE.

The Dreyfus case did not begin this struggle, and it is not destined to end it :-

The consequences are not less important with regard to the home policy of France, and her position externally. Under the stress of the Dreyfus question the old political groups have been broken up, to form themselves anew. The question of a Monarchical restoration has become secondary. All minds are henceforth divided according to their opinion of the Republican system of government. On one side a "Nationalist" party has been formed, jealous, above all, of purely French traditions, of military glory, of a policy of conquest, or at least of obstinately maintained revanche; a Cæsarian party in fact if not in name, distinguished by its desire for a strong government. Here we have an amalgamation of the old Clerical party, the old Royalist and Imperialist parties, sectaries of all shades, but taken as a whole the embodiment of narrow "Chauvinism." The other party, for which a name has not yet been found, is composed of true Liberals: of minds open to progress and to the future: containing some suspicious elements, also, it must be owned: but, above all, consisting of those who believe in the universal power of reason. These understand that conservation is not reaction, and while maintaining what is venerable and useful in the legacy of the past, they desire to eliminate all that is frail or

A LESSON FOR THE WORLD.

The final issue, says M. Godfernaux, cannot fail to be beneficial. For—

It has forced the combatants in the bitter struggle for life to look above life towards the Ideal, or towards the Chimæra—to something higher, at any rate, than their own daily interests. France has been chosen by fate for the theatre of this drama; she has supplied the actors and the victims. At the present moment she should surely congratulate herself upon this, her stern privilege, and leave other nations to profit by the spectacle at which they have come to gaze.

Blackwood offers much of attraction and suggestion this month. The Looker-on's sumptuary diatribes are noticed elsewhere under his own title, "The Delirium of Dress." Sir Herbert Maxwell opens a paper with the inviting caption—"Summer-tide in a Scottish Forest"—by an argument to show that deer forests only swept out sheep walks, and brought more boon than bane to the labouring class. Mr. Horace G. Hutchinson discusses Nelson at Copenhagen by the light of his grandfather's private diary. He concludes that the signal to withdraw, which Nelson is credited with flatly disobeying, was in fact a discretionary one, and that Nelson simply exercised the discretion entrusted to him. Which spoils a good story. E. M. contributes an attractive study of St. Columba as post.

AN AMERICAN DREYFUS.

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s a of JEW-BAITING IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

WHILE we English-speaking folk are returning devout thanks that in matters military, naval, and judicial we are not as other races are, and notably not as are the French, it is a timely and salutary reminder which Mr. James Morris Morgan offers to us in the September Century that there has been "an American forerunner of Dreyfus." This was an Israelite named Uriah P. Levy, the victim of forty years' persecution from his fellow-officers in the U. S. Navy because he was a Jew, yet throughout an upright and disinterested patriot and able officer to boot. Born in Philadelphia in 1792, "at the age of eleven he ran away from home and went to sea. Before he was eighteen he had saved sufficient money to buy an interest in a schooner, of which he was made master." In 1812, during the war with Great Britain, Levy,

now twenty years of age, received an appointment as sailing-master in the United States navy, a position not in the line of promotion. He was ordered to the famous brig Argus, which carried Mr. Crawford, the American envoy, to France. . . . After landing the envoy, the Argus went on a cruise, destroying shipping to the value of five millions. . . . When peace came, Levy, in common with other officers, desired that his services should be recognised by promotion, under the rule that "masters of extraordinary merit and for extraordinary services may be promoted to lieutenants."

OSTRACISED.

To this a formidable opposition developed among the line officers, who claimed that Levy's advancement would be a wrong to older midshipmen, whose promotion it would retard. It is doubtful if ever an officer suffered so terribly from the effects of a gratified ambition. With his commission as a lieutenant he began a life of strife wherein undeserved punishment followed unmerited disgrace in almost ceaseless succession. . . . Ostracism was first tried for the purpose of forcing the Jew to resign . . . Lieutenant Levy always found himself alone.

OFFICIALLY PROTESTED AGAINST.

When he was transferred from the Franklin to the frigate United States, the officers of the latter vessel made a remonstrance to the Commodore twice. The only fellow-officer on a frigate in the Mediterranean who would speak to Levy was the doctor. Another Commodore witnessed that Levy received six or seven shots in mortal combat without returning the fire, remonstrating at every fire with his antagonist:—

As a lieutenant Mr. Levy spent nearly the whole of his time either under arrest or under suspension. It is difficult for a man with four hundred pairs of eyes concentrated upon him to avoid displeasing somebody. Frequently his enemies were successful in having him sentenced to dismissal. They always had him in Coventry, but they never broke his dauntless spirit or impaired his patriotism.

COURT MARTIALLED SIX TIMES.

Moved with admiration by a special deed of daring at Rio de Janeiro, the Emperor of Brazil offered Levy the command of a new Brazilian frigate, which Levy declined, saying he would rather be cabin boy in the U. S. service than a captain in any other fleet. Other conspicuous deeds of courage and patriotism are recorded; and yet—

six courts martial, one court of inquiry, a star-chamber known as the "Shubrick board," and the board which replaced his name upon the Naval Register, form a part of the extraordinary official record of Post-Captain Levy. We stand aghast as we contemplate the triviality of the charges of which dignified courts took cognizance.

CASHIERED-BUT RESTORED.

The sentences of these courts-martial—that he be dismissed from the frigate United States,—that he be

dismissed from the U. S. Navy—were disapproved by Commodore or President. Again and again he was tried on trumpery and vexatious charges, but no serious charge was ever proved against him. In 1844 he was promoted to a post-captaincy, but his application for a command was taken no notice of. In 1855 a Naval Board dismissed him without warning and without assigning any reason. Happily—

despite all the great influence brought to bear against this Jew, the United States Government ordered still another board, which restored him to his rank and emoluments. In 1858 he commanded the Macedonian during a cruise in the Mediterranean as flag-officer of the squadron. He died in New York city, March 22nd, 1862, and was buried with full naval honours.

Among other merits of this prototype of Dreyfus may be mentioned that "the freedom of the city of New York was presented to Captain Levy in recognition of his services in having whipping abolished in the navy." The persecution he suffered was not due to his having entered the navy as sailing master. Other sailing masters similarly promoted experienced no such persecution.

The Largest Monastery in the World.

ACCORDING to Mr. W. J. Wintle in the August Harmsworth, the monastery so distinguished is to be found not in any of the Catholic countries of the Continent, but in our own "Protestant England." It is the Carthusian Priory, known as St. Hugh's, Parkminster. It "stands in an ideal situation for lovers of silence and solitude," about eight miles from Steyning in Sussex, and, as many cyclists know, "the lofty spire of the monastic church forms a conspicuous feature in the landscape." The quadrangle or cloister-garth measures six hundred feet in length, and is said to be the largest in the world. Round this quadrangle stand, each distinct from its neighbour, the tiny villas or cottages or cells of the monks. The monk's "cell" does not consist, as we are perhaps apt to imagine, of a single dungeon sort of apartment: it is a house of four rooms, two up- and two down-stairs, viz., study, bedroom and library, a log-room where the monk saws and chops his firewood, and a carpenter's shop where he works to keep himself in health. Of the life of the monastery these features will be observed with interest :-

Every passing beggar receives a portion of bread and a penny. Formerly much more was given, but the procession of the unwashed that wended its way to Parkminster assumed such proportions that the magistrates were compelled to ask the monks to moderate their generosity. A considerable number of poor people in the neighbourhood are practically maintained by the community, who own six hundred acres-and a large number of houses in the village. Contrary to the custom of most monastic orders, the majority of the services are not held in the church, but are said by each monk in his cell.

They meet in the church at midnight service, which lasts two and a half hours :—

The singing of the Carthusians is peculiar to their order. To the austere tones of the ancient ecclesiastical plainsong the monks have added a weird wailing quality, and the midnight chant seems to be sobbed rather than sung. This is by no means accidental, for the nocturnal worship of the Carthusians is one long lamentation and intercession for the sins of the world. . . . Including the services of the day and night these monks spend ten hours of every twenty-four in prayer and intercession.

The writer closes with the remark :-

If it be true, as Tennyson sang, that "more things are wrought by prayer than this world dreams of," then the Carthusian monks at Parkminster are not the least of England's friends. MARK TWAIN ON THE JEW PROBLEM.

Harper's for September contains a paper by Mark Twain "Concerning the Jews." It purports to be written in answer to a Jewish lawyer who asked his cool judgment on the unpopularity of the Jews.

A GOOD WORD FOR SATAN.

Mark Twain begins by declaring himself free from any anti-Jewish feeling. He says:—

I am quite sure that (bar one) I have no race prejudices, and I think I have no colour prejudices nor caste prejudices nor creed prejudices. Indeed, I know it. I can stand any society. All that I care to know is that a man is a human being-that is enough for me; he can't be any worse. I have no special regard for Satan; but I can at least claim that I have no prejudice against him. It may even be that I lean a little his way, on account of his not having a fair show. All religions issue bibles against him, and say the most injurious things about him, but we never hear his side. We have none but the evidence for the prosecution, and yet we have rendered the verdict. To my mind, this is irregular. It is un-English; it is un-American; it is French. Without this precedent Dreyfus could not have been condemned.

Of course, Satan has some kind of a case . . . We can at least respect his talents. A person who has for untold centuries maintained the imposing position of spiritual head of four-fifths of the human race, and political head of the whole of it, must be granted the possession of executive abilities of the loftiest order. In his large presence the other popes and politicians shrink to midges for the microscope. I would like to see him. I would rather see him and shake him by the tail than any other member

of the European Concert.

After this prelude the writer proceeds to deal with the Jew. He grants his business ability, his honesty, his benevolence. He pronounces judicially: "The merits and demerits being fairly weighed and measured on both sides, the Christian can claim no superiority over the Jew in the matter of good citizenship." Yet, he observes, "in all countries, from the dawn of history, the Jew has been persistently and implacably hated, and with frequency persecuted." Why?

JOSEPH'S GIGANTIC "CORNER."

He once thought fanaticism was the reason; but not now. He looks far back :

We have all thoughtfully—or unthoughtfully—read the pathetic story of the years of plenty and the years of famine in Egypt, and how Joseph, with that opportunity, made a corner in broken hearts, and the crusts of the poor, and human liberty—a corner whereby he took a nation's money all away, to the last penny; took a nation's live stock all away, to the last hoof; took a nation's land away, to the last acre; then took the nation itself, buying it for bread, man by man, woman by woman, child by child, till all were slaves; a corner which took everything, left nothing; a corner so stupendous that, by comparison with it, the most gigantic corners in subsequent history are but baby things, for it dealt in hundreds of millions of bushels, and its profits were reckonable by hundreds of millions of dollars, and it was a disaster so crushing that its effects have not wholly disappeared from Egypt to-day, more than three thousand years after the event. Is it presu nable that the eye of Egypt was upon Joseph the foreign Jew all this time? I think it likely. Was it friendly? We must doubt it.

Yet all this was centuries before the Crucifixion. The writer then refers to a remark by a Roman historian-" I read it in a translation"-that "some Christians were persecuted in Rome through error, they being mistaken for Jews." Hatred of the Jews thus antedates Christianity.

THE REAL SECRET.

Mark Twain recalls the hatred with which in his Mississippi home the "Yankee" was regarded. "In a trade a Yankee was held to be about five times the match of the Westerner." He was accordingly "competently cursed." So with the Jew :--

I am persuaded that in Russia, Austria, and Germany ninetenths of the hostility to the Jew comes from the average Christian's inability to compete successfully with the average Jew in Lusiness -in either straight business or the questionable sort. England and America give them an open field and yet survive. Scotland offers them an unembarrassed field too, but there are not many takers. There are a few Jews in Glasgow, and one in Aberdeen; but that is because they can't earn enough to get away, Scotch pay themselves that compliment, but it is authentic.

Here speaks the prophet through the satire of the

humorist :

The Jew is a money-getter; and in getting his money he is a very seriou; obstruction to less capable neighbours who are on the same quest. I think that that is the trouble. In estimating worldly values the Jew is not shallow, but deep. With precocious wisdom he found out in the morning of time that some men worship rank, some worship heroes, some worship power, some worship God, and that over these ideals they dispute and cannot unite-but that they all worship money; so he made it the end and aim of his life to get it. He was at it in Egypt thirty-six centuries ago; he was at it in Rome when that Christian got persecuted by mistake for him; he has been, at it ever since. The cost to him has been heavy; his success has made the whole human race his enemy-but it has paid, for it has brought him envy, and that is the only thing which men will sell both soul and body to get.

WHAT THE JEW SHOULD DO?

Mark Twain turns with force on his correspondent's plea that Jews have no party—are non-participants. "Perhaps," he cries, "you have let the secret out and given yourself away." Asked if Jews could do anything to

improve the situation, he replies :-

In England and America put every Jew on the census-book as a Jew (in case you have not been doing that). Get up volunteer regiments composed of Jews solely, and, when the drum beats, fall in and go to the front. Next, in politics, organise your strength, band together, and deliver the casting vote where you can, and where you can't, compel as good terms as possible. . . . And then from America and England you can encourage your race in Austria, France and Germany, and materially help it.

Of the Austrian situation he says :-

Nine per cent. of the population of the empire, these Jews, and apparently they cannot put a plank into any candidate's platform! If you will send our Irish lads over here I think they will organise your race and change the aspect of the Reichsrath.

The Zionist scheme is dismissed in these words :-

I am not the Sultan, and I am not objecting; but if that concentration of the cunningest brains in the world was going to be made in a free country (bar Scotland), I think it would be politic to stop it. It will not be well to let that race find out its strength. If the horses knew theirs we should not ride any

THE GOLDEN RULE.

Asked "What has become of the golden rule?" the incorrigible satirist replies :-

It exists, it continues to sparkle, and is well taken care of. It is Exhibit A in the Church assets, and we pull it out every Sunday and give it an airing. But you are not permitted to try to smuggle it into this discussion, where it is irrelevant and would not feel at home. It is strictly religious furniture, like an acolyte, or a contribution-plate, or any of those things. It has never been intruded into business; and Jewish persecution is not a religious passion, it is a business passion.

The paper ends :-

All things are mortal but the Jew; all other forces pass, but he remains. What is the secret of his immortality?

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WHAT OUGHT TO BE DONE IN CHINA.

(1) BE READY TO INDIANISE IT.

"THE White Man's Burden in China" is the title of a lucid discussion of the Far Eastern Question which "Senex" contributes to the Contemporary Review for September. He denounces the partitioning of China as a crime and a blunder. He declares that if it were carried out by France or Germany in their usual high-handed way, they would find themselves face to face with insurmountable opposition on the part of the Chinese masses. Secret societies, by resolute resistance and social boycott, could make life unendurable for the foreigner. But, the writer proceeds to point out—and the foreigner will smile at the naïveté of the argument—if circumstances m. Je occupation a necessity, Great Britain could occupy the whole Yang-tse Valley, and not in the high-handed manner of France or Germany. We should rouse no subterraneous fire of secret society revolt. He says:—

We could proclaim it British protected territory, paint it red on the map, ascume in a general way the responsibility for its administration, and exploit it to advantage commercially. This, I think, we could do with comparative ease. . . . We must rule the Chinese by Chinese men and Chinese methods, from the top, with no appreciable change at any given moment anywhere, except in directions which will be most welcome to the people themselves. By a wise and well-directed policy of this kind the masses of the people will never be stirred against our rule. . . . The various provinces of our future Chinese Empire would then be ruled by Chinese Governors, appointed by the British Government, which would pay them liberal salaries, with strict precautions against squeezing and maladministration. They would be supported by a few British bayonets and British gunboats stationed in central localities; but the majority of the troops would be Chinese under British officers. A practically omnipotent British Resident would "advise" the Viceroys or Governors. After some years of such a rule we could probably afford to introduce British officials in all the higher appointments throughout the country by degrees as vacancies occurred. Presently they would control all the departments. Then the administration would tend gradually to approximate to the Indian standard.

The foreigner will smile again as he reads that "most certainly" this policy is not to be adopted—"at this moment"; but it is possible, and "most probable," that "we shall be practically driven to take up the white man's burden whether we like it or no." Nevertheless, the writer holds we need a small available field force on the spot in the Far East to protect the lives and property of British subjects in the Yang-tse Valley from "blood-thirsty insurgents." He thinks it possible we may have to depend at present on Russian soldiers for these kind offices, and he looks forward to washing out the memories of the Crimea by British and Russian blood shed in friendly co-operation.

WHY NOT UTILISE THE MISSIONARIES?

"Senex" makes a useful suggestion for keeping our Pekin Embassy more in touch with what is going on in China. He remarks on the ignorance which could let Sir Claude MacDonald go off sea-bathing just when the Queen-Dowager's coup d'état was breaking out, as probably every foreign embassy but our own was aware. This is his plan:—

We of all the Powers are, or ought to be if we went the right way to work, in the best possible position for acquiring good information relating to every part of China. There are hundreds of capable and well-informed English missionaries spread over every district therein. Most of them would be only too glad to give valuable reports from time to time to the British Minister at Pekin of the state of affairs in their district. Being in the closest touch with the natives and speaking Chinese, the

information which they would supply would be invaluable. They say that their advice and opinion are never sought.

The paper closes with a word of warning as to the possibility of the Yellow Man with the white money ruining the White Man with the yellow money, though the writer disavows bimetallism; and with a hint that China could best save her empire by opening all her coast to European Powers. Their mutual trade jealousies would then prevent exclusive occupation by any Power.

(2) DEAL DIRECTLY WITH THE VICEROYS.

Mr. R. S. Gundry, in a Fortnightly paper on "The Yang-tse Region," gives this advice:—

Suppose we turn now to the Provinces, and see what can be done within the Yang-tse sphere. Each Viceroyalty being a separate unit, having its own finance and its own militia, and enjoying within certain limitations a considerable degree of administrative independence, the local authorities could effect large reforms without overstepping those limits. They would need encouragement, doubtless, and assurance of support. I suggest that we afford that support on condition that they accept our help in introducing necessary reforms. It would be within their power, for instance, to reorganise the Provincial militia, under British officers. There appears to be a consensus of opinion that the reform movement is only checked: that a perception of the necessity for change has made such progress among the younger members of the educated class that it will, sooner or later, be resumed. But the need is pressing, and a eaceful restoration of the Emperor seems beyond hope. . . Within the Yang-tse region the opposition would be less acute. There are no eunuchs, at least, in the palace at Nanking.

(3) THE EMPEROR'S PACE NOT TOO RAPID.

Mr. George S. Owen in the National Review describes the origin and progress of the Chinese Emperor's reform policy. That policy was born the day when the Emperor was forced to sanction the treaty of peace with Japan. Speaking of the coup d'état, the writer says:—

Most people suppose that the Dowager-Empress interposed because the Emperor was pressing on reform too rapidly. Had this been the case, she would probably have said so; but there is no hint of it in any of her edicts. Her reasons were personal. She interfered with the reformers because they were going to interfere with her. The Emperor's pace was no doubt rapid, too rapid in the opinion of many foreigners, but nearly all foreigners said the same thing thirty years ago about Japan, and prophesied a speedy collapse. The new system was called "a house of cards" or "a bit of thin veneer." Asiatics, however, have their own way of doing things; they generally move in masses, and with a rush. Besides, the times required immediate action. The European nations were pressing on China, and she was in danger of going to pieces. The peril was at the door and must be faced at once.

BACK UP THE REFORMING EMPEROR!

Mr. Owen by no means despairs of effecting reforms through the Pekin Government. He says:—

It is not too late to aid the cause of reform even now. Our Foreign Office might, in a sympathetic despatch, represent to the Chinese Government the peril in which the present reactionary régime is placing China, and advise the Emperor, who is still the nominal ruler, to resume the course of reform begun last year. The United States and Japan might be invited at the same time to make a similar representation. The Empress-Dowager would not venture to disregard such influential advice, and would probably withdraw her opposition to reform. The Emperor, again on his throne, would speedily recall the scattered remnant of his old advisers, and, calling to his assistance foreign experts, would bend all his energies to the reorganisation of his great empire. It is a stupendous task, but not impossible. What Japan has done so successfully, why should China not do? And a reformed China is the solution of so many difficulties that it is worth our while to make a strenuous effort to secure it.

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AMERICA AND ENGLAND.

THE August and September numbers of the *Pall Mall Magazine* contain articles by Mr. William Archer recording his impressions of America from the point of view of internal unity and in its relations with England.

NORTH AND SOUTH.

The Spanish War, says Mr. Archer, has for ever effaced the memories of the great civil struggle, and consummated the process of consolidation which has been going on for the last twenty years. It deposed the Civil War from its position as the last event of great external picturesqueness in the national history. A new line of cleavage has been substituted for the old. The States of the Atlantic seaboard are drawing together to counterpoise the growing predominance of the West; but this conflict of interest is a natural one in a country like America, which, Mr. Archer insists, is not a simple national organism resembling a European State, but a great congeries of communities, united in spite of difficulties in many respects resembling those which keep Europe disunited.

A HARBINGER OF UNITY.

In this lies the hope of Europe in the future :-

The United States of America, let us say, is a rehearsal for the United States of Europe, nay of the World. It is the very difficulties over which the croakers shake their heads that make the experiment interesting, momentous. The United States is a veritable microcosm: it presents in little all the elements which go to make up a world, and which have hitherto kept the world, almost unintermittently, in a state of battle and bloodshed. There are wide differences of climate and of geographical conditions in the United States, with the resulting conflicts of material interest between different regions of the country. There are differences of race and even of language to be overcome, extremes of wealth and poverty to be dealt with. As though to make sure that no factor in the problem of civilisation should be omitted, the men of last century were at pains to saddle their descendants with the burden of the negro—a race incapable of assimilation and yet tenacious of life. In brief, a thousand difficulties and temptations to dissension beset the giant Republic: in so far as it overcomes them, and carries on its development by peaceful methods, it presents a unique and invaluable object-lesson to the world.

THE EMPIRE AND THE REPUBLIC.

Of the probable drawing together of the nations Mr. Archer sees the first germs in the sympathy between England and America created by the late war. Before the war neither love nor hatred, but indifference was the keynote of American tendencies towards England. But this was an indifference which might easily have been deflected into dislike; it is now an indifference which tends if anything to friendship. But this change is only of recent growth:—

We deceive ourselves if we imagine that there is, or at any rate that there was until recently, the slightest sentimental attachment to England in the heart of the American people at large. Among the "hyphenated Americans," as they are called—Irish-Americans, German-Americans, and so forth—it would be folly to look for any such feeling. The conciliation of America will never be complete until we have achieved the conciliation of Ireland. It is evident, indeed, from many symptoms, that Irish-American hostility to England is declining, if not in rancour, at any rate in influence.

THE AMERICAN IN ENGLAND.

But Mr. Archer thinks that the American's view of England differs very much from the Englishman's view of America. The Englishman never can realise that the United States is a foreign country:—

But that is precisely what England is to millions of Americans—a foreign country like any other. We see this even in many travelling Americans; much more is it to be noted in multitudes

who stay at home. Many Americans seem curiously indifferent even to the comfort of being able to speak their own language in England; probably because they have less false shame than the average Englishman in adventuring among the pitfalls of a foreign tongue. They—this particular class of travellers, I mean—land in England without emotion, visit its shrines without sentiment, and pass on to France and Italy with no other feeling than one of relief in escaping from the London fog. These travellers, however, are but single spies sent forth by vast battalions who never cross the ocean. To them England is a mere name, and the name, moreover, of their fathers' one enemy in war, their own chief rival in trade. They have no points of contact with England, such as almost every Englishman has with America.

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COCKNEYISM IN DISGUISE.

Nevertheless the travelling Englishman is intolerant of American customs; and this intolerance leads to many misunderstandings. An English friend declared to him that he could not tolerate Americans because they hung up their trousers instead of folding them:—

The same vice, in a more insidious form, appears in a remark made to me the other day by an Englishman of very high intelligence, who had made a long tour in America, and was, in the main, far from unsympathetic. "What I felt," he said, "was the suburbanism of everything. It was all Clapham or Camberwell on a gigantic scale." Some justice of observation may possibly have lain behind this remark, though I certainly failed to recognise it. But in the form of its expression it exemplified that illusion of metropolitanism, which is to my mind the veriest cockneyism in disguise, and which cannot but strike Americans as either ridiculous or offensive.

A CITY OF MANY SUPERLATIVES.

MR. W. J. GORDON takes as the subject for one of his charming city-sketches in the September number of the Leisure Hour the Port of Belfast. He frankly confesses that it is a much better place than he expected "in these days of unscrupulous advertisement." Belfast, standing on land mostly won from the water, and on a harbour which is artificial for miles, is "the largest and most progressive town in Ireland, numbering a third of a million inhabitants, and extending and improving yearly." Comparing it with other towns, Mr. Gordon says:—

It is in a better position, with better surroundings than most; it has no particularly brilliant architecture, but nothing conspicuously monotonous or bad; of churches or chapels it has a hundred and fifty, of which perhaps half a dozen are rememberable for their good features, but there is no centre, nothing that dominates the crowd of spires and chimneys, which perhaps may be done by the city buildings now rising on the site of the old Linen Hall. Its streets are wide and modern.

It became a port in 1637, but its principal progress as a seagate began with the making of the river eighty years ago. The Harbour Commissioners have now four miles of quays under their control, and receive yearly in dues £150,000. Belfast, says Mr. Gordon, "admires the large, and fortune has favoured it":—

It claims to have the five biggest things of their kind in the world: the biggest shipyard which built the biggest ship, the biggest rope-work, the biggest linen factory, the biggest whisky store, and the biggest tobacco factory.

The biggest shipyard belongs to Messrs. Harland and Wolff; the biggest ship is the Occanic; the biggest ropework is that which has the son of "Self-Help" Smiles as its manager; the biggest factory, built by Mr. Mulholland, now belongs to the York Street Flax Spinning Company. As a set-off to the biggest whisky store may be put the fact that Belfast is the chief seat of the manufacture of acrated waters in the United Kingdom; and though it has the biggest tobacco factory, Belfast is, as Mr. Gordon's pictures show, by no means one of the smokiest of towns.

EXPORT AND IMPORT.

A ROSY VIEW OF ENGLISH TRADE.

A WELL-INFORMED writer, M. S. J. Rapoport, writing in the Vyestnik Yevropui for August, denounces what he considers to be the Protectionist conspiracy in England based on the economic fallacy that increase of imports over exports is a symptom of declining trade. writer's solicitude for Free Trade in England might be suspected of a purely patriotic origin were it not that he professes himself in favour of Free Trade all round, and would apply to Russia itself the great principle which he thinks is now imperilled in this country. It is the 'consumer" now, not religion or thrones, for which battles are fought and armies increased; and on the day when the export-and-import superstition shall vanish from the minds of the people, militarism and all its ills will vanish also. "With the abolition of custom houses," he says, "cannons will disappear and soldiers will have nothing to do."

The greatest danger to the spread of Free Trade principles now comes from England, the only country in which the principle is recognised; and this danger proceeds from the panic-fear which has been caused in this country by the increase of exports from Germany. This fear has so taken possession of certain minds in England, that even Ministers of the Crown do not hesitate to express their apprehensions. "Lord Salisbury, Mr. Balfour, and Mr. Chamberlain have more than once expressed themselves, if not inimically to Free Trade, at least favourably to Protection." Of this, the idea of an Imperial Customs Union and the West Indian agitation

have been the most notable symptoms.

All this, says the writer, is a blind superstition, for never was British trade more flourishing than now; and this is proven by the extraordinary internal prosperity of the country, the demand for better housing, better clothes, and better food by the people. M. Rapoport takes to pieces the "made in Germany" scare, denouncing Mr. Williams' book as " babbling," and declares that technical education in England has been so developed within the last decade that there is danger of general education suffering. The smaller polytechnic schools of provincial England and suburban London are equipped in a way which is only met with in the richest technical institutes

of the Continent.

All apprehensions as to the decay of English trade, says the writer, are based upon a misunderstanding as to the real objects of international exchange. International exchange ceases to be an aim in itself, a source of wealth, and becomes more and more an instrument for the satisfaction of certain requirements. Ricardo's theory of international commerce, though it remains true for the past, has lost its significance for the future, and is losing it at the present day. England exports not because she needs purchasers, but because she needs imports. She needs tea and coffee, and grain and wine, which she cannot produce at home; and in payment she is forced to export cloths and other products which are required by other peoples. Her large imports are in themselves the best guarantee of her national prosperity. It is an absurd mistake to look on great exchange of goods as a source of riches, instead of what it really is, the result of increased demand resulting from riches.

M. Rapoport gives an interesting sketch of the agitation which, under the specious name of "Fair Trade," disguises a desire for a return to Protection; and con-cludes that Protection has not and cannot make any progress in England, its open advocates being too insignificant and its secret friends in high places too

much afraid of public opinion. He sees, nevertheless, an attempt to introduce the thin end of the wedge in legislation dealing with imitations, diseases of cattle, and foreign prison labour; but beyond this no one will go. The view which regards the Free Trade struggle in England as essentially a conflict between the agricultural and manufacturing classes is a wrong one, proceeding as it did from the mere accidental coincidence of the landlords with Protectionism, and the manufacturers with Free Trade. In Russia at the present day the interests of the landowners coincide with Free Trade. The struggle in essence is not one between two classes. but between two constant tendencies of the human mind. Free international trade is an emblem of the living community of all peoples, of the brotherhood of men and of general solidarity.

What Degrades Domestic Service.

MISTRESSES would do well to read the paper on domestic service and the responsibilities of employers which is contributed to the August Forum by Mary Roberts Smith, associate professor of sociology in Leland Stanford Junior University. The writer finds the cause of the increasing disfavour with which domestic service is regarded chiefly in three things: as compared with other occupations, its irregularity of hours, social stigma, and lack of personal independence. The social stigma is traced to the fact that household service, almost alone among all classes of labour, has not yet been emanci-pated from the traditions of feudal servility. The learned Professor proceeds :-

A deeper cause, however, is the liking of human nature to command its inferiors. Women especially do not want intelligent equals to serve them: they want an inferior, a subordinate—a servant, not an employee. Compare the attitude of the business man toward an employee, and the attitude of the mistress toward the servant. Because there is this indefinable social stigma attaching to service, intelligent, self-respecting women shun it: because self-respecting women shun it, the social stigma increases. Cause and effect are reciprocal. The fact of social inferiority is expressed in many petty ways,-by the use of the Christian name, by the requirement of livery when not on duty, by a servile manner, and, more than all, by the social isolation. Every other class has its amusements, every other girl her opportunity for suitable marriage; but the maidservant must go out of doors to be entertained or to be courted. Some of this is due to the low social standard of domestics as a class; but much more of it is to be attributed to the notions of the mistress. The social ban extends to every stratum of society: the petty tradesman will marry a sewing-girl, a shop-girl, a tailoress, but not a "hired" girl; the working girls' clubs admit all kinds of respectable women to their membership except the domestic. Socially, the domestic is tabooed, ignored, slighted by every class except the day-labourer.

That it is a woman who thus probes the weakness of the mistress-mind adds to the pungency of the remarks.

McClure's for August is described on the cover as a "midsummer fiction number." It does not belie its title. Out of its eleven articles only three cannot be classed as fiction. Ray Stannard Baker tells how three Northern secret service men captured a Confederate mail, and maintained a heroic defence with revolvers against two hundred and fifty Southern cavalrymen. They escaped on parole—with the enemy's mail-bags! The story is told as thrillingly as a romance. The same may be said of Ida M. Tarbell's graphic tale of Lincoln's assassination.

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WOMAN'S WORLD PARLIAMENT:

Two OPPOSITE VIEWS.

THE North American Review for August opens with two very different versions of the Women's International Conference held in London earlier in this summer.

(1) BY THE COUNTESS OF ABERDEEN.

The first is by the President, the Countess of Aberdeen, and a very gratified retrospect it is of "The Woman's International Parliament," as she calls it. She says:—

That the Congress has been a success is indisputable, and is testified to from most unexpected quarters. The fact that meetings on the most varied subjects, going on in five sections simultaneously for a week, were always crowded by persons who had thought it worth while to pay for their seats, is sufficient evidence in itself. A list of over two thousand five hundred members of the Congress, a financial balance on the right side, and a collection of valuable papers presented by some four hundred speakers from different parts of the world, and experts on their own subjects, these are the visible results we have left to us

"CO-OPERATION WITH MEN."

The Countess mentions, as possibly the first practical outcome of the Conference, the endeavour, initiated by Mr. Gilbert Parker, to promote homes for educated working women. She remarks:—

That this action should have been suggested by a man is in itself typical of the spirit of the Congress. We have sought to emphasise by every means in our power that we welcomed all to our platforms who were interested in women's work, and that we considered that women's work could only reach its highest development when done in co-operation with men, and regarding the home as the centre to work from.

The writer regrets that the public attention was diverted by the public meetings from the business session of the Council, which was sedulously drawing closer the links binding together the various National Councils. She insists that the delegates were not self-elected, but were duly chosen either by National Councils or representative National Committees. The Chinese representative, Madame Shen, was "officially appointed from China through the Chinese Ambassador in England." While regretting the lack of opportunity for more personal fellowship, the writer refers with pleasure to the great receptions given.

THREE MEMORABLE SCENES.

She singles out as specially memorable scenes the opening gathering at the Church House, "where representative women from all the continents of the world mustered for the roll-call;" the stately special service in Westminster Abbey conducted by the Bishop of Southampton; and the gracious reception given to the foreign, American and Colonial delegates by the Queen of England at Windsor. The Countess observes:—

It was a moving sight to see the aged sovereign, whose sixty years' reign has done more for women than the centuries which preceded it, and whose name is loved and venerated in all the countries of the world, both as the ideal Queen and the ideal woman, slowly moving in her carriage across the quadrangle of the old Castle, past the long rows of women who, in all parts of the earth, are trying to leave the world better than they found it.

(2) AN ADVERSE CRITICISM.

The *rôle* of "the spirit who denies" is taken by Kassandra Vivaria. She does not think that the Council marked any considerable or lasting step in the development of women's intelligence. She says:—

Slowly... the conviction dawned on me that there was something young and amateurish and beside the mark in many of the papers read, and that the general drift of these was to

merge the individual work of clever women into a kind of collective fanaticism, to bring to the front too many of the women only capable of mediocrity, and to isolate the work of woman from the work of man. There are several remarks which I think no one who attended the Congress can fail to have made4, for instance, that the standard of the speeches, apart from some brilliant exceptions, was not high; that the tendency was to lower the increased scope of woman's work, which is an ideal, into a sex question, which is a fad; that much that was said sounded illogical towards nature, and was intensely feminine in the calm ignoring of facts that have governed the world, and that, unless not social prejudices, but physical laws can be reversed, must go on governing it.

WHY SET "WOMAN" AGAINST "MAN"?

The writer especially objects to the tendency of the Council—which, by-the-bye, Lady Aberdeen above point blank denies—to set up woman's work as apart from man's work, and antagonistic to it. She says:—

A persistency in this kind of isolation, of feminine freemasonry, is, to say the least, impolitic. Where will woman's effort be if, by dint of isolation, she should either estrange man from her struggle more than he is already estranged, or reducethe directing and supporting heads of the world to the state of puppets? We have seen them, these men whom hard, laborious, but selfish women had apparently taught that sweet femininity no longer exists, and would not be a good thing if it did. They are not many, and they are not good specimens. We have seen them too, those other men whom woman has subjected by her intelligence and her exactions, following her lead and shining at her tea parties, and we have not found them men.

CONJUGAL MERCENARIES-OH, HORROR!

The writer is greatly shocked at the suggestion that a wife, who does more work than any housekeeper, should receive at least a housekeeper's wages. She says:—

The lady who spoke of "the unpaid services of the housewife" would, I think, if her views were to be generalised, turn away from matrimony more men than already step back, frightened by the rather appalling aspect that so many modern women think it their duty to assume. . . It seems rather hard on man that he should have to pay his wife for superintending the comfortable home which she has the greater opportunities of enjoying, from the fact that she need not usually, once married, spend her days in city offices in order to support her family.

THE THREE TYPES OF WOMANHOOD.

The writer fears that "the woman of action, as a type, after having rapidly changed for the better, is beginning to deteriorate." She finds portrayed in the Song of Songs the three types of woman—the two imperfect that have been, and the perfect that will be.

These are her texts: "Who is this that cometh out of the wilderness like pillars of smoke, perfumed with myrrh and frankincense?"—the traditional woman, a streak of smoke rising from the domestic sacrifice perfumed with the fragrance of self-forgetting bitterness and death.

The emancipated woman—clear, cold, combative—is found limned in the cry, "Who is she that looketh forth as the morning, fair as the moon, clear as the sun, and terrible as an army with banners?"

The ideal woman yet to be, affluent in delights and twin-souled with man, answers the question, "Who is this that cometh up from the wilderness, rich in joy, leaning upon her beloved?"

The writer concludes with the hope "that before the next International Congress symptoms of a change will appear, signs that hearts are beginning to throb quicker side by side with the brains that strive." The conception of beauty, if applied to woman's character and heart, must be realised in the main by aid of two forces—"not exactly what women have been demanding lately."—"more pain and more love."

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This so distinguished personage is, according to Mr. Bernard Shaw, writing in the North American Review for August, none other than the little known Examiner of Plays, who keeps the conscience of the Lord Chamberlain in his capacity as censor of the English stage. The Lord Chamberlain is but "the Malvolio of St. James' Palace, responsible to nobody but the Queen."

THE EXAMINER OF PLAYS!

This royal steward being much too busy to trouble about dramas—

The result is that the Examiner of Plays, humble, untitled, "middle-class" though he be, is yet the most powerful man in England or America. Other people may make England's laws; he makes and unmakes its drama, and therefore also the drama of America. . . The Examiner of Plays, greater than all these, does what he likes, caring not a dump for nations or constitutions, English or American. The President of the United States himself practically cannot see a new play without first getting the Examiner's leave.

The person selected for the onerous post is no professor of literature or dramaturgy:—

The post is held at present by one George Alexander Redford, said to have been a bank clerk, but not ascertained to have been anything except lucky enough to obtain a place at Court with a salary of some fifteen hundred or two thousand dollars a year, and powers to exact from every author or manager producing a new play five dollars and a quarter for each one-act plece, and ten dollars and a half for each piece of two or more acts.

HOW THE STAGE CENSOR WAS OVERREACHED.

Mr. Shaw recounts some strange oddities of stage right in England. Whoever gets a version, say of a popular novel, licensed and put on the stage, has the stage right; and hence one novelist had to buy back his stage right from a sharp country solicitor who had turned his novel into a drama and had it licensed. To prevent themselves being thus forestalled, novelists push through some sort of a stage version, and get it furtively performed at some suburban theatre. The same thing is gone through to prevent a version being performed first in America, in which the English stage right in a play is forfeited.

Mr. Shaw then tells how Examiners have been mollified or overreached. A French play at first refused was finally granted a license by the late Examiner on the actress promising to insert the words, "I sinned but in intention," in confessing to an early intrigue.

"THE CENCI" ACTED IN SPITE OF THE CENSOR.

Here is the story of a famous evasion of the Censor:—On the centenary of Shelley's birth, it was proposed to celebrate that occasion by a performance of "The Cenci."
The Examiner would not hear of it; but the performance was given for all that in the Grand Theatre, Islington (a northern suburb of London), before an audience of poets, headed by Browning, and a crowd of their disciples. Technically, this performance was not a public representation of the play: it was only a meeting of the Shelley Society. The spectators did not pay at the doors: they had all joined the Shelley Society for the season, and were attending this particular "private" meeting of it in the exercise of their ordinary right as members. For the moment the defeat of the Censor was complete. But the performance had taken place in a London theatre; and London theatres are subject to the Lord Chamberlain, who licenses them from year to year. The unfortunate lessee, having let his house to the Shelley Society (without any knowledge of the plot in hand), found himself at the mercy of the outraged Chamberlain when the time came for renewing his license. What passed between them is not known; but there is now a clause in the

lease of that theatre stipulating that no performances of unlicensed plays shall be given in it. When the Shelley Society proposed to repeat "The Cenci" some years later, the Lord Chamberlain was master of the situation.

HOW "GHOSTS" EVADED HIM.

Since then, says Mr. Shaw, "the blockade has been run only by the Independent Theatre, which succeeded in producing Ibsen's 'Ghosts' on three occasions without a license." The first time it was technically "private" and without a license in the Independent Theatre; the second time it was given at an "At Home" by the founder of the same theatre in a hall let for miscellaneous public purposes; and similarly the third time also.

THE ENGLISHMAN AS MR. SHAW SEES HIM.

Mr. Shaw is kind enough to explain this sort of British censorship to American readers by saying of the Englishman:—

Far from believing that either he himself or anybody else can be safely trusted with further liberties, he lives absolutely convinced that only by a strenuous maintenance of restrictive laws and customs, supported on every public occasion by the most reverent professions of faith and loyalty, feigned or sincere, can Society be withheld from casting all moral considerations to the winds and committing suicide in a general Saturnalia of reckless debauchery. I do not pretend that this will be accepted in England as a sane statement of fact; for, if England were conscious of its own absurdity, it would cease to be absurd.... For myself, as a dramatic author, I can say that few things would surprise me more than to meet a representative Englishman who regarded my desire to abolish the Censor otherwise than he would regard the desire of a pickpocket to abolish the police.

THE RULES OF THE STAGE CENSOR.

Mr. Shaw, having thus relieved his feelings, endeavours, charitably enough, to put into words for the Examiner the (mostly unwritten) rules which appear to guide his procedure. He makes Mr. Redford say:—

There is one rule that never varies, and never can vary; and that rule is that a play must not be made the vehicle of new opinions on important subjects, because new opinions are always questionable opinions, and I cannot make Her Majesty the Queen responsible for questionable opinions by licensing them. The other rules are simple enough. You mustn't dramatise any of the stories in the Bible. You mustn't make fun of ambassadors, Cabinet Ministers, or any living persons who have influence in fashionable society, though no notice will be taken of a gag at the expense of General Booth, or a Socialist or Labour member of the County Council, or people of that sort. You mustn't have any love affairs within the tables of Consanguinity in the Prayer Book. If you introduce a male libertine in a serious play, you had better "redeem" him in the end by marrying him to an innocent young lady. If a female libertine, it will not matter if she dies at the end, and takes some opportunity to burst into tears on touching the hand of a respectable girl.

Mr. Shaw's remedy is simply to abolish the Censorship, and throw the legal responsibility for plays on author and manager, as for books on author and publisher. But Mr. Shaw utterly despairs of this remedy being adopted, and declares that the stage censorship will probably outlive the House of Lords and the Established Church.

The chief features in the Lady's Realm for September are sketches of Princess Victoria of Wales, of whom little is told beyond her amiability of character, of Onslow Ford, and of the Rev. Arthur Robins, of Windsor. A subject peculiarly fascinating to the feminine mind is treated under the heading of "Royal Trousseaux." Marion Leslie furnishes interesting particulars about the spinning and weaving school in Blenheim Street, founded by Miss Clive Bayley.

FREE DINNERS FOR WORKPEOPLE.

A CAPITALIST'S SUGGESTION.

It is not in any Socialist print that the proposal is made, but in the Engineering Magazine, and in the same August number in which another writer, Mr. John Swinburne, says, "Socialism consists chiefly in dissatisfaction with all possible economic conditions." The proposer is Mr. H. F. L. Orcutt, his general subject is "machineshop management in Europe and America," his particular, "elements of a modern machine-shop."

WANTED-A LABORATORY.

He puts forward a plea for a laboratory in every important machine-shop. He says:-

It is remarkable what a long-suffering victim the machine-shop has been simply because it has not made use of any scientific methods to check the mysterious workings of iron and steel makers. The laboratory should be an auxiliary to the machine-shop, the value of which is, I believe, not yet recognised by any machine-tool maker, either European or American. It is, howevere, to be thoroughly tried by the Loewe Company, who are fitting up a laboratory adapted to machine-shop requirements, for the chemical and physical testing of all materials which enter into the construction of a machine-tool. The results will be watched with interest by all machine-tool makers, and it is hoped that the laboratory will be of use in determining the exact specifications of material, particularly of that used in cutting-tools.

"IT WOULD BE A PAYING INSTITUTION."

He goes on to treat of heating, ventilating and lighting, and to remark:—

To secure the greatest comfort and the best surroundings for workmen is, as almost every manufacturer will admit, a paying investment; at the same time, the practical value of these accessories is scarcely ever fully realised. The health of workmen is of first importance, and by the absence of discomforting and distracted surroundings their efficiency is increased. As far as I know, no machine shop has tried the experiment of supporting a restaurant, and of giving the men a good mid-day meal, free of cost to the employees. I am strongly of the opinion that free dinners would be a paying institution. In European shops where the standard of living is, amongst employees, lower than in America, a good dinner could easily be supplied at a cost of sixpence, or fifty pfennigs per head. If free, this would be equivalent to increasing the pay of each man by the cost of the meal, with the certainty that that portion of his wages was used for the material welfare both of himself and of his employer, and was not devoted to beer, which does not nourish but incapacitates. To a machine shop of any considerable size, I look upon a restaurant as an element worthy of consideration.

"FIRST, LAST AND ALWAYS."

This is Mr. Orcutt's parting counsel:-

First, last and always should manufacturers, especially those who are to erect new shops, remember that it is economy as well as humanity to plan factories "in which human life is of more account than machinery," into which human beings will not be driven by hunger, but attracted by superior hygienic surroundings—air, light, comfort, as well as by the most modern equipments for saving labour, increasing output and raising the standard of workmanship and wages. Specialisation is an economic necessity. How to mitigate the incapacitating effects of routine work is one of the coming industrial problems. The least that capital can do at present towards solving this problem is to erect rational workshops.

In the August number of the Law Magazine and Review are two appreciative articles on the late Viscount Esher, Master of the Rolls, by A. R. Jelf, Q.C., and a member of the Northern Circuit.

LIFE IN NOVA ZEMBLA.

ESPECIAL interest in this tropical weather attaches to Mr. J. Russell-Jeaffreson's paper in the September Windsor on "A Summer Visit to Nova Zembla." The writer went in 1896 on the Russian mail-steamer in company with the Governor of Archangel. Nova Zembla was, he says, no man's land until 1872, when it was taken by Russia. In 1873 it was placed under the Humane Society, who built and stocked three huts for the benefit of shipwrecked or storm-stayed mariners. It 1892 it was put under the official oversight of the Archangel Government, and a colony of 88 Samoyads, which in 1898 had grown to 120, including a priest and an unqualified peasant doctor. He says:—

There are now two settlements, the largest, Karmenkula, consisting of three big wooden houses, a church, a wooden parsonage, a store, a bath, and six to twelve chooms, or native skin wigwam-like huts. The other settlement, purely a native one, consists of chooms only, eight in number. . . . Now a vessel visits this island twice a year—in July and September—and stays a day or two at each settlement. Barring that, and between those times, there is no communication whatever with the mainland, for no one is allowed to land without a special permit. This is to discourage what used to happen in the old days when a foreign fishing-boat would land, and after dosing the Samoyads with brandy, would induce them to part with all their year's catch for a few more bottles of "vodka" to continuatheir "bust" on; so now the Governor, when he cannot go himself, sends his Secretary every year to negotiate with them. The product of each man's hunting is taken to Archangel and an account in his name is kept at the bank. If he is poor or unlucky the Governor helps him, if not he gets his money and can, through the Secretary, order what he wants up to his balance.

WIVES SUPPLIED ON APPRO.

Gunpowder, lead, tea, sugar, flour, china cups (a great delicacy), knives, salt, cloth, needles, dogs, snuff, tobacco, were the chief of the orders given. I heard one added a wife, and his order, which was serious, was booked by the Secretary, and next'voyage the Governor sent him one, a girl from the Samoyad settlement on the Petitioya. He was very pleased, but next time the boat called (the Governor told me this story at the English Club at Archangel, when we were dining, and we roared over it) the Samoyad sent the girl back to the Secretary with a message to the Governor that he must change this wife (as if she were a gun or a bale of merchandise) for another, as she was no good, too lazy, and a poor cook, and he refused to keep her; so the Secretary had to take the poor girl home and another wife was sent him. This time, I heard, it was a success, perhaps backed by the Governor's message that he would not change any wives sent again. This couple he sent on a honeymoon to Solivetski Monastery, as a sort of example and pilgrimage.

"ONE DOG BETTER THAN TEN WIVES."

Naturally the natives have no very exalted view of womankind:-

Sitting on an upturned saucepan in a choom chatting to one, I said, "You have here a nice home, a wife and children, and yet you say you are not satisfied. What more do you want?" "Dogs," was the laconic reply. "One dog better than ten wives ' wives can't drag sledge and catch deer; want dogs."

A QUAINT FAREWELL.

When the Governor left, a pathetic farewell was given him. The whole colony knelt to kiss his feet, and one said for the rest:—

"I, poor, dirty Samoyad, to you, great father, can nothing give; but there" (pointing to the sky) "is our God, yours, great father, and mine, poor Samoyad. He will give you all happiness, a happy voyage and a good, happy, lawful wife. God with you, God with you, a Samoyad's good-bye. Goodbye, great white father, good-bye."

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CARDINAL NEWMAN ON CATHOLIC CRIME.

FIVE HITHERTO UNPUBLISHED LETTERS.

MR. J. R. MOZLEY publishes in the September Contemporary five letters written him by his uncle, the late John Henry Newman, in 1875. The question raised by the nephew was the difficulty of admitting the Divine character of the Roman Church, when its conduct had in many cases, and its influence in others, been so little in accord with Divine morality. The uncle's answer was shortly:—

I allow, then (and for argument's sake I allow more than facts warrant), the existence of that flood of evil which shocks you in the visible Chu ch; but for me, if it touched my faith mortally in the divinity of Catholicism, it would, by parity of reason, touch my faith in the Being of a Personal God and Moral Governor. The great quistion to me is, not what evil is left in the Church, but what good has energised in it and been practically exercised in it, and has left its mark there for all posterity. The Church has its sufficient work if it efficies positive good, even though it does not destroy evil except so far forth as it supplants it for good.

THE SPANISH INQUISITION.

In a later letter :--

I do confess that bad is in the Church, but not that it springs from the Church's teaching or system, bu', as our Lord and His Apostles predicted it would be, in the Church, but not of it, Good men and good works, such as we find them in Church history, seem to me the legitimate birth of Church teaching, whereas the deeds of the Spanish Inquisition, if they are such as they are said to be, came from a teaching altogether different from that which the Church professes. I think such insane acts as St. Bartholomew's Massacra were prompted by mortal fear. . . . I was reading the other day a defence of Pius V. against Lord Acton, the point of which was that in no sense was it the Pope who sanctioned the plot for assassinating Elizabeth, but the Duke of Alva. Yet who can deny, true as this may be, still that to readers of history the Pope and the Duke are in one boat?

LATIN AND "MORIBUND NATIONS."

Recent speech of "dying nations" and Latin decadence and "Americanism" gives point to these remarks of Newman—written a quarter of a century ago :—

As to the state of Catholic Europe during these last three centuries, I begin by allowing or urging that the Church has sustained a severe loss, as well as the English and German nationalities themselves, by their elimination from it, not the least of the evil being that in consequence the Latin element, which is in the ascendant, does not, cannot know, how great the loss is. This is an evil which the present disestablishment everywhere going on may at length correct. Influential portions of the Latin races may fall off; and if Popes are chosen from other nationalities, other ideas will circulate among us and gradually gain influence. . . At present the Catholic Church is encumbered by its connection with moribund nations.

ADVANTAGES OF DISESTABLISHMENT.

On the temporal power Newman says something that may sound strange in orthodox ears, e.g.:—

As to the bad government in the Papal States, I allow, or rather argue, that an ecclesiastical world-wide sovereign has neither time nor thought to bestow on secular matters, and that such matters go to rack and ruin, and cause great scandal in public opinion, as surely as would happen if I undertook to be Chancellor of the Exchequer. The temporal prosperity, success, talent, renown of the Papacy did not make me a Catholic, and its errors and misfortunes have no power to unsettle me. Its utter disestablishment may only make it stronger and purer, removing the very evils which are the cause of its being disestablished.

" POPES HAVE ERRED."

In answer to the question whether the Church of Rome as a society has not done or sanctioned actions which were wrong, Newman replies:—

I should say that the Church has two sides, a human and a divine, and that everything that is human is liable to error . . . I have no difficulty in supposing that Popes have erred, or Councils have erred, or populations have erred, in human aspects, because, as St. Paul says, "We have this treasure in earthly vessels," speaking of the Apostles themselves. No one is impeccable, and no collection of men. I grant that the Church's teaching, which in its formal exhibitions is divine, has been at times perverted by its officials, representatives, subjects, who are human. I grant that it has not done so much good as it might have done. I grant that in its action, which is human, it is a fair mark for criticism or blame. But what I maintain is, that it has done an incalculable amount of good, that it has done good of a special kind, such as no other historical polity or teaching or worship has done, and that that good has come from its professed principles, and that its shortcomings and omissions have come from a neglect or an interruption of its principles.

THE ETHICAL SYSTEM DISTINCTIVE.

What Mr. Mozley rightly considers the most vital point in the controversy is given in the following passage:—

I consider it historically undeniable-First, that in the time of the early Roman Empire, when Christianity arose, it arose with a certain definite ethical system, which it proclaimed to be allimportant, all-necessary for the present and future welfare of the human race, and of every individual member of it, and which is simply ascertainable now and unmistakable. Next, I have a clear perception, clearer and clearer as my own experience of existing religions increases, and such as every one will share with me, who carefully examines the matter, that share with the wind large with this ethical system (\$\tilde{\theta}\theta \text{we} used to call it at Oxford as realised in individuals) is the living principle also of present Catholicism, and not in any form of Protestantism whatever -living, both as to its essential life, and also as being its vigorous motive power; both because without it Catholicism would soon go ou', and because through it Catholicism makes itself manifest, and is recognised. Outward circumstances or conditions of its presence may change or not; the Pope may be a subject one day, a sovereign another; primus inter pares in early times, the episcopus episcoporum now; there might be no devotions to the Blessed Virgin formerly, they may be superabundant of late; the Holy Eucharist might be a bare commemoration in the first century, and is a sacrifice in the nineteenth (of course I have my own definite and precise convictions on these points, but they are nothing to the purpose here, when I want to confine myself to patent facts which no one ought to dispute); but I say, even supposing there have been changes in doctrine and polity, still the ethos of the Catholic Church is what it was of old time, and whatever and whoever quarrels with Catholicism now, quarrels virtually, and would have quarrelled, if alive, 1800 years ago, with the Christianity of Apostles and Evangelists.

Mr. Mozley's comment thereon is :-

The question, it will be seen, is this—and truly it is an important one—whether the spirit of St. Peter and St. Paul can be shown to differ, in any material respect, from the spirit of the Church of Rome at the present day.

Newman specifies as note of the distinctive ethos of the Church: that it is "in utter variance with the ethical character of human society at large," that "she wars against the world from love of it," and that her aim is the worship of the Unseen God; the sole object of the world is to make the most of this life. He adds:—

You can no more mak: the Catholic and Protestant ethos one, than you can mix oil and vinegar. Catholics have a moral life of their own, as the early Christians had, and the same life as they—our doctrines and practices come of it; we are and always shall be militant against the world and its spirit, whether the world be considered within the Church's pale or external to it.

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THE TRAINING OF OUR SOCIAL OFFICERS.

ASPECTS OF SECONDARY EDUCATION.

THE current glorification of the British Empire has had one unexpected result. It has in certain quarters resulted in something like the canonisation of our "Public Schools." The argument is easy and obvious. The British Empire is the most successful example of Imperial administration which history has produced. But its administrators have been trained in our "Public Schools." Therefore—— But let Mr. J. C. Tarver, in his paper on "English Headmasters and Their Schools" in the September Fortnightly, state the conclusion:—

It is admitted in England, in America, in France, in Germany, that the English nation has developed in what it calls its "Public" School education, absolutely the best form of education for administrators, for statesmen, for soldiers, for high

officials.

SCHOOL LIFE VERSUS EXAMS.

Mr. Tarver is highly incensed with the examinationsystem of admission to public service. He denounces it as one of the outcomes of "the abominations of the Education Act in 1870," and adds, "Having discovered the best form of education, we deliberately give all our money, all our pains, all our interest, to fostering the worst." His practical advice is given in this par graph:—

The "Pu'lic" Schools are practically the schools of the "Public" Services. Let the fact be officially recognised, and any school, whether owned by a private proprietor or worked by a local authority, which can show that it can or does give the education which we recognise as a Public School education, be registered as such; submitted to sufficient inspection to ensure that its standard is being kept up, and then let three years' attendance at such a school be a necessary preliminary to competition in the examinations for the Public Services, till such examinations are happily relegated finally to the Celestial Empire.

GERMAN VERSUS ENGLISH IDEALS.

The parallel argument, from British commercial supremacy to the supreme excellence of British commercial education, is, however, not being drawn. The pressure of German competition is too heavy to admit of such inferences. In the same number of the Fortnightly Mr. J. J. Findlay reminds us that however successful our secondary education may be in turning out soldiers and administrators, it does not provide the best training for captains of com nerce and industry. The bookish and sedentary Teuton has here the advantage over our athletic and sport-loving Englishman. Mr. Findlay writes on "the Genesis of the German Clerk," who "steadily makes his way in every country and in every large city in the world, against his English rival." He starts with the statement that the German clerk as we have known him since 1880 "has taken about sixty years to produce." Two leading factors in his production are specified :-

Firstly, the Germans have developed a liking for culture and books, for an indoor, sedentary life, for intellectual intercourse, which no other country in the world can parallel, except perhaps the smaller Teutonic peoples about her—Holland, Norway, Sweden. Now a commercial life is not the ideal outcome of these tastes—you real native German boy longs to be a professor and to write a book—but work in an office is an alternative which is far preferable to digging beet and potatoes in the fields. Commerce has its intellectual rewards to a man whose chief interest in life is in reading and thinking. Your typical German is genuinely interested in learning all that he can about foreign nations, not only because he may profit thereby in pocket, but

because he likes to learn things.

The second is the German's poverty and thrift, which enable him to accept a much lower salary than his English rival. Mr. Findlay admits that the German Government

has helped in making these factors operative by establishing commercial colleges and sending teachers to study abroad. We cannot by Governmental action transform the English boy into a double of the German. But some of the leeway might be made up:—

The one main reform which is possible of achievement is to foster every school which provides a sound, complete course of education for boys of the so-called middle classes. And this fostering care must be exhibited, not only by the Education Department, but by every local and imperial authority.

A LEAF OUT OF THE GERMAN BOOK.

Mr. Henry Birchenough writes in the Nineteenth Century a paper full of fact and thought on "The Imperial Function of Trade." He hails foreign competition as a blessing in disguise, in teaching us to bestir ourselves in regard to Imperial intercommunication and technical training. He says:—

If we are to retain our position in the trade of the world, or even in the trade of our own Empire, we must take a leaf out of the book of our most successful rival. The marvellous industrial progress of Germany during the past twenty-five years is by common consent in great part due to the care with which she has educated—physically, intellectually, and morally—her whole population. Those who have most carefully studied the German educational system, while fully acknowledging its drawbacks and its imperfections, are most impressed, I might almost say are most depressed, by its marked superiority to our English system, if system it can be called. I am aware that much is being done for secondary, for technical, and for commercial education in England. But in spite of efforts for which we can only be grateful, we are still at an enormous disadvantage as compared with Germany, and even with France and Switz-rland.

INDEX TO THE GERMAN PERIODICALS OF 1898.

THE third volume of the Index to German Periodicals, Issued by Felix Dietrich at Leipzig, has just been published. It forms a title-index to the contents of some 520 periodicals in the German language, and a separate author-list is added. It differs from the English Index in several important particulars. Many of the German periodicals indexed are weeklies, whereas in the English Index all weeklies are rigidly excluded. Some of the German publications included are transactions of learned societies; in the English Index these are all omitted practically. The transactions and proceedings of our scientific and learned societies would indeed provide material sufficient for a separate bulky index, and the work still remains to be done. The same may be said of our weeklies. In the German Index by far the greater number of the publications indexed are of a purely scientific nature, and the Index thus appeals rather to the student of special sciences than to the more general reader or journalist. There is not much attempt at classification, and cross-references are few. The volume nevertheless runs to about 330 pages, and in paper cover is issued at 16 Marks.

In the September Great Thoughts, Mr. Raymond Blathwayt has an interview with Mr. T. Sidney Cooper, the painter, who has reached the age of ninety-six, and continues to paint—without glasses, too! He attributes his long life to a certain extent to his own industry, to living temperately, and out of London, with daily exercise and regularity in his habits, especially as to the hour of meals. He has not taken either tea or coffee for over forty years; he finds porridge very sustaining, and at the same time provocative of good appetite, while it keeps the head clear.

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THE INDUSTRIAL REGENERATION OF ITALY.

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THE lightning and the torrent—two agencies traditionally associated with wreck and ruin—are now invoked as the twin forces capable of saving industrially the future of Italy. Enrico Bignami writes in the Engineering Magazine for August on the utilisation of the water powers of Italy. He puts the case in his opening sentence:—

While on the one hand Italy is extremely rich in water powers which are capable of utilisation, on the other hand it is absolutely destitute of coal.

He mentions a few attempts which have been successfully made, and he goes on to say:—

There is no country in the world which, by reason of its mountainous slopes, its needs, its absolue lack of coal and its scarcity of other fuels, which can be expected to profit more than Italy by the development of electric power stations for the utilisation of the immense potential energy of its rivers and streams. If Italy had earlier attempted to substitu'e power derived from her own waterfalls for that imperfectly and expensively supplied by foreign coals, her present manufacturing and commercial infe-riority would not be so humiliating. Possessing as she does valuable deposits of iron ore and copper, yet nearly all of this is exported, while the manufactured articles are imported, some of them from the very countries which purchase the raw material from Italy. If therefore electro metallurgical processes could be substituted for the older methods the current required could be developed from the numerous water powers. At present the metallic imports of Italy come from America, Sweden and England, but with a home article in the market, produced by Italian water power and with cheap Italian labour, the double freight charges on exported raw material and re-imported products would form a natural protective tariff for the home product.

A NEW WATER CURE FOR MALARIA.

He remarks on the curious fact that Iralian capital is slow to embark in these new industries, which are consequently being worked by German capital. Comprehensive plans should he thinks, be formed, backed by native funds, for using the water powers of Italy in agriculture, industry, reclaiming marsh lands, and so forth. Water power could solve the vastly important problem of drainage. He says:—

Out of the two hundred and fifty-nine districts into which Italy is subdivided only sixty-five are free from malaria, while nearly all could be relieved from this disability by proper drainage, and where necessary the drinking water could be sterilised by ozone, for all of which work the power is readily available, if capital were only forthcoming for its development.

WATER VERSUS STEAM.

Already the State and the railway companies are looking to water power as the source of possible electric traction. Central stations for transforming water power into electric power are to be counted by hundreds and private plants by thousands. The figures of Italy's actual and potential horse-power are a suggestive illustration of the writer's point. He says:—

Recent official statistics give the total horse-power of the steam boilers of Italy as 160,000 h.p., not including those for lighting plants, for traction of tramway lines and railways, nor marine boilers of any kind. Compared with the statistics of other countries, Italy, to occupy a similar rank, should have at least 2,000,000 h.p. in order to compete industrially. In addition to the 300,000 h.p. already taken up, it has been calculated that about 5,000,000 h.p. remain, if proper use is made of the rapid falls of the Italian rivers, the Po alone being estimated to be capable of furnishing 1,000,000 h.p. at a cost for plant not exceeding 600 lire per h.p.

The writer puts the operative cost of water power at 170 lire per annum operating at twenty four hours daily;

of steam power at 200 lire per h.p. per year of 300 days of ten hours. Among the mountains, nearer the torrents, and further from coal, the respective costs of the horsepower would be 50 lire against 500 lire per annum for steam.

There is something odd in thus pitting water against steam, the same substance in liquid and gaseous conditions.

THE AGE-LONG TUSSLE FOR INDIAN TRADE.

THE question of the route to India, involved for us in to-day's problems of the Transvaal and the Cape, is no new bone of international contention. An essay in the Scottish Review for July, on Sir William Hunter's History of British India, recalls the "early struggles for the Indian trade"; and begins very "early" indeed—with the times of Abraham. The writer says:—

The promise recorded as made to Abraham covers the whole of the Syrian trade-routes, and the achievement of David's reign was to obtain possession of them. When he captured Damascus and extended his rule to the Euphrates, he secured control over the whole of the Indian trade, and it is easy to understand why the Phenicians were anxious to be on good terms with him and his successor. To Israel the control of this trade, though always a source of danger to those who possessed it, meant prosperity, and its loss was among the bitterest of its national memories.

There were alternate routes: the Northern, which went from the Indus valley via the Oxus and Caspian to Novgorod or Byzantium, and the Southern by sea from Calicut in India to ports on the Red Sea. Speaking of the latter, the writer observes:—

It was not upon this rou'e, however, that the main struggle for the Indian trade was fought out in either ancient or mediæval times. On, this route there was absolutely no competition, except during the few years that Solomon sailed his fleets from Ezion-geber, or that Uzziah probably re-established the navigation at Elath, which Jehoshaphat had attempted some ninety years before, but without success. Nor was it upon the Northern route. It was upon the lines of the Central or Syrian route that the struggle was in ancient times fought out. For a time, as we have seen, the lines were in the hands of Israel; but Israel was too weak to hold them long. Egypt, Assyria, Babylonia, Persia, Macedonia, and Rome, all in their turn fought for them, and in their turn controlled them. In the seventh century A.D. they were seized by the Saracen Arabs. A trading no less than a fighting race, they soon realised their value, and under the Caliphs, Bussorah and Baghdad became "the opulent head-quarters of the Indian trade."

Then came the avalanche of Turkish invasion, which closed first the Northern route, then the Central, and finally, after a brief period of Egyptian possession, the Southern. Yet, says the reviewer, the final closure of these ancient highways was "probably the best thing that could have happened." It "made the discovery of a new route to India almost, if not absolutely, imperative." This was the great quest of Columbus. It was the achievement of Vasco da Gama. He reached Calicut by sea in 1498. By dint of much fighting with Moslems and others, the Portuguese got control of the Indo-European trade. On their heels came the English. "In 1591 the first English squadron sailed round the Cape of Good Hope for India." In 1595 a Dutch squadron followed suit. The English after much fighting compelled Portugal in 1654 to concede rights of trade and settlement in all her Eastern possessions. A long struggle over the Spice Islands led to their abandonment by the English to the Dutch. Here the survey of the reviewer ends.

THE ADVANCE OF EGYPT.

AN AMERICAN TRIBUTE TO LORD CROMER.

THE HON. T. S. HARRISON, U.S. Consul-General in Egypt, writes in the August Forum on "Egypt under Lord Cromer." He deals first with prospects for American trade, and observes :-

There are two lines of industry which ought to flourish in Egypt, viz., machinery and novelties. The Americans can defy competition in both. In machinery I include engines, presses, light safes, electrical appliances, and, particularly, mechanics' tools. The tools must be very light and simply made. As regards novelties, the Egyptian market will just now

absorb an astonishing quantity.

He next refers to the significant fact of the readiness of the natives to put their money in Egyptian securities. He says the telegraph system is doing well, except for the dearth of poles; the postal service is excellent; the police is all that can be expected. The native working classes are fairly well off. The educated or half-educated proletariat—the candidates for Government clerkships and like posts-present a difficulty not yet overcome. Not content with erecting enormous dams to regulate the inundations of the Nile, the Egyptian Government has sent noted experts to look into the question of using the cataracts of that river for the generation of electrical power.

ENGLAND AS PROHIBITIONIST.

Here is a story which will make many a temperance enthusiast long for a beneficent despot like Lord Cromer in Great Britain :

Another reform in which Lord Cromer is much interested has to do with the enormous consumption in Egypt of hashish. This drug is ruinous in its effect upon the mind and physique of the native; but only within the past few years have really serious efforts been made to counteract the evil. Enforcement of the prohibitive laws has now led to smbggling; and the genius of the Oriental in this line is almost incredible. The hollow frames of iron bedsteads, interiors of nominal grindstones, staves of casks, anything and everything, are made receptacles for hashish. Open indulgence in the drug is no longer possible. The stuff is confiscated wherever detected; and the imprisonment last year of hundreds of traffickers in it has had a deterrent effect. Large quantities, however, are smuggled over the Libyan Desert, and buried in the sand until a favourable opportunity is afforded for conveying it into Egypt by means of camels. The Bedouins are charged with most of the guilt of these proceedings; and no traveller who sees a long line of camels in any part of the Khedive's dominions can feel sure that one among them is not bearing upon its back a consignment of hashish. The natives in the villages regard the smuggler of hashish as a public benefactor. Detection thus becomes next to impossible the moment the load gets upon the camel's back. Nevertheless, the habit has been to a considerable extent stamped out, though the traffic is at present enormously profitable.

THE PROGRESS OF EDUCATION.

The writer recalls the odd anomaly of the Mixed Tribunals that English is excluded from the list of languages in which pleas may be presented. Americans, as well as British subjects, must plead in French, Italian, or Arabic, or not at all. Education the writer takes to be now "the most important administrative branch." Only eight thousand pupils are in Government schools:—

A great many of these pay, through their parents, a moderate sum for their tuition. When the English first entered Egypt they had to pay the parents before the latter would send their children to school. In sixteen years a great change has been effected; and to-day Egyptian parents are very eager to send their children to the Government schools. Unfortunately, the great majority of the children must attend the village schools,—or rather, mosque schools; for they are connected with the mosques of the country. About one hundred and eighty thousand children attend these

schools, where the instruction is entirely in Arabic, and where the peril in which their health is placed is dire.

Female education is still a comical idea to the native mind; but there are one thousand five hundred female

pupils in Government schools :-

Nor, in considering education, should it be overlooked that Egypt has a school of engineering, a school of medicine, a school of agriculture, and a school of technical training. The University of El-Azhar, the great seat of learning of the Moslem world, flourishes at Cairo, of course. It is the resort of all who would perfect themselves in the wisdom of the Koran.

CHARACTER OF THE KHEDIVE.

Of the present Khedive the writer offers more favourable evidence than has been tendered by others. He

The character of the Khedive seems to be of that type to which the Italians apply the term "simpatico." He is gentle yet self-respecting, serene yet strong, and quite above the pettiness of opposing a policy simply because its advocates are not personally agreeable to him. Abbas II. is the possessor of the rare capacity of inspiring regard-I might say affection-in those brought into contact with him; while even the strongest opponents of his policy admit that, at least, the welfare of his country is the height of his ambition. He is exceedingly welf educated, from both European and Oriental standpoints, tolerant, receptive of ideas, and progressive. . . . Of Abbas II. it may I think be truly said that, in addition to being born great and to having greatness thrust upon him, he has achieved greatness by his own force of character.

Of the future of Egypt the writer refuses to prophesy; he ends with the remark :

The one assured thing is Egypt's growing prosperity, based upon great natural resources, wise administration, and a conscientious regard for the welfare of the people.

How Women Dress in China.

MRS. HENRY CLARENCE PAGET contributes a delightful travel-paper to the September Cornhill on her wanderings in China. Her journal is full of vivid pictures, and even of stirring adventure. Two sketches may be selected, both of Turanian women,—one of the Manchurian passengers on the Peiho steamboats, the other of what she found in a Mongol encampment just within the Great Wall :-

The ladies on the boats looked excessively smart amidst their grimy surroundings, in their bright-coloured tunics reaching to the knees, and loose blue trousers fastened round the ankle. Their blue-black hair is plastered back with cosmetics and adorned with artificial flowers, the back hair being arranged to stand out very far at the back of the head by means of long ornamental pins. The getting-up of their faces must make a Chinese woman's toilet a lengthy one, for from forehead to chin the face is covered with a fine, smooth, white paste, with an astoundingly brilliant rose-coloured spot in the middle of the cheek. Long earrings, generally of pearls and coral, a fan, and black embroidered satin shoes complete the costume. In China the shoes of both men and women (at least of the Manchu women, for it is only the Chinese women who maim their feet) are made of black or dark blue satin, with little floors of their own, that s, they have a sole of several layers of felt, nearly two inches thick, which adds considerably to the height of the wearer.

We turned off the road before reaching the Wall, to visit a Mongol encampment. The men came out of their tents and greeted us in the most friendly manner, and afterwards fetched the women, who took the deepest interest in my clothes, being especially fascinated with my straw hat, feeling it all over in turn very gently, and smiling back at each other. They were taller and much better-looking than the men, and wore beautiful head-dresses of embossed plates of silver, studded with turquoises, pearls, and coral, and long clusters of pearls were hung around their ears. Their dress consisted of a short, rough, brown woollen skirt striped with red, and a woollen jacket which was almost concealed by a sheepskin cloak with the wool inside.

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IS THE ELEPHANT FOLLOWING THE DODO?

In the Revue de Paris for August, M. Foà, a well-known hunter of big game in Africa, puts in a most eloquent plea on behalf of the African elephant, for whom he entreats a certain measure of protection. He points out that a hundred years ago the elephant might be found spread over the greater part of South Africa, but that now elephant land only comprises one-tenth of what it once did. During the last thirty years the elephant has been gradually disappearing from African soil, and M. Foà pays a very high tribute to the wisdom of the Anglo-Indian Government, which strictly forbids the slaying—either for the sake of the ivory or for sport—of an elephant on Indian territory.

M. Foà has studied these huge creatures at very close quarters, and gives some touching and interesting details of what may be called their home life. He declares that maternal love is developed to a very high degree in the female elephant. When taking any long, dangerous journey, the mother pushes her little calf in front of her, holding him up with her trunk, and if traversing a river, makes him swim just in front of her, while if high grasses and closely interwoven bushes bar the way, the female places her baby behind her and carefully opens a passage through which he can pass. When the calf begins to eat ordinary food, the mother chooses the best fruit and teaches him how to eat it, and before washing herself at a spring first douches her offspring with her trunk. M. Fod considers that the elephant's trunk plays a far greater part in its existence than is generally supposed; in fact, he regards the trunk as a sixth sense. It is through the trunk that the elephant can smell the approach of an enemy, his sense of sight being so little developed that on many an occasion an elephant has mistaken an antelope for a man. Again, an elephant cannot hear anything but a very loud noise unless it occurs quite close to his ears.

The modern ivory hunter is quite indifferent to those who may come after him. As long as he can get a good quantity of this valuable product he gives no thought to the morrow, and in one year in Africa alone close upon 50,000 elephants were slaughtered simply for the sake of their tusks. Lately there has been some attempt to ascertain how many herds still remain in Africa, but it is almost impossible to make a census of this kind. It is, however, quite certain that unless measures are taken at once, the African elephant will be as extinct as the dodo

in thirty years' time.

M. Foa takes great pains to point out the many useful services which an elephant can render to man. So highly intelligent is the Indian species that all over the country elephants are employed in factories, and on one occasion M. Foa saw one of these huge beasts placing long blocks of wood in serried lines. Each time a block had been placed in position, the elephant stepped back to see if he had put it quite straight, and if it was not so he carefully pushed it into its place before fetching another to go on with. When the day's work is over—that is to say, when he hears a bell ring—the elephant carefully puts down that which he is carrying with his trunk, and not until he has placed it where it should be does he go off joyfully to

his stable.

In Siam the elephant is often turned *pro tem*, into a child's nurse, and, as M. Foà significantly points out, instead of occupying itself with the passing policeman or soldier, devotes itself entirely to its precious charge, and if it sees a vehicle or suspicious-looking individual in the

distance, takes up the child with its trunk, and puts it between its legs, where it is quite safe. "As man o' war, as hunter, as workman, as labourer, as carrier, and as a child's nurse, this incomparable animal accomplishes any task confided to him with submission and docility."

M. Foà hopes to call together in the year 1900 a congress for the special object of protecting the African elephant. He would like to see during the next few years a close time established for ivory, and he advises that a reward should be given to those who can effect the capture of the elephant without hurting him, and in such a fashion that he may afterwards be utilised in civilised life. He thinks that it is incumbent on those who make the law for that region of Africa where the elephant is found, to combine together to inflict a heavy penalty on those who want only to injure this noble animal, and would make it a grave offence to kill or capture elephant calves. It is to be hoped that M. Foà will be successful in his humanitarian enterprise, which deserves every possible encouragement.

MR. RIDER HAGGARD AS PROPHET

In his entertaining "Farmer's Year," Mr. Rider Haggard recalls, in the September Longman, a prophecy of his concerning the future of the Transvaal.

OF THE TRANSVAAL

It was written in 1876, when most people thought the bankrupt South African Republic of no value. After describing "the monotony and dreariness of the great Transvaal wastes," he said:—

And yet those wastes, now so dismal and desolate, are at no distant date destined to support and enrich a large population. Before us lies the country of the practical future, of the days when the rich man will have his estate in Switzerland to gratify his eyes, and his estate in the Transvaal to fill his pockets. This vast land will one day be the garden of Africa, the land of gems and gold, of oil and corn, of steam-ploughs and railways. It has an assured and a magnificent future.

AND OF EMIGRATION.

What has followed this prediction, uttered at a time when the Rand was innocent of goldmining, may lend greater weight to Mr. Haggard's eulogy of emigration which appears in the same paper. He says:—

Why should people continue to be cooped up in this narrow country, living generally upon insufficient means, when yonder their feet might be set in so large a room? Why do they not go to where families can be brought into the world without the terror that if they are brought into the world they will starve or drag their parents down to the dirt; to where the individual may assert himself and find room to develop his own character, instead of being crushed in the mould of custom till, outwardly at any rate, he is as like his fellows as one brick is like the others in a wall? Here, too, unless he be endowed with great ability, abnormal powers of work, and an iron constitution, he has about as much chance of rising as the brick at the bottom has of getting to the top of the wall, for the weight of the thousands above keeps him down, and the conventions of a crowded and ancient civilisation tie his hands and fetter his thought. But in those new homes across the seas it is different, for there he can draw nearer to nature, and, though the advantages of civilisation remain unforfeited, to the happy conditions of the simple, uncomplicated man. There if he be of gentle birth, his sons can go to work among the cattle without losing caste, instead of being called upon to begin where their father left off, or pay the price in social damage; there his daughters will marry and help to build up some great empire of the future, instead of dying single in a land where marriage is becoming more and more a luxury for the rich. . . . If I were young again, I would practice what I preach.

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THE "WHITE NEGRO" IN THE UNITED STATES.

PITIABLE TALES OF RACE-PREJUDICE.

MISS ELIZABETH L. BANKS writes in the Nineteenth Century on the American negro and his place. She believes, to put it shortly, that there is no place for the negro within the borders of the United States. She begins with the South. She says that she knows of a surety that "lynch law is seldom appealed to except in regard to questions that are more fitly settled at the point of a shot-gun than in the courts." She reports that "every Southern State has enacted a law forbidding the intermarriage of members of the white and black races.'

THE "BRUNETTE BEAUTY" AT VASSAR.

Miss Banks, herself a Westerner, seems to enjoy turning the tables on the Northerner when he affects to condemn the Southerner. She tells one "Northern

outrage" which is pitiable enough :

Two years ago there was a "scandal" at Vassar College. It was discovered that a young woman with one small drop of African blood in her veins had graduated from that exclusive and aristocratic seat of American female learning! . . . A few years ago there entered . . . a handsome young girl of perhaps eighteen or nineteen, recommended and introduced to the faculty by no less a person than the Rev. Dwight L. Moody, the noted evangelist. Few of the girls at Vassar could surpass her in beauty, cleverness, or good taste in dress, and in a few months she became a general favourite, and was known as the "brunette beauty." She had for her room-mate one of the most popular girls in the school, and the two became firm A long time afterwards the room-mate suddenly decided that she would like to change her room and her mate, and, without giving any reason for her decision, she took another apartment, leaving the "brunette beauty" to herself. It was noticed thereafter that the latter looked sad and lonely, that she entered less into the amusements of recreation hours, kept out of the way of her former associates, and grew worn and thin, Then, one day, a member of the faculty was surprised to receive a visit from her. She had, she said, a secret to divulge, a confession to make. She had entered the school under false pretences. She was not as the other girls, though they had no reason to suspect it.

SHE WAS A NEGRESS!

The blood of the despised race of Africa was in her veins! In some way her recent room-mate had discovered this fact probably by means of a letter or a leaf of a diary that might have been accidentally left about, so the room-mate left her. The room-mate could not live in the same apartment with her who was an outcast—an outcast from hope. Should she leave the college and go away unto her own people?

Her own people! The lady of the faculty stared at her.

This girl, white as herself, refined, clever, sensitive. Were her "own people" the thick-lipped, broad-nosed, black-faced sons and daughters of Africa? It was incredible, yet it must be so, for the girl had told her that her blood was nine-tenths Caucasian,

one-tenth African.

A special meeting of the faculty was called. The confession of the young woman who was within a few months of graduation was discussed in all its bearings, and it was finally decided that she should remain to finish her course.

A TEST FOR THE COLLEGES.

Miss Banks tells of another case in which she interested herself—a "New York girl who had what is known as 'coloured blood' in her, notwithstanding her light hair, blue eyes, and fair skin." She wished to go to college, but not to a negro college, or to a composite college where she would have to consort with the blacks. But she said there was no chance of her being admitted on equal terms with "white girls. Miss Banks reports :-

In order to discover if this statement were absolutely true, I wrote, with her consent, a letter, taking the facts of her case and stating them as my own, and, making about thirty copies of it, I sent it to the leading colleges in America and England, , , Might I be received into the college, and if so, on which terms?

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Southern colleges suggested in reply that she should go to institutions for negro and mulatto women; Western colleges suggested she should apply to Eastern colleges; and Eastern colleges suggested she should apply to Western colleges as likely to meet there with less prejudice against colour. Even Oberlin College, almost the birthplace of the Abolition movement, would only allow her to reside with a mulatto woman along with other mulatto girls.

THE ENGLISH ANSWERS.

So Miss Banks was forced to conclude :-

There was no place for her among the white students of America; but when there had passed sufficient time for replies to come from the several English colleges to which I had applied, there was found to be a place among the white women students of England for this lonely, aspiring girl! The principals of the English colleges wrote presenting their compliments to the girl in America, telling her when the new term began, inclosing their catalogues and pamphlets, and assuring her that there was no necessity for her to have stated anything concerning her slight mixture of African blood. It could make no difference in any possible way. There was a place at Newnham and Girton and other English colleges for her. I know of nothing more pathetic and more tragic in the North than the loneliness of the situation in which persons, both men and women, who are only slightly allied to the negro race find themselves. It matters not how refined, how beautiful, how intelligent, how well educated the light-skinned negro and negress may be, they are outcasts-outcasts by their own choice from the blacks, outcasts, by the horror and repulsion felt for them, from the whites.

WHY A U.S. MINISTER BECAME AMBASSADOR.

After these horrors here is a comical story:

A few years ago, before an ambassador had been appointed to Great Britain, and when the United States was represented by a minister plenipotentiary, I heard a group of Northern Republican politicians in Washington discussing the advisability of having an American ambassador sent to England, One man declared there was no need for an ambassador; that we had no foreign complications, that, indeed, there was really no need for a minister even; that a consul-general was all we required in London. All the others agreed with him except one man, who

stood whittling a stick while the talk was going on.
"I want to know," he said finally, "whether any of you know that at Court ceremonials in England our American minister has to walk behind a negro from Hayti?"

A look of astonishment and horror overspread the faces of the whole group of politicians. "Behind a black man, did you say? Behind!" they exclaimed.
"Yes, behind a negro," was the answer. "It's because the

negro has been there the longest, they say; but that's neither here nor there, since our American minister has to walk behind him. Now, if we had an ambassador, he would be in line with the other ambassadors, and would walk in front of the negro, who goes with the ministers."

"Well, there's no use talking any more about it, then," answered they all. "We must get an ambassador as soon as

Miss Banks mentions that Frederick Douglas, sent as American Minister to Hayti, was refused table-fellowship by the officers on board of the American man-of-war that took him; and his widow, a pure white, lives outside Washington alone and ostracised for having dared to marry a mulatto.

An entertaining and instructive paper on sea-gulls is contributed by Lieutenant W. Johnson, of the Royal Navy Reserve, to the September Leisure Hour, which taken as a whole is a singularly bright and useful number.

HOMES FOR HOMELESS GENTLEWOMEN.

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PLEA BY THE COUNTESS OF ABERDEEN.

"THE Woman's International Parliament," as stated elsewhere, is reviewed by Lady Aberdeen in the August number of the North American Review. After referring to other and less direct results, the Countess proceeds:—

At this moment, the first outcome of the Congress appears likely to be the consideration of the problem of the Housing of Educated Working Women in great cities, brought forward by Mr. Gilbert Parker at a Conference convened by the Council itself. Mr. Gilbert Parker has taken infinite pains to collect the facts of the case, as far as they exist in London, and, as there was no time for discussion, it was decided that a further independent meeting should be called to deal with the matter for London, and a resolution was also passed urging National Councils generally to make this a subject of special inquiry.

Mr. Parker brought a formidable indictment against the present condition of affairs. He takes as his client the educated woman earning from £50 to £140 by typewriting, secretarial work, research work for authors, etc., and eloquently depicts the sordidness of their life and the impossible conditions under which they labour. He pictured the girl brought up in a sheltered and refined home, thrown on the world and counting herself lucky in having found a position where she can earn from 20s. to 30s. a week.

The three typical cases given to indicate the class of workers for whom he pleads, are those of a clergyman's daughter earning 25s. a week and paying 10s. of that sum for one room in the south-western district; a girl who does research-work in the British Museum at 28s. a week and pays 8s. 6d. for a tiny room in Chelsea; and an Admiral's daughter who earns £80 a year, and in despair of suitable rooms rented an unfurnished flat at £60 a year, which a friend shares with her. Having cited these instances—

Mr. Parker concludes his paper by sketching out a plan that might be tried to meet the desperate need revealed, which, by instituting residential furnished mansions with accommodations for, say, four hundred ladies in single bedrooms, at a rate of 5s. or 6s. a week for lodging, and Ios. for board and other expenses, might at the same time be made a financial success.

This is only another illustration of the need of Co-operative Homes as a remedy for the wretchedness of "life in lodgings." If the Countess of Aberdeen succeeds in solving this problem for London alone, she will have performed a service inferior to none which adorn her philanthropic career.

"THE DELIRIUM OF DRESS."

THE heading is "Onlooker's" in Blackwood. With it he brands what he takes to be one of the chief characteristics of the London season which has just passed. A putative correspondent of his is made to declare:—

"No pleasure at all, except what the loom and the vat provide. Beautiful tissues in exquisite dyes, fashioned in the taste and sometimes by the hand, apparently, of an upholsterer. Indeed, were there a tolerable synonym of 'upholstered,' that is the word I should choose to describe many a dame of my acquaintance in her newest gown."

He has heard rumours that "London dressmakers were all out of their minds before the middle of July with the extraordinary number of gowns they were ordered to supply, their young women being in similar case for want of sleep." What was the reason?—

Were our multitudinous daughters of luxury to make a clean breast of it, they would confess that often, where many of them are gathered together in array, it is a milde in which wounds are given and taken, and triumphs glory and rankle right and left in a silent Donnybrook of the brag of spending. Return to eards as a fashionable vice cannot be recommended **Per **se*; but whether, on comparison of broad results and ultimate consequences, it be not preferable to this other when an equal height of extravagance has been reached, will be an interesting question before long. That the prevalent vice is essentially the more savage, more indulgent of the lower primitive instincts, can be shown at any time I think. And again, again, again, where does the money come from to supply the game at which so many play?

One explanation of the new rage for dress is found in the invasion of the newspapers by the fashionable feminine:—

The craving for notoriety which is at the same time inspired and gratified by the newspaper press, has overcome the crowd of idle, rich women as readily as other folk. To them the lady journalist appears with help to their only way of satisfaction; and, by degrees, her account in the public press of Mrs. B.'s wonderful appearance in one turn-out, the dream of loveliness presented by Lady C. in another, has stimulated a competition of cost and display in dress which has never run so high as this season. But the consequent mischief ends not where it began. It is not only to a few hundreds of fine ladies, of course, that the competition appeals. At the same moment many wealthy women who hope to figure publicly-that is to say, notoriously -in the world of fashion to which they belong, hear and respond with all their hearts, and with all their souls, and with all their financial strength. These raise the standard of "living up to what is expected of us" for others of the same rank and the same "sets," but with no such command of the wherewithal. Hence much tribulation, much temptation of sorts, soreness of heart incalculable, and all for no real or no substantial cause. And still the mischief spreads, descending from class to class, and in every class afflicting women of small means and no pretentiousness quite as much as any.

The Duchess of Orleans.

In Tilskueren for August Herr S. Schandorph has a character sketch of Charlotte Elizabeth of Orleans. The article is pleasantly written, and interesting chiefly by reason of its chattiness. The light-hearted, goodreason of its chattiness. tempered, pock-marked little Duchess-whose portrait at Versailles, however, denies that she was quite so ugly as she makes herself out to be-is brought bodily before us. and is treated of familiarly, as an actor on life's stage seen from the wings. Her great love for her brother-in-law, Louis XIV., "le roi soleil," her friendly liking for La Vallière, her substantial hatred of Madame de Montespan. and Madame de Maintenon, all her little prejudices and pet weaknesses and more amiable qualities are here-a sprightly, taking little figure is the Duchess on this canvas of the Court of Versailles, though she was scarcely the great personality Wolfgang Menzel and Eduard Bodemann find her. Notwithstanding all she suffered and went through, she kept her integrity and good temper, amusing herself with comedies and songs. Her ingrained German naturel hindered her from understanding the French thoroughly, and she was, perhaps, not free from love of gossip and scandal, but, withal, she is a winning and interesting little soul, whom, says Herr Schandorph, one is bound to love. She shows us the other side of the Versailles Court medal, which from the distance looks so resplendent—a side which must be seen if we are to understand the times and the people.

THERE is a very amusing paper on Mrs. Samuel Pepys, as she appears in her husband's famous diary, in *Temple Bar* for September. The glimpses given of their homelife are richly entertaining. One instance is cited in which he laid out on clothing twelve pounds for her and fifty-five for himself; whereon the writer remarks, "After this, let no woman desire the return of picturesque fashions

for masculine attire!"

ON THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

ATTITUDE OF THE PAPACY.

IT is a curious footnote to history which M. Goyau has written in the first August number of the Revue des Deux Mondes. As is well known, the Holy See was not directly represented at the Peace Conference, though the first circular of Count Muravieff was formally communicated to Cardinal Rampolla, together with a personal letter from the Tsar to Leo XIII. This letter expressed the profound veneration which the Tsar felt for the Pope, for his wisdom, and for his love of peace, so many times displayed. Moreover, the Russian monarch went on to render homage to the Papacy itself, and recall historical memories of the mediæval pontiffs, the zealous promoters of universal peace. The reply of the Vatican was, as may be imagined, cordial, and yet it fearlessly asserted the great principle that the relations between nations must be founded, not on self-interest or force or accomplished facts, or other theories which conflict with the eternal and immutable principles of justice, but upon Christianity, the failure to recognise which had led Europe into her present disastrous state. There is no need to retrace the story of the successive steps by which the King of Italy prevented the Pope from being represented at the Peace Conference. M. Goyau quotes from a letter which Mr. Stead wrote to Cardinal Rampolla on May 8th last, in which he endeavoured to console his Eminence by pointing out that this slight on the Papacy furnished an argument in favour of restoring the territorial Sovereignty of the Papacy. Summing up the whole question, M. Goyau observes that while Italy had a "success" to record, the Holy See and the other nations had to record an "experience."

ENGLAND'S "MORE EXCELLENT WAY."

William Cunningham discusses in the August Atlantic Monthly the prospects of universal peace. He notes a disposition not to take the Peace Conference quite

seriously, but observes :-

Paradoxical as it may appear, this very apathy and incredulousness in the public mind are in themselves a complete justification for the action of the Tsar. Even if it accomplishes nothing else, the Congress at the Hague will have done a great work if it familiarises men's minds with the idea of universal peace as a thing to be consciously aimed at. So soon as this object is deliberately accepted, and the ambitions which interfere with it are honestly laid aside, the expedients for securing universal peace will certainly be found. At present the prospect is not very hopeful.

What hope the writer has is based on the facts that religion and commerce have been the chief cause of wars in the past, and that England, now the chief missionary and commercial race, deliberately refuses to take up quarrels on these grounds. The two chief dangers are national vanity and "irresponsible meddlers"—notably

journalists. He says :-

A London evening paper has boasted that it compelled the Government of the day to send Gordon to the Soudan; but it failed to insure his being properly supported there; and the expenditure of blood and treasure in a series of campaigns may be in large part debited to the editor who instigated the initial step... But outside agitation is a cumbrous method of conducting the affairs of state. It is the duty of citizens to exercise their responsibilities as electors with care, and to gauge the capabilities of the men to whom the policy of a country is committed; but it is not wise for any individual or any section of the community to try to jerk the reins of government at a critical moment.

Mr. Cunningham omits to say what is to be done when Government has let the reins go so slack as to endange.

horses and passengers and all. Mr. Cunningham ends with the suggestion that while Russia puts her trust in disarmament and America supports arbitration, the third great Power—

England alone has entered upon a line of policy by which the old occasions of hostility are laid aside; with all her national pride, she shows a genuine unwillingness to take offence. Perhaps this is the more excellent way.

A CANADIAN OPINION.

Mr. John A. Ewan, writing in the Canadian Magazine for August on current events abroad, gives a rather personal tone to his comments on the Conference at the Hague. He says:—

One of the oddest things which the movement for holding a peace conference produced was the copartnership between the Tsar and Editor Stead. The latter acted as the advance agent, so to speak, of his Imperial Majesty's great attraction. copartnery was about as incongruous as would be an alliance between the Llama of Thibet and an American drummer. This is said in no spirit of hostility to Mr. Stead. Those who do not like him-and such a perfervid spirit naturally sets the teeth of certain persons on edge-would have us believe that he is merely a notoriety hunter and therefore insincere. No greater mistake could be made. While Mr. Stead may not be averse to attracting attention to himself, the basis of his character is a moral enthusiasm with which he has the faculty of infecting others. It vitiates his ju Igment and good taste at times, but the only people who make no mistakes are those good people who sit in the centre of their household gods with hands folded determined that they shall never be guilty of any conduct which would be a departure from good form.

The only criticism that can be urged against that attitude is that it seldom results in good to any human being outside the narrow pale of that particular household. Mr. Stead is the son of a Congregational clergyman and evidently has the Puritan earnestness and energy largely developed in him. When his mind and soul have seized on some fitting subject he will not reject the services of a big drum and pair of cymbals if he deems that they are necessary to attract the people's attention to it. In this respect he may be said to have imported into political and social questions the method that Barnum perfected in the show business and that General Booth adopted in the

name of religion.

Mr. Stead's services to the Peace Conference were invaluable. He made it certain that Britain would take a hearty part in it, and with the chief autocracy at one pole and the chief democracy at the other there was plenty of room between for all the other ocracies of Europe. It is said that the Conference has accomplished nothing and will accomplish nothing. That such a meeting has come together at all is a tremendous stride. It will at least set the subjects of the various potentates thinking, and war will hereafter have to justify itself before a cooler and more enlightened jury than it has hitherto encountered. All the arguments which we hear about the impossibility of doing away with war used to be employed with reference to duelling. But in the countries where duelling has been abandoned, absolutely none of the dire evils that were predicted have appeared.

THE MOST PROMISING OUTCOME.

Eleonore d'Esterre-Keeling in the Leisure Hour thinks the failure of the Disarmament proposals not an unmitigated evil, and looks to reach disarmament through arbitration. The law, she holds, which has suppressed duelling and made the carrying of arms in public unnecessary in the case of individuals, can equally well regulate the affairs of nations:—

The chief requisite is a well-informed, large-hearted public opinion in every nation. The principle of arbitration, it was seen at once, was the most promising feature of the present Conference. . . . The Peace Conference at the Hague is over, and more than has been are implished it would be unreasonable

to demand.

THE ARMY AS A SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY.

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MR. SIDNEY LOW, having prophesied the failure of the Peace Conference, endeavours in the Nineteenth Century for September to maintain his consistency at the expense of his accuracy by declaring that the Conference has failed. He is obliged to admit that "the great success of the Conference is supposed to be the Arbitration Convention," but tries to belittle that achievement with the remark that "Nations will not be induced to abstain from war because there is a secretary and an arbitration bureau, with an office in Brussels, or some other conveniently accessible capital." Mr. Low, it will be seen, is driven to verify his prediction of failure by more prediction of failure—paying, that is to say, one promissory note with another. Mr. Low naturally promissory note with another. enlarges on the non-success of the proposal for limitation of armaments. He reiterates that great armies and navies will remain, " for they are the best security against needless and hasty disturbance of the peace." He finds nothing in M. de Bloch's elaborate argument which really tends in favour of disarmament. Quite the contrary: it is the growth in armies and improvement in appliances which, according to M. de Bloch, makes war impossible, or at least suicidal.

But these criticisms are only a prelude to Mr. Low's real essay, which is concerned with "the future of the great armies." His contention is, that the army must be transformed into a school, not for the military art only, but also for character and technical industry.

THE POOR YOUTH'S "PUBLIC SCHOOL."

Deploring the makes military service in France, and partly also in Italy and Spain, a means of personal and social demoralisation, Mr. Low proceeds:—

The Army of the Future will have to become what Professor von Stengel maintains that it already is in Germany—a national school for the training of character. The drill-sergeant and the company-officer must supplement the work of the schoolmaster. The recruit must be turned into a man as well as a soldier. In itself there is nothing that is brutalising or degrading in military training. On the contrary, it only needs to be pursued under reasonable conditions to become a magnificent educational process. Foreign observers have been struck by the alertness, the docility, the disciplined promptness with which the German artisan—the discharged conscript—goes about his work. We have examples nearer home. There is no better body of men anywhere than the bluejackets and marines of the Royal Navy.

"NATIONAL WORKSHOPS" IN SOOTH.

But, proceeds the writer-

the war-premium is so heavy that an economical people will want it laid out to the best possible advantage. It will occur to them that to teach men to fight is not providing for the whole of the national defence or the national supremacy. It is also necessary to teach them to work.

They must be prepared for the industrial struggle between the nations. Therefore—

The army will become not only a school, but a technical school. The conscript will be dismissed, not merely with some mastery of those weapons he may never be called upon to use, but also with a knowledge of those of her crafts and appliances with which his hand will be familiar all the days of his life. He will have learnt many things which will render him more capable as a clerk, artisan, labourer, or tiller of the soil, according to his vocation. He will have the opportunity of keeping up the rudiments of any trade he may have learnt before joining the ranks, and of acquiring greater proficiency in it. The Socialist ideal of atteliers nationaux may be in part, at least, realised. "The State" will undertake the industrial training of the young workman; but the studio will be annexed to the barracks, and

the technical teacher will have his lien on the conscript's time as well as the drill-instructor.

This would mean extension of time as well as of kind of service. Recruits would have to enlist at sixteen or seventeen.

The article concludes with the hint that conscription will have to be adopted in Great Britain:—

We, too, may have to make the army a school, and render it, not a costly burden on industrial production, but its most efficient feeder and ally.

Whether practicable or not, this is at least a practical suggestion; and it is one which, if ever realised, would tend to relegate militarism to a subordinate element in the general industrial training of the people. For a professed advocate of militarism this is not bad.

THE ASSASSIN OF THE EMPRESS

SUBDUED AND PENITENT.

THE United States Consul at Geneva, Mr. B. H. Ridgley, communicates to the Strand for September the story of Lucheni, his crime and his subsequent life in gaol. He is, we are told, incarcerated in the Évêché or bishopry, close by Calvin's great Church. Of his accommodation the writer says:—

It is a neat and clean cell, much larger and better ventilated than any cell I ever remember to have seen in an American penitentiary. The convict has a good, clean bed, with a straw mattress; he has a small table and a chair. He is comfortably clad, not in convict stripes, but in good woollen garments, and is, in short, living under better conditions of cleanliness and wholesomeness than he ever knew before in his life.

The writer himself has seen the convict recently. This is his report:

I found that Lucheni had changed considerably since the day of his condemnation. His moustache was gone, and his face looked sleek and white and fat. The lithe figure had also grown much stouter; he still wore the gum-elastic smile, but the air of bravado was missing. His eyes were downcast; his mien humble. It was easy to see that the spirit of the Anarchist was broken.

He feels the solitary confinement terribly :-

It is particularly hard to the verbose Lucheni. He sees before him a life absolutely without hope; the ceaseless babbler is reduced to everlasting silence; the preacher of the bad cause is without a public.

Within six weeks of entrance he admitted to the priest that "three hours after committing his awful crime he repented of it."

The authorities—it sounds somewhat cynical—are hoping to turn his penitence to good account. He has already confessed that he has accomplices, and they hope to have most important revelations before long. The writer at once draws the moral which opponents of capital punishment all the world over will be quick to repeat:—

Thus, after all, perhaps it is fortunate that capital purishment is not inflicted in Geneva, otherwise Lucheni, with the bravado of his kind, would have gone under the guillotine in the conventional way, crying, "Vive l'Anarchie," and his brethren would have been spared the demoralising spectacle of the most reckless and vicious and audacious of their lot turned into a trembling gaol-bird, singing Gospel hymns and weeping tears of

Baroness Rothschild has told the writer that the Empress would have escaped her death if she had foregone a visit to Geneva for the sole purpose of obtaining some confectionery at a little patisserie shop. Otherwise, she would have crossed the lake directly from the Baroness's own abode.

ENGLAND AN OLIGARCHY!

"THE LEAST DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE ON THE PLANET."

MR. WILLIAM CLARKE has a very outspoken article on the House of Lords in the September Contemporary. He ridicules the Liberal idea of making an attack on the Upper Chamber the chief cry at the next General Election. What he calls "the present craze of militant imperialism," by shelving internal reforms, will, he thinks, prevent any collision between the two Houses. Meantime the question of the Peers remains merely academic. Then, he says:—

The English people are not democratic in feeling. By the English I mean the "predominant partner," and not his lesser partners in Scotland, Wales and Ireland. The English are, perhaps, the least democratic people on the planet, if we except the Prussian junker and the Austrian archdukes. . . As national characteristics are rarely changed, it may be assumed that England will remain what she is, an oligarchic country, dominated by the idea of inequality.

LIBERTY, BUT NO EQUALITY.

Newspaper talk about "democracy" is all a mistake:—

It is assumed that because liberty exists in England to a greater degree than in any country in the civilised world, therefore democracy exists. Such blunderers forget Mill's admirable discussion of this subject, where he compares the political ideals of England and France. I agree with him in preferring liberty to equality, i.e., in preferring the English to the French ideal. . . . The two are perfectly distinct, and while England has always stood for liberty, she has never shown any permanent and consistent devotion to the idea of equality.

LIBERAL LEADERS OLIGARCHS AT HEART.

Mr. Clarke points out how the character and talents of the Peers have improved, while at the same time—

By a peculiar dispensation of Providence it has also happened that the standard of ability and character in the House of Commons, especially among the younger men, has simultaneously declined. On the Liberal side not one of the younger men has taken hold of the country or ever will. And as everything which weakens the House of Commons fortifies the House of Lords, it is clear that the latter institution has received a new lease of life.

A more serious charge is next made :-

Moreover, the masses suspect, and well-informed persons are aware, that the Liberal agitation against the House of Lords is half-hearted and insincere. The Liberal leaders profess great indignation at the wicked Lords, while one or two of them are preparing to actually join their ranks; and both Front Benches unite in maintaining the principles and methods on which the House of Lords is based. The truth is that the demonstration against the Lords is not a democratic, but a party agitation.

LONDON, BERLIN, PARIS IN PARLIAMENT.

The people of England, the writer urges, like rich

The people pack the House of Commons with rich men when they could, if they chose, send thither representatives of their own class. Compare the personnel of the London representation in the House of Commons with that of Berlin in the Reichstag or that of Paris in the Chamber of Deputies. A more striking contrast it would be impossible to conceive. The passion for equality which you find dominating the masses of Paris, Berlin, Mflan, Copenhagen, Munich, wakes no echo in London. Continental journalists have often spoken to me about this phenomenon, to them so strange: I do not now pretend to explain the fact, I merely state it. I find that the wealthy class, so long as it does not interfere with the liberty of the people and permits them to share in the crumbs which fall from its table, rules the land unchallenged.

WE ARE "GOVERNED BY THE ARISTOCRACY."

There is keen satire in the next passage :-

A practically oligarchic Government is not in the least affected by the pretence of one of the parties to represent democratic principles. Since the days of Cromwell, who was himself a wealthy middle-class man, this country has been governed by the aristocracy, and it is as much so at this moment as it ever was. Who could conceive in England of a rail-splitter like Lincoln being Premier; of a young member of Congress like Mr. Bryan, without money or connections, leaping into fame in a moment; of a young man like Hanotaux, who lived in a suite au quatrième in the Quartier Latin, being Foreign Secretary; of a man like M. Witte, the Russian Finance Minister, who is said to have been a railway porter, being Chancellor of the Exchequer; of a university professor like Castelar becoming the first political figure of the land? Two leaders of the Danish Liberal party in succession were respectively a village shoemaker and a village schoolmaster. Who can think of the son of a Jewish grocer in a small town wielding the masses of England as Gambetta wielded those of France? No, these things are inconceivable.

PARLIAMENTS IN PERIL.

Mr. Clarke then exposes the futility of many popular specifics for curtailing the power of the Peers, and argues that the only chance of effecting a reform is for the progressive party to put forward some large measure of social amelioration dealing with the monopoly of land or the taxation of unearned wealth, and on its rejection by the Peers to appeal at once to the country, when a renewed mandate might enable the Lower House to curtail the Lords' power of veto. Mr. Clarke concludes with a warning to the Commons to put their house in order. He says:—

The most superficial person can see that Parliamentary government is not gaining in the world. Alike in Europe and the United States the representative person, whether called Emperor, President, or Chancellor, is more and more accepted as the exponent of national purposes, and not the representative assembly. Indeed, were it not for the House of Commons, one might be tempted to say that there was no future for the representative assembly. But the House of Commons, to say the least, is not gaining ground.

Goethe an Eminent Christian.

REV. A. T. BANNISTER, in the September Humanitarian, writes on Goethe's religion, and concludes his paper with the following courageous utterance:—

If we make religion to consist in a feeling of the deepest reverence for the Divine, and the earnest cultivation of all that tends to promote this feeling, no man was ever more religious than Goethe. And, further, if Christianity consists in the recognition that the highest human is divine—if, as he himself says, "he who calls Jesus Lord is welcome to us"—if we recognise the following of Christ in the tenderest human love for every child of Our Father—then there have been few better Christians than Goethe. To those who have not studied the man, who have only that half-knowledge which is often so dangerously untrue, I may seem to be concluding with a paradox. But, in spite of the apparent indifference to sexual morality which pervades "Wilhelm Meister," in spite of the outburst of sensualism, naked and unashamed, of which the "Roman Elegies" is the expression, in spite of the equivocal relations with Frau von Stein, and in spite of the fact that he had lived with his wife eighteen years before he married her, I do not hesitate to assert that in Goethe also was fu'falled the Gospel promise, "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God."

The selection of the beatitude is peculiarly surprising.

A QUAINT study of Old London taverns and teagardens is a leading feature in *Gentleman's* for September. The tea-gardens seem to have been peculiarly "fast" resorts. extection with imp

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MR. THOMAS GIBSON BOWLES writes with his usual cleverness on tariff tendencies in Great Britain for the benefit of the readers of the August Forum. He sets a number of familiar facts in the form of surprising paradoxes. To begin with, he inveighs against the common ascription to England of an unbroken continuity in action and in purpose. Yet, he insists, there have been few countries where action and purpose have varied so constantly.

BRITISH CONTINUITY ALWAYS CHANGING FRONT! He indulges in this picturesque survey of our national

Since first she took rank among the notable nations of the earth, England has been engaged in a gradual but constant change of front. She has, so to speak, moved her front door right round the island—from the eastern counties, which in the Middle Ages were the great centre of population and of that nascent commercial activity which found its outlet in a trade through Flanders, round by the south coast as the trade with Southern Europe developed, through Bristol, which was especially the port for the West Indies, and up the west coast to Liverpool and Glasgow, to which has finally and mainly gravitated the great trade with North America. Thus, that district extending from Glasgow to Lancashire, once known as Strathclyde, which was uninhabited moor, morass, and forest at the time when the eastern counties were teeming with life and dotted with rich monasteries and churches, has now become the most important and the most populous part of the island.

WHAT SEEMS TO BE ENGLAND'S DESTINY.

And if England has changed the side of her house through which she looks forth and puts out her fullest hands to the outside world, she has no less changed in the same time her home Originally she was a pastoral and grazing country. . . . In the beginning of the present century she became a manufacturing country, not so much of set conscious purpose as through the accidental advantage which the juxtaposition of good coal and good iron gave to her in the early development of machinery and of the manufactures which were its children. Now, when the whole world is, as it were, being brought to its bearings, and each part put in touch with the rest, it seems to some of us as though the great final destiny of England were to be that of the carrier of the world. For the rational horizon of London embraces all the four quarters of the earth, including the whole of Europe, the whole of Asia, the whole of Africa, the whole of North America, and the greater part of South America; while England herself, set in the midst of the sea and at the crossing of those sea-roads which are the only roads of commercial importance, seems as eminently fitted by her geographical position as by her secular traditions to remain permanently the centre of, and the chief agent in the intercommunication of the chief nations of the earth.

HIGH DUTIES UNDER "FREE TRADE."

Mr. Bowles describes the adoption of Free Trade under Peel and Gladstone, and girds at the once fashionable faith in the infallibility of Free Trade principles. He goes on to startle the foreigner who supposes England to be one vast free port by announcing that "there is no country in Europe, nor, with the exception of the United States, any in the world, which levies so large an amount of Customs duties at its ports as the United Kingdom." He does not stop to explain that this is due to the colossal quantity of our trade.

THE FOUR CHIEF DUTIABLE IMPORTS.

He passes to the truly remarkable fact that "Great Britain levies practically the whole of her Customs duties on the four items, tea, wine, spirits, tobacco." The aggregate value of these imports in 1897 was £23,000,000; yet on that amount were levied duties to the extent of £21,000,000! Tea pays 35 per

cent., wine 22 per cent., spirits 206 per cent., and tobacco 247 per cent. The total of the four imports in 1897 paid over 90 per cent. ad valorem. Mr. Bowles thinks these four items too few, and adduces the suggestion that, without reverting to "Protective fallacies," the tariffs imposed between 1825 and 1842 might be laid again on imported furs, feathers, lace, musical instruments, and embroidery. Diamonds might also be taxed. Mr. Bowles makes merry over the casuistry of Free Traders who hold that the motive of taxation governs all. A one per cent. duty on corn would be a crime, because suggesting the motive of Protection, while a duty of 247 per cent. on tobacco is quite orthodox, because the only motive can be one of revenue.

THE BLESSED PRINCIPLE OF EXEMPTION.

Passing to our direct taxation, Mr. Bowles discovers new surprises for the American reader :--

In the case of the death duties, it is an absolute fact—incredible as it may appear—that one-tenth of the estates pay nine-tenths of the estate duty imposed by Sir William Harcourt's Finance Act. In the case of the income-tax, again, the same feature recurs. The best authorities agree in estimating the aggregate income of the inhabitants of the British Islands at £1,500,000,000. Such, however, are the exemptions introduced into this tax that, in the year 1896, only £700,000,000 was assessed by the authorities; and such are the abatements made that, out of this £700,000,000 only £500,000,000 paid duty. ... Or, to put it in another way, the State relied, and still does rely, upon one-third of the total incomes for the whole income tax. In short, it must seem to the foreigner that, if there be a dominant principle to be found in the confused system of British taxation, it is the principle of Exemption, whereby, in effect, a grant of public money is made from those few men and things that do pay to those many men and things that do not pay.

While trade expands, doubters of Free Trade policy are not much heeded, but when depression sets in Mr. Bowles anticipates a ready hearing for them:—

Then, in short, the door will be opened and audience given to all those who, in ever-increasing numbers since the English democracy has been more fully admitted to power, have ventured to conceive distrust or doubt or qualm in connection with that strange system of Free Trade which levies high duties, of incometax which does not tax incomes, and of universal taxation tempered by nearly universal exemption which goes by the name of British finance. But that day is not yet.

"To Silvia's Cigarette."

"POETRY AND PIPES" in Temple Bar for September contains the following piece of verse headed as above:—

"To lie within her lips and learn
The secrets of half-whispered things,
To kindle there, and slowly burn
While life departs on airy wings
Of mounting, melting, sinuous rings
To which the breath of Silvia clings;
To minister to soothing thought
Though self-consumed by fatal fires,
When she, with half-closed eyes, hath sought
The peace thy breathing balm inspires;
To live by those warm lips caresst,
To gently perish on a sigh—
This were a life for man to bless;
This is a death a god might die!"

An interesting paper in Good Words by Rev. J. M. Bacon tells "how I came to bombard London"—or, to be more explicit, how he experimented on the carriage of sound by firing explosives in high heaven while his balloon was sailing over London. The different descriptions given by people below of the sound which reached them from the signal cartridges form entertaining reading.

STORIES FROM THE MAGAZINES.

THE TERRORS OF THE PARSON-SPORTSMAN.

MR. RIDER HAGGARD'S September instalment in Longman's of "A Farmer's Year" is exceptionally good reading. His record of a shooting expedition leads up

to the encouraging reflection :-

However, nobody was shot, perhaps because we had no clergymen among our party. Great as is my respect for the clergy, although there are exceptions (I myself know one), I confess that I am not fond of going out shooting with them, since, on these occasions, they are apt to display too active a trust in a watching Providence. When I was a young fellow there lived in our neighbourhood a retired naval chaplain, who, in private life, was a most delightful old gentleman, but who, when armed with a gun, became a perfect terror. On one occasion I was joining a party of shooters who were advancing up a turnip field, and, seeing among them my reverend friend, I was particularly careful to show myself and call out to him. When he arrived within about twenty yards of me, however, a partridge rose at his feet and flew straight past me, whereon, without the slightest hesitation, he sent first one barrel and then the other slap into the fence within about a foot of my

face.
"Mr. B., Mr. B.," I exclaimed reproachfully, "you very nearly shot me dead."

"Oh," he grunted in answer, "shouldn't have been there, you know; shouldn't have been there!"

On another occasion this same old gentleman nearly blew the middle out of one of my brothers, indeed he only escaped the charge by doubling himself up with wonderful rapidity. After that experience we dared not ask him to shoot any more.

NO GAME FOR HIM!

Here is another reminiscence of a parsonic sportsman. The parson and a friend entered at the top of a long covert with a view to walking down it in line and shooting rabbits, while I stood at the bottom waiting for pheasants. There were a good many shots fired in the covert, varied by occasional shouts, and at last my friend staggered out at the end looking very hot and flustered.

"You had some shooting there," I said.
"Shooting?" he answered in a fury. "That infernal parson had the shooting. He has been firing at my legs all the way down the covert, and Pve been jumping the shot."

"A LIVING PENDULUM."

In the Royal Magazine for September Lieutenant Peary describes with breath-taking vividness his adventures on board the Hope in an Arctic hurricane. One particularly dangerous episode was that in which a cage of bears got loose on deck—the cage, but not the bears—and jammed the steering wheel. Only by superhuman efforts the captain and the lieutenant pushed back the cage, freed the wheel, and saved the ship. The writer

proceeds :-

In connection with this episode a rather amusing incident occurred. One of the gentlemen of the party came rushing on deck just after the crash, hatless and bootless, and started forward. I shouted to him that he had better go below again, as everything was all right and he would only get wet on deck. He ollowed my advice, and I closed the companion way quickly behind him to keep the cabin from being deluged. Before I could get away, a lurch of the Hope forced me to keep my grip on the companion way for a few moments, and I heard confused sounds as of a violent struggle issuing from below. Sliding the top of the companion way and peering down through the crack, I could just make out the gentleman swaying back and forth half-way between the top and bottom. I opened the companion way to see what was the matter, when he dropped like a sounding lead and landed with a crash at the bottom in a confused heap, from which issued various disconnected and unseemly remarks. It appeared that in my hurried closing of the com-panion way I had caught his coat-tails, and the next lurch of the

Hope had carried him off his feet and transformed him into a living pendulum. My opening of the companion way had freed these appendages and allowed Newton's discovery to do the

A NOVEL CURE FOR LATE RISING.

Mr. B. Fletcher Robinson relates in Cassell's his exploration of the night work of the General Post Office under the heading, "The Next Day's Letters." It is a racily written as well as instructive sketch. The acting head of the sorters tells the writer some of the difficulties the members of his staff have to conquer. He said :-

Of course, they find it a trying life when they first begin. Getting up between two and three in the morning is neither one thing nor the other, neither night work nor day work. excuses generally run on the same lines. They say that their alarum clock did not go off, or else they had got so used to it that it did not wake them—which, by the way, is an inconvenient fact, as I know myself. I remember one very amusing letter which we received. A man had been reprimanded for continued unpunctuality, and he wrote as follows: "It is owing to the failing of my clock and my getting back into bed again, a habit I found had grown on me to such an extent that-I knew I should have to take some serious steps to prevent it. In consequence I married about two months ago, and have not been late since."

SELECTED ADDRESSES.

Oddities of address naturally claim attention. Last year as many as twenty-eight thousand letters were posted without any address at all. A record is kept of the most remarkable "feats of interpretation," such as discovering under the disguise of Obanvidok, Bucon Palus, Ship in Hungar, Selorhom-Tebiekaldfor, and Jerip-intine, the proper addresses at Holborn Viaduct, Buckingham Palace, Chipping Ongar, Sailor's Hometo be called for, and Jarrow-upon-Tyne.

"I sometimes think," continued the official meditatively, "that the public imagines we could get a letter to the moon if necessary. Just after the *Paris* had run on the Manacles we received a letter despatched by some district council in the North which had for its address: 'The Steward, on board the s.s. *Paris*, on the Manacles rocks or elsewhere.' A German circular that arrived the other day bore a more sensible inscription. The sender had at least recognised the fact that there was a limit to our powers, for he had transcribed upon it, 'If the receiver be dead, please do not send this on to him.'"

The New Testament as a "Special Extra."

IN a very interesting sketch of the Clarendon Press written by Amyas Clifford in the Sunday Magazine, we are informed that every week about five and a half tons of books are shipped for New York from the Oxford Press, and twenty tons of printed sheets are sent every week to London to be bound. The publication of the Revised Version gave occasion to many strange incidents :

The Americans outdid their reputation for go-ahead journalism. The Revised Testament was published in this country on May 17, 1881. The Chicago Times of May 22 contained a reprint of the whole of it. The Four Gospels, the Acts of the Apostles and the Epistles to the Romans were telegraphed through from New York. This despatch is probably the longest and the most New York. This despatch is probably the longest and the most expensive ever sent over the wires. It consisted of one hundred and eighteen thousand words and cost £2000. The remainder of the Testament was printed from copies which arrived at Chicago on the evening of the 21st. Shortly after the vessel containing the first consignment reached New York, copies were on sale in the streets. A firm of American publishers had hired that the chickers are invited officer and the contact of the bis force printing officer and the contact of the bis force printing officer and the contact of the bis force printing officer and the contact of the bis force printing officer and the contact of the bis force printing officer and the contact of the printing officer and the contact of the printing of the pr a part of the ship for a printing office, and the compositors set up the type on the voyage out !

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THE forecast of finalities, imperial and international, with which Hebrew prophets and apocalyptic seers have made us familiar, are much in fashion at present; and now as in ancient times the predictive person circulates his prevision in broadsheet or pamphlet. The magazine offers the modern foreseer a periodical outlet such as the authors of the first apocalypses might have envied. The two chief American magazines for August have each of them a suggestive anticipation of the days to come. One is by a Jew, the other by a Gentile.

(1) A NEW PALESTINE FOR A RESTORED ISRAEL.

We take the Jew first. Professor Richard Gottheil, in the North American Review, describes and discusses the Zionist movement. He traces it from the persecution begun by Count Ignatieff. He claims that it has already solved part of its problem. "It has found the basis upon which a higher religious life, as well as a higher economic life, can be built up for the Jew," on which a new Jewish nation can be reared. For this reconstructed people a home must be found, and a home worthy of its potencies. This is the writer's forecast:—

The Palestine of the Zionist dream is not the Palestine which we know from Sunday-school books and missionary reports. In the Westward march of empire Asia is once more to be brought into the line of the world's thought and commerce. From two sides the sound of the twentieth century has made itself heard in that slumbering continent. Through Japan on the one side and Russia on the other influences have been sown which are bound to bear fruit before many decades have passed away. The partition of China will bring the active commercial rivalry of Europe into that beehive of humanity. The trans-Siberian railway and the threatened absorption by Russia of Armenia and Persia will rapidly drive away the sleepy pall which has hung over the whole country. When the Euphrates Valley Railway shall have been completed Mesopotamia will awake from its lethargy. When that country once more supports a teeming population, as it did in the times of the old Babylonian and Assyrian kings, the hour for a new Palestine will have struck. The nearest outlet for Asia Europewards is the border-land of the Mediterranean Sea. That inland ocean will once again be covered with merchantmen, as it was in the days of the Italian Republics, In that up-building work the Jewish people in Palestine will find an occasion to use those powers which have been generated in their midst during the long centuries of exile. Already the puff of the locomotive is heard in the Judean valleys and Assyrian hills. Joined once more to the soil from which they were so violently snatched, the Jewish husbandmen will till the fruitful places. As the waste country is built up again greater needs will make themselves felt; factories will take the place of the old feudal ruins, an active commerce will make of the Jews not only producers, but also mediators between the East and the West; but not mediators as in the Middle Ages, footsore and wandering, forced beggars for the world's grace—rather open sharers in the work of building up a new century which shall be a fitting follower of the nineteenth.

On the form of the new Commonwealth the writer refuses to speculate. He assigns as its task the realisation of "the beauty of holiness." To fulfil this dream, he says, Israel must adopt it as its own choice, Turkey must help, and the Christian Powers must co-operate. He dismisses as absurd the idea of a joint crusade against the Holy People occupying the Holy Places of the Holy Land. Christianity after all is the daughter of Judaism, and the writer concludes with the exclamation:—

What a grand lesson the nations of the daughter faith could give to a twentieth century Peace Congress, in showing a love for the people of the mother faith which is really desirous of Israel's good. Then might the two faiths work together to

realise the Kingdom of God on earth, and the triumph of that righteousness for which both faiths pray.

(2) WHEN THE WORLD IS FINALLY PARTITIONED.

The Gentile seer is Samuel E. Moffett, "chief editorial writer" on the New York Journal. He writes in the Forum on "Ultimate World Politics." His predictions are based on statistics of actual imperial areas. He says:—

based on statistics of actual imperial areas. He says:—
This is the supreme significance of our age. We see taking form, not the Powers in control of some little corner of a continent, to be superseded by some mightier Power from the misty beyond, but final World-Powers, whose jurisdiction will cover the entire earth. The British Empire, including Egypt and the Soudan, now covers about 12,000,000 square miles, or one-fourth of the land surface of the globe. Of the remaining 36,000,000 square miles, outside of the polar regions, Russia controls 8,664,100 - again nearly one-fourth. China, which is about to be divided among England, Russia, France, and Germany, holds a sixth of the rest. More than half of the remainder belongs to the United States, France, Brazil, Turkey, and the Argentine Republic; and the Turkish possessions are fated before long to pass into the hands of stronger Powers. Five-eighths of all the land on the globe already belong to Great Britain, Russia, the United States, France, and Brazil; and, with the impending redistributions in China and Africa, this will be increased to at least three-fourths. The French colonial empire will be held by permission of England, the dominant sea Power; and Brazil, like each of the other South American Republics, will owe the preservation of its independence to the protection of the United States. Thus, the vast bulk of the earth's surface will be controlled by England, the United States, and Russia. . . . Europe, in the face of the World-Powers of the next century, will exactly reproduce the condition of Greece in the face of Macedon and Rome.

Great Britain when she realises the territories she has now in mortgage will have an empire of 16,000,000 square miles, or one-third of all the land of the earth. Russia has "within easy reach" territory enough to make her total area 13,000,000 square miles. Meanwhile the United States with all her new territories and the West Indies thrown in besides would have only about 3,800,000 square miles. Even if Canada and Mexico entered the Union, the States would only comprise 7,900,000, and would be exceeded by the British Empire by 60 per cent., and by Russia by the same percentage. The writer proceeds:—

Another alternative is a reunion of the members of the English-speaking race. That would make us sharers in a dominion of 20,000,000 square miles, commanding all seas, and embracing half the population of the world. Whatever the rest of mankind might do, the people of such a domain would be secure. So far as international relations were concerned, they would have reached the ultimate stability; the planet would contain nothing outside their borders that could endanger them. In default of these resources—if we neither acquire Canada and Mexico nor unite with our English-speaking kinsmen—our position under the coming definite world-settlement will be simple. We shall hold a respectable, and even secure, but modest position as the third of the three great Powers. Our territory will be between a fourth and a third of that of Russia, and somewhat less than a fourth of that of the British Empire.

Any "expansion" possible to the United States under these circumstances cannot, in the judgment of the writer, be dignified with the title of Imperialism.

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Harmsworth's for August is less sensational and more readable than usual. It opens with a whimsical paper, "If London were like Venice," with pictures portraying well-known metropolitan centres with canal and gondolas instead of streets and wheeled vehicles. The picture of the famous space in front of "Bank" and 'Change shows on a watery expanse only three gondolas.

# THE REVIEWS REVIEWED.

### THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THERE is a rich mine of solid and suggestive matter in the September number. Cardinal Newman's letters on the crimes of his Church, Mr. Charles Booth's suggestions on public-house reform, and Mr. Wm. Clarke's candid exposure of our oligarchic temper, as well as "Senex's" plea for Indianising the Yang-tse Valley, all demand separate treatment.

#### THE WORLD'S WEALTH GOES BY BOAT.

"The sea the only road for trade" is Mr. T. G. Bowles' summary caption to a study in statistics which he presents in tabular form and condenses in the following sentences:

1. That the whole trade between all the (enumerated) nations of the world amounted in 1896 (approximately) to £3,342,309,000.

2. That, of this trade, that which was carried on by the ten principal nations named amounted to £2,839,502,000.

3. That of this last-named trade as much as £1,965,249,999 represents trade carried on by sea.

4. That the trade carried on by sea was from 66.5 per cent. to 71.5 per cent, of the whole.

5. In short, two thirds in value of the trade was carried on by sea, and only one-third by land.

He claims that his figures "establish beyond doubt or question that the great mass of the world's trade is carried on by sea, and that the proportion of the trade so carried on tends, in spite of the great improvements in land communication, rather to increase than to diminish." They are certainly important facts for appreciating the age-long contest between waggon and boat.

# THE VOICE OF GOD IN HISTORY.

It is a gruesome piece of reading which Mr. Richard Heath presents to us under the startling heading, "But is God Silent?" He takes strong exception to the statement of Dr. Robert Anderson, Assistant Commissioner of Police, in his "Silence of God," that "God never speaks to His people now." Mr. Heath insists that the voice of the Almighty is heard in the history of individuals and nations still, especially enforcing the two truths of "Hereditary Guilt and Vicarious Suffering." He illustrates his contention by a reference to the retribution which overtook the French nobility in the Hundred Years War for their infamous oppression of the peasantry, and which visited the Anglo-French nobility of England and in the Wars of the Roses for their brutal betrayal of the common people. Not content with expounding the vengeance of offended Heaven in these national judgments, Mr. Heath essays to trace the same retributive treatment in the miserable doom which overtook family after family of the offending nobility. The law by which the Supreme Judge assigns this award is "Thou shalt love," and stern are the penalties for disobedience. Altogether it is a grim chapter in the philosophy or—if the phrase may be allowed—the Christosophy of history.

# BATTLE-TACTICS OF HORSE AGAINST WOLF.

It is an agreeable change to turn to Dr. Woods Hutchinson's "Some Prairie Chums of Mine." The writer wonders that "no one has yet formally set forth the advantages of the Darwinian theory as a basis for sympathy with and affection for the so-called lower

animals," on the principle "We be of one blood." He declares cheerily, "Ninety per cent. of animals—including man—are good fellows." He gives many charming instances of this general proposition. Here is a striking story of equine versus vulpine wits at work in war:—

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Almost the only species, except our own, that the wolf cannot get the better of, either by force or strategy, is the horse. Here he finds himself opposed by an intelligence equal to his own and an organisation even firmer. The moment the alarm is sounded or its flank is attacked, the horse-herd rushes not away from the danger but towards its own centre. Here a compact mob is quickly formed, foals and yearlings in the middle, surrounded by a ring of grown horses facing outward. So that from whatever quarter the attack is delivered it finds itself confronted by an unbroken row of gleaming yellow ivories and iron hoofs flying like sledge-hammers. And the wolf who is bold enough to charge the square gets nothing but a mouthful of his own teeth down his throat or a broken skull. Then when all is in order, out trots the oldest stallion, the war-lord of the herd, and paces proudly up and down in front of the line, looking for the enemy. And woe betide the single wolf that he can overtake before he can gain the shelter of the chop-hills; his back will be broken by a trip-hammer stroke of the front hoofs, and the life shaken out of him by the great yellow teeth as if he had been a rat. And we are wonderfully proud of our "invention" of the serried rank of pikemen and the hollow square of bayonets to resist cavalry, when we were simply using their own ancient tactics against horses—with riders!

A curious fact is that civilised horses have forgotten these tactics, but a few broncho mares put among them soon teach them the combination.

# OTHER ARTICLES.

Dr. Guinness Rogers, writing on the Archbishop's court and its pronouncement on incense and candles, states as his "general conclusion... that the Primate has employed what is nothing less than a revolutionary measure, in the hope of ending the crisis, and that he has failed." He quotes with surprised pleasure the Duke of Argyll's letter to the Times: "Free Churches are in all probability the future of the world," but declares that meantime "the Church of England is an institution in which the Nonconformist laity are as much concerned as the Archbishops themselves." Mr. John Smith replies to Mr. Dyche's eulogy of the Jewish immigrant by a most emphatic depreciation of that much discussed import. Mr. W. B. Yeats, under the heading of "Ireiand Bewitched," contributes a record of local superstitions such as one expects to find in the Proceedings of a Folk Lore Society rather than in a general organ of public opinion.

### The Revue de l'Art.

THE August number of the Revne de PArt is even more excellent than usual. The Van Dyck Tercentenary, with the exhibition of Van Dyck's works at Antwerp, has called for an interesting study of the great master by M. Jean Durand; M. J. Granié forms the subject of another article by M. Jean Cruppi; and La Chapelle Expiatoire, one of the threatened architectural monuments of Paris, is described by M. Jacques de Boisjoslin. And in addition to the excellence attained by the letterpress, special mention should be made of the beautiful illustrations, notably those accompanying the Van Dyck article.

## THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE September number contains a variety of good articles, most of which claim separate notice.

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THE HIGH PRIEST OF THE RAISON D'ETAT.

M. Brunetière is the subject of a vivacious character sketch by Charles Bastide. M. Brunetière, critic, academician, editor of the Revue des Deux Mondes, the supposed mouthpiece of the Vatican, yet an adherent of Evolution, neither Catholic nor Gallican nor believer, is finally characterised by the writer as "the last of the official critics." His standard and sanction are expressed in the words Raison d'Etat. He embodies the spirit of the French middle class, of which this sketch is worth reproducing:—

Those that found in M. Brunetière a writer who has given shape and expression to their private opinions, and have made his success, form the majority in bourgeois France. A hundred and fifty years of training by the Jesuit Fathers, under the old régime, prepared Frenchmen to accept the administrative system of Napoleon with all its consequences. In 1852 they cast them-selves at the feet of the first man who promised to restore order. To-day the same bourgeois see now in the Roman Church, now in a strong Government, only ingenious devices framed to keep the passions of man under coatrol. The right of the individual does not appeal to them; they sacrifice every consideration of abstract justice to the general interest, which means for them a momentary quietness. They are Roman Catholics, but in the same sceptical manner as M. Brunetière; the clergy for them must be an administrative body like the corps of Civil Engineers and the Police, or, as Napoleon humorously termed them, a gendarmerie sacrée. At the same time they resent any interference of the clergy with their opinions or their conduct; in a word, they have solved that curious and contradictory

problem of being at once Catholics and anticlericals, Catholics and Unbelievers.

THE STYLE OF THE "VICTORIAN RENAISSANCE."

Mr. Charles G. Harper writes on the Government and London architecture. He is severe on the lack of governmental liberality and of architectural originality in the erection of our great public buildings. He allows himself this satire on the modern style:—

The term "Victorian Renaissance" cloaks all manner of adaptations, and is another name for that eclecticism which has, now that architecture as a living and a progressive art is dead, come to be the note of the age. . . . Architects have doubtless read, in common with others, that we are "heirs of all the " and it must have occurred to them that the saying might be made to apply, in a very special sense, to Architecture. This selective method, so long as the personal equation lasts, must needs prevent so-called Victorian Renaissance from ever becoming a style. One man may elect to combine Norman, Perpendicular, and Elizabethan together; to another the claims of Saracenic or Indian architecture, with excursions into classic, may appeal more powerfully, and so with combinations ad infinitum. But each and all are dubbed by the now fashionable title, and none of them have kinship. In this wise has Mr. Aston Webb's Museum design grown. You can put your finger on different parts of the drawings and say, "This central tower derives from the famous Giralda tower of Seville; these pavilions, with cupolas and grouped minarets, are spoils from Constantinople; here are campaniles from Florence; and these ranges of windows are reminiscences of Perpendicular architecture as seen at Winchester College, or the Chapels of King's College, Cambridge, or Eton. Having said so much, it remains to add that the scholarship and taste with which these items are added together and adapted are undeniable.

### KING ALFRED'S COUNTRY.

The approaching Alfred celebrations give special interest to Rev. W. Greswell's paper on "King Alfred's Country." In West Somerset along the valley of the Tone and the Parrett, he dimly discerns the outlines of

a King Alfred's country. Of fifteen places mentioned in Alfred's will eight are in Somerset. He says:—

The writer is not aware whether sufficient stress has been laid upon this point before, but there is no doubt that in the watershed of the Parrett there was a remarkable collection of Royal Hundreds and Manors. There was a distinct territorial area, capable of being defined with geographical exactness in Central and Western Somerset, falling to the lot of Eadweard, King Alfred's eldest son. Further, it was an inherited, and not an acquired property, a fact which throws the title-deeds, as it were, still further back. It is not unreasonable to regard Carhampton, Burnham, Wedmore, Cheddar, Chewton-on-Mendip, Quantock, and Long Sutton as a nucleus of Wessex Royal property of deeper importance than any other part. If we include Stratton in Cornwall, this section of dominion seems to follow roughly the shadowy outlines of the great Arthurian Kingdom, stretching as a riverine power from Tintagel to Glastonbury. Where tradition says that King Arthur was strong, there recorded history would have it King Alfred was undoubted master.

This remark suggests an interesting comparative study of Arthur the myth and Alfred the man.

#### THE LOVES OF LETTERED FOLK.

Mrs. Charles Towle writes on "literary courtships." She selects for treatment the love stories of Sir Walter Scott, Coleridge, Southey, Shelley, Hazlitt, Landor, Cowper, Sheridan, Madame d'Arblay, Miss Austen, Charlotte Brontë, Carlyle, winding up with the Brownings as climax. Despite certain eminent exceptions, the writer ventures on this generalisation:—

Certainly in many other instances it would seem to be true that "love in literary persons excites the imagination rather than the passions." They have put themselves to school to learn its language and study its manifestations; they are too much occupied in examining symptoms and nursing illusions... They have heard their own hearts beat too often not to know all about it, and they only fear, with reason, that they have taken the fever, which quickens their pulses, too lightly.

# OTHER ARTICLES.

Miss Alice Law relates her discovery of a Caroline commonplace-book, and presents many quaint and curious extracts, notably seven hymns much in the spirit of Herbert. X. Y. Z. discusses as a possible result of admitting prisoners to give evidence, the erection of a Court of Criminal Appeal. He compares such an institution with the present inquiry by the Home Secretary and his exercise of the prerogative of mercy.

# THE AUSTRALASIAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

THE July number, as might be expected, is largely a cricket number, the first test match at Trent Bridge, which began on July 1st, being described at length, from different points of view, by Mr. C. B. Fry and "One of the Crowd." The chief point in Mr. Fry's article is his argument that a three-day test match ought not to end in a draw, it being really a matter of generalship.
"If a team," he says, "has only three days to win a match, it ought to grasp the way to win in that time." Professor Tucker writes on Australian Poetry, and lays down some rules as to what Australian poetry and criticism should be. The History of the Month naturally begins by a pæan of triumph over the Federation victory in New South Wales, and most of the cartoons reproduced in this section deal with this subject. Writing on the Transvaal dispute, the acting-editor declares that in several of the Australian colonies "military volunteers are straining at the leash," and warns Mr. Chamberlain not to give them a rebuff if they want to fight. Mr Chamberlain does not seem to want any encouragement.

# THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

THERE are fewer outstanding articles in the September number than are usually found in the National Review. The Dreyfus case still occupies the foremost place. Separate notice has been accorded to M. Gohier's warning to England of a European reaction directed against her, and to Mr. George S. Owen's Reform Policy of the Chinese Emperor.

### A CRISP SUMMARY OF THE SESSION.

Impressions of the House of Commons from the ladies' gallery by "Grille" are racy and piquant. This is her

picturesque story of the year's record :-

A Session where the existence of a hundred and forty majority never was felt by the Government to be a foundation on which they could build with any security. A lobby ruled by Whips timid in council, and flying into the House with rumours of recalcitrancy and insubordination at the slightest provocation, and as if the day of the General Election were immediately at hand. Tentative Bills, fulfilling as little as possible election pledges, drawn with a view of passing them quickly through the House; clauses couched in "inference" language, to be read only by the cypher key of other Bills; each and all preparing a rich harvest for the lawyers. Above all, the drum ecclesiastical continuously rolling, beaten by every sect, and each side scared by the noise made by its own drummers. A Session of Bumbledom and clergy. A Colonial Minister always appearing in the panoply of Mars; a day of small men, small measures, small rattings, and small bye-elections, only remarkable in as far as undue importance was attached to each incident as it arose.

#### THE AMERICAN VOLUNTEERS.

Mr. Maurice Low, referring to the retirement of Mr. Alger, the late Secretary for War, offers this comprehensive criticism of the Santiago campaign:—

As a matter of fact everything which calls for condemnation was done by a regular army officer; the few things worthy of praise were done by volunteers, who had not become fossilized and whose original vigour had not been sapped by the enervating influence of red tape and "system." I speak with full knowledge of all the circumstances. I was at Tampa during the six weeks the army was being equipped and organised, I sailed on one of the transports, and I was with the army in the field until the surrender. The fact is that except the rank and file the only army laurels won were by the volunteers. Wheeler was a volunteer, so was Roosevelt.

Mr. Low sees in Mr. Root's appointment as Mr. Aiger's successor another proof that McKinley's government is "an administration of bosses, by the bosses, for the bosses."

#### AN ITALIAN REFORMER.

Miss Irby tells of a native reform movement which has sprung up in Italian Catholicism at Piacenza. "Foreign influence had no voice in the beginning." The leader is a certain Don Miraglia, a Sicilian priest. Called to Rome in 1895 by Mgr. Carini, Prefect of the Vatican Library, he found himself by the prefect's sudden and suspicious death—he was opposed to the Jesuits—dismissed to Piacenza, where it was intended to make away with him. He had already addressed a pamphlet to the Pope urging a reform in preaching. On the Jesuit conspiracies against him being unmasked, he parted from the Papacy. He claims still to be Catholic Roman Apostolic. His watchword is "Christus et Ecclesia Romana." He preaches and officiates as priest in a spacious palace-stable now transformed by the gifts of a niece of the great Mazzini into the Oratory of St. Paul. He is a great orator, a self-consuming worker, with never less than a thousand in his congregation, with a weekly paper named after Savonarola, with Bible readings and the like. He has been conducting a tour through the great cities, insisting

that the civil marriage should precede the ecclesiastical, and agitating professorships of Biblical study in the Universities. "His work is tending to form a National Church of Italy, which shall be no imitation or exotic, but essentially national and Italian. His attack is on the Vatican, the Jesuits, and the Curia Romana."

#### OUR NEED OF THE CRITIC.

Dr. Barry comes to the defence and the praise of critics. He styles them "keepers of literature." He exclaims:—

How few editions of the classics, ancient or modern, would satisfy the public demand were not the endowment of scholarship provided at the Universities and by authority upheld also as a national institution, and so woven into the life of the professions, lay or clerical? Here it is that the keepers of literature may fulfil a duty, as lofty as it is momentous, towards the Commonwealth, if they will rescue from oblivion, or at least from the danger of it, those mighty instructors, beacons of light to all generations, who, in the absence of such guides, would remain unvisited and, except for their names, unknown, like the highest peaks among the Alps, and on much the same account, because they tower above the common in an austere solitude. But for a long succession of critics and exponents where would now be the living influence, which alone deserves to be called fame, of Dante, Shakespeare, Milton, and the magnificent English prose writers of the seventeenth century?

He urges that the present chaos of opinions makes the critic the more necessary. "Surely there never was a time of such widespread mental confusion."

Sir Godfrey Lushington reviews the course of the Court Martial at Rennes, and Mr. S. Wyndham discusses in the affirmative the question, "Can Gardening be made to Pay?"

### CORNHILL.

THE Cornhill for September is an exceedingly readable number, with plenty of lively gossip and vivid sketches, but with little that lends itself to purposes of extract. Mrs. Paget's "Travels in China" claim separate notice. Urbanus Sylvan, in his conferences on books and men, describes his visit to this year's Encaenia. Speaking of the terror which "the chartered libertinisms of young England" inspire at such ceremonies, he says:—

On this occasion one gentleman, understood to be willing to face the music generally, looked pale and flabby as he entered, and grew conspicuously more erect and solid, and master of his fate, as he found the preponderance of cries in his favour. . . .

There were many more or less veracious anecdotes told as to the secret history of the Oxford movement to sufflaminate Mr. Rhodes. One gentleman related, on the very highest authority, that a most distinguished personage had threatened to leave the theatre if the senior Proctor vetoed the degree. Another gentleman knew for a fact that Lord Kitchener had said privately to Mr. Rhodes, "Don't forget, Rhodes, that I have a sword under my gown if it is wanted."

An interesting historical document is presented by Mrs. Simpson in the shape of extracts from the journal of her maternal grandfather, Mr. John Mair, who was eye-witness of the Paris festivities attending the union of Marie Antoinetté and the future Louis XVI. in 1770. He tells a very graphic story of what he saw, in especial the gruesome crush at the Feu d'Artifice given by the city of Paris, when 866 people were killed outright. A lady recalls impressions of "People I Have Known," among whom were Lord Macaulay, Samuel Rogers, Dr. Pusey, Comte de Chambord, Garibaldi, Lord Tennyson and Faraday. Mr. H. W. Wilson revives the horrors of the mutiny of the Hermione in his vigorous sketch, and Mrs. M. L. Woods continues her vivacious "Pastels from Spain."

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### THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THERE are not many articles of eminent significance in the September number. Reference has been made in other pages to Mr. Moreing's plea for an All-British railway to China, to Mr. Sidney Low's scheme for turning the great armies of the future into technical schools, and to Miss Banks' sad paper on the American negro and his place, as well as Mr. Birchenough's essay on the Imperial function of trade.

# A NEW NATIONAL SPORT?

"Rifle shooting as a national sport" is what Mr. W. A. Baillie-Grohman pleads for. He says:—

It is a doubly regrettable circumstance that in this country rifle-shooting has never received the support of the nation at large. It is the one branch of sport which serves really useful out enthusiasm for cricket, football, and other forms of athletic sports come to the assistance of the nation were any unforeseen disaster to befall our floating walls, upon the efficiency of which, in case of a threatened invasion, we confidingly stake our national existence?

He suggests that for the civilian's pastime the Swiss Martini is perhaps the best short-range target breech-loader, and if made in quantities could be procured at almost £2 10s. a piece. Ammunition for this rifle costs less than a halfpenny a shot. "With the patriotic assistance of public-spirited landowners," rifle clubs could be established and made self-supporting even in poor neighbourhoods.

### FROM PAPACY AND PROTESTANTISM TO WHAT?

The future of the Christian religion is discussed by the Rev. Dr. Percival, presbyter of the Pennsylvanian diocese. He sums up his previsions thus:—

In taking, then, a careful view of the state of Christianity, three things seem to me to be absolutely certain:

 That among civilised nations the form of Christianity nourished by Rome, which is ordinarily called "Popery," is making no headway.

That the distinctive doctrines of every Protestant reformer are being more and more universally rejected.

 That there is in all Protestant Christendom (the Anglican Church being, perhaps improperly, included in that category) a distinct movement towards Catholicism and a most evident desire for ceremonialism.

# WAS CARLYLE A HISTORIAN?

Mr. George Macaulay Trevelyan vigorously vindicates Carlyle's claim to be considered a historian as well as a man of letters, against the challenge of the Dryasdusts. Granting certain faults of omission, and that he was no historian of institutions, the writer passes under review his positive excellences: (1) He was a poet—drew pictures of the mind as well as of body and scene. (2) He possessed humour, and as "man is no less absurd than serious," the true recorder of human affairs should have an eye for the ludicrous. (3) Above all, he had "an unrivalled instinct for the detection of men's inmost motives," and not merely the motives of individuals, but of masses of men, mobs, and the like. Mr. Trevelyan ranks "The French Revolution" as his greatest history.

### WANTED-A ROWTON HOUSE AT BRIGHTON.

A resident in one of the Rowton Houses, Mr. W. A. Sommerville by name, who writes like a widely travelled and widely read man, and now lives on 8s. 2d. a week, gives a humorous but appreciative account of his home and its guests. He offers suggestions in the prophetic style. He says:—

The building of these large houses for working men has proved a success, and introduced a new feature into the social life of London. As yet the scheme is only in its infancy. Houses of this class will be built in all the great industrial cities throughout the kingdom. They will not be limited to men only; they will be erected for unmarried women and for married men with families. I shall not have written this article in vain if it could be the means of inducing Lord Rowton and Sir Richard Farrant to erect a house similar to this at Brighton, perhaps with a thousand beds, to give accommodation to the hard-worked City clerk, where he could go—let us hope, upon his bicycle—from Saturday to Monday, and breathe sea air, paying only sixpence a night for his bed, and purchase his food at the prices I have named. A charity, not founded upon the shifting sands of sentiment, but built upon the solid rock of a five per cent. dividend.

### A NEW INDUSTRY FOR WOMEN.

Mr. Moreton Frewen describes his visit to the U.S. Cray Brook Salmon Hatchery, in the hope that others may be attracted to hatch salmon and trout for our home waters. He commends the idea to Lady Warwick as a country pursuit admirably adapted to women's work. He concludes:—

In the case of these islands, begirt as they are by an endless expanse of ocean, its acres rent free to all men, the neglect of the state to develop scientifically the sources of its very cheapest food supply is almost shameful. Far otherwise is the enlightened attitude of the United States. During the present year, if I include some two hundred millions of young lobsters, not less than a thousand millions of tiny fish will have been hatched by the Federal Fish Department, to be liberated in their rivers and harbours.

### OTHER ARTICLES.

"Are we to lose South Africa?" is the heading of Sir Sidney Shippard's rejoinder to Mr. Edmund Robertson's reply in a previous issue. One peculiarity of his diction is that he uses "Fenian" and "Little Englander almost as alternate terms. Mrs. Gaffney, president of the American National Council, replies to Miss Low's criticism of the International Women's Congress.

# The Windsor Magazine.

THE September number has in it a store of varied reading, instructive as well as entertaining. Mr. Russell-Jeaffreson's paper on Nova Zembla, as well as what I have to say about the Cape to Cairo Railway, claims separate notice. Mr. James R. Falconer gives a graphic account of White Island, off New Zealand, which he describes as perhaps the most extraordinary island in the world. It is "practically one mass of sulphur," and would supply the empire in case of war with an exhaustless quantity of one ingredient of gunpowder. At its heart lies a lake about fifty acres in extent, which consists of diluted hydrochloric and sulphuric acids at a temperature of 110 deg. Fahr. The boat on which the writer essaved to pass over the lake almost dropped to pieces through the corrosion of the rivets by the acids. The whole island is in a state of perpetual agitation. When the blowholes are in full blast it presents a lively scene. Another interesting travel-paper is Mr. C. Fell Smith's account of harvesting in Far California, with its photograph of the "harvester," a machine which "reaps, threshes, and empties the corn into sacks in one operation." It requires twenty-six mules to draw it. Mr. A. K. Page sketches the growth of the Hunterian Museum in Lincoln's Inn Fields. The gathering of firemen's corps in camp at Woodstock and Blenheim, by invitation of the Duke of Marlborough, is pleasantly described by Mr. K. H. Bates.

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### THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

THERE is considerable variety of subject in the September number, but, as is usual, there is more of strenuousness than vivaciousness in the tone of the articles.

### AN ITALIAN ON THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

Signor G. D. Vecchia, writing on the foreign policy of Italy, reiterates the conviction that the good understanding between Italy and England remains intact, howsoever relations improve between Italy and France. For the danger common to Italy and England is that the Mediterranean may become a French lake; and this common danger if it ever became acute would compel common action. He concludes with the hopeful view of the general international situation:—

The Triple Alliance has ceased to be looked apon in a league of hostile forces, and the Dual Alliance is dissolving itself without having had the opportunity of asserting itself. France now is on friendly terms with Italy; she is more friendly with England; she mistrusts Germany less, and trusts Russia less than she did last year. I consider this a good omen for the peace of Europe. If I do not misread the events, the dawn of the twentieth century promises to be as the birth of a new era for

the peace of Europe.

# A FOURFOLD "CRY" FOR THE LIBERALS.

The first paper is headed "The Rallying Point and the Touchstone: are Liberals in Earnest?" It insists once more on the first step for the party being financial reform:—

Let the Liberal party, therefore, make a real, live, democratic Budget the first plank of their platform for the next General Election. In the Newcastle Programme the party stands pledged to the hilt to three great and far-reaching financial reforms: (1) The Taxation of Land Values, including mineral rents and royalties; (2) The Abolition of the Breakfast-Table Duties; and (3) The Payment of Members and of Election Expenses. The leaders have also, one and all, approved of the principle of Old-Age Pensions. Here, then, we have the makings of a sound democratic Budget. Let the Liberal party put such a Budget in the forefront of their programme at the next General Election and they will undoubtedly sweep the country from end to end.

#### HOW TO DESTROY VICE AS A CALLING.

Mr. Ellis Eth'lmer inveighs hotly against the Lord Chancellor for his recantation of view on the question of woman's enfranchisement, and interprets a veiled remark of his to mean that it was women's attitude on the C. D. Acts which dissuaded him. The writer argues again the general principle and effect of such measures. He calls attention to this as an additional complication of our South African problem:—

The official journal *Rhodesia* announces that in the Legislative Council at Salisbury (Rhodesia) on May 30th last, "Dr. Sauer's question rea Contagious Diseases Act for application to Buluwayo was answered by the Administrator of Matabeleland to the effect

that its application was now being considered.

He concludes with the assurance:—
The abolition of prostitution lies in the opening of a free career to women; not in "licensing," or "tolerating," or even assuming to "regulate" conditions which can have neither recognition nor existence in any valid social system. With woman free to live honestly, prostitution dies; with prostitution die the mutually engendered unclean maladies; and with these all pretext for special and revolting enactments. So shall ensue a purer, a higher race, whose fuller progress will be the sole purpose in its own propagation.

### A STRANGE ORDER OF HUMBUGS.

Mr. Oscar Boulton delivers a valuable and outspoken homily on "Art and Other Matters," in which he soundly trounces as bad citizens and bad artists and insufferable bores those "who, in the sacred name of art, ply a shameful but lucrative trade by exhibiting their lascivious and unclothed imaginations to the gaze of the crowd." In the course of his criticism he attributes a curious distortion of fashion to the young England of to-day:—

We have all heard of that hypocrisy which is the homage paid by vice to virtue. There is, however, another and a rival species of hypocrisy, which is always an occasional affectation of the young, the idle, or the unthinking. It is that hypocrisy which is displayed in insincere and reluctant ridicule of all those objects and qualities which in secret we ardently and reverently admire. It is the homage paid by the virtuous man to his own innate viciousness, and the tribute which he pays to public opinion and to the devil for his otherwise blameless conduct. And this strange manifestation of human perversity is rather more than usually prevalent just now. The fact is we are a generation of humbugs, and even in sinning we are no longer sincere. We are all acquainted, I am sure, with young men and women, chiefly of the middle classes, who have excellent reputations, and display, on the whole, exemplary conduct, but who think it necessary, in the interests of respectability, to pretend to be most desperately wicked.

#### A GIBBETER OF MALE EGOISM.

Molière the poet is the theme of a paper by William Platt, the purpose of which is to show the dramatist as champion of female freedom and chastiser of male tyranny. He says:—

He dealt to paltry male egoism, whether on the part of husband, father, or guardian, a blow so staggering that the male egoists could but respond with the weapons with which they felt surest —the vilest inventions, the lowest calumnies. . . . Evidently very dear to him was this strong battle for the inherent right of women to arrange freely by the light of their own souls the subtlest and most important relationship into which they can enter. Not only has he written several plays in which this is the chief motive; he has also introduced it as a minor motive in almost all of his other plays. The various egoists whom he makes the special targets of his satire all show a most painfully human readiness to sacrifice their daughters to their own particular egoism.

#### OTHER ARTICLES.

Herbert Flowerdew suggests as an optional substitute for the marriage law a legal agreement between man and woman, terminable by either party, involving joint responsibility for the maintenance of any children of the union, and securing compensation from the retiring partner for the other. N. C. Frederiksen, a Dane, thinks Mr. Bodley's "France" wrong in his support of centralised government and praise of the army. Mr. R. Shuddick sees in the co-operative workshop the hope of the toiler.

The Canadian Magazine.

THE Canadian Magazine continues its services in promoting a healthy national self-consciousness in the great Dominion. Its August issue—which styles itself a "Midsummer" number—is full of Canadian interest. The local sketch shows up the attractions of Halifax, as Mr. E. S. Tupper sees them. The Canadian celebrity of the month is the famous geologist, Sir William Dawson, whose services to the McGill University are warmly appraised. Dr. McCrae describes hospital life in a Canadian city, and the Parliamentary life at Ottawa is sketched in novel style by Mr. C. S. Shaw. Dr. George Stewart treats of Francis Parkman, the historian of the North American Indian (whose portrait forms the frontispiece) in a paper of personal as well as public reminiscences.

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# THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

FOR an August number the North American Review is unusually lively reading. Separate notice has been given to Lady Aberdeen's estimate of the Women's International, to Professor Gottheil's vision of a new Palestine, and to Mr. Bernard Shaw's wail over our stage censorship.

#### WHO IS PARAMOUNT IN THE PACIFIC?

Mr. John Barrett, formerly U. S. Minister to Siam, answers, the United States; and Admiral Dewey's victory at Manila made it clear. The policy he recommends to his countrymen may be thus summarised:—

The maintenance of Chinese integrity and of the "open door": opposition to "spheres of influence" and "areas of operation"; in the event of a break-up of the empire, a port in Northern China: the cutting of the Nicaragua Canal: the laying of a cable across the Pacific: improvement by subsidy of passenger, freight, and mail steamship service across the Pacific: good men as Ministers: American banks at chief ports.

China, he says, "sees in the United States her only

# A STRIKING PROOF OF JAPANESE LOYALTY.

Mr. T. R. Jernigan, formerly U. S. Consul-General at Shanghai, discusses "Japan's entry into the family of nations." He gives a swift survey of Japanese history from the earliest times. Referring to the revolt which in 1854 made the Mikado actually instead of normally supreme, he quotes as illustrative of Japanese character the loyalty of the feudal chiefs at the restoration of the Emperor. He says:—

These chiefs set out from their castles with the title-deeds of their possessions in their pockets, and delivered all into the hand of the Emperor; and this they did, not under compulsion, but of their own free will. To these very chiefs the Emperor owed his restoration; it was their strong arms and sharp swords that had rescued him from the power of the Shogun and destroyed that power. But they were moved by a sentiment of loyalty, such as history has seldom had to record, in acting out what they professed, and it would not be just to withhold from Japanese character the confidence which conduct so lau lable is fitted to inspire.

#### A PROTEST FROM FINLAND.

"A Member of the Finnish Diet" recounts the several stages of "the constitutional conflict in Finland" with its two-and-a-half millions, against Russia with its 130 millions of people. Over against the many statistics of the increase of Russian husbandry, industry, and capital, the writer speaks of "despotically governed Russia," "sucked out by a rapacious bureaucracy," sinking "deeper and deeper in poverty and ignorance." Of the Tsar, Nicholas II., the writer has equally original views. He says of him :—

A pupil of the procurator in the Holy Synod, Pobyedonostzeff, the reaction incarnate, and feeble of character, the young monarch was soon to become a plaything of his reactionary surroundings.

The author of the Peace Rescript as "a plaything" of reaction is a paradox almost comic in its absurdity. The writer fears that this singularly pliable monarch will not heed the voice of the Finnish people. In which case—the constitutional conflict will then be continued. For the Finns are known not only for their patriotism and obedience to the law, but also to be one of the most persevering nations in the world. Their institutions and wealth may be destroyed, but Russianised the Finns will never be. Their nation forms an individuality of its own, having its distinct historical mission.

#### FRENCH NOVELS FOR GIRLS.

Madame Yetta Blaze de Bury writes on "Girls' Novels in France." She makes this interesting remark:—

To the reproach foreigners are fond of making, that we write no fiction which girls can read, we might reply that we have left this task for them, since it is the Tauchnitz edition and the translations of these volumes which form the staple of our French girls' reading.

The writer does not find these suited to French girls, to whom a love-match is scarcely possible. The vogue given to the English novel under the Second Empire "furnished a model to Madame Craven, who at once began to write the novel with a purpose":—

Madame Gréville followed suit with the simply moral novel, where the society is elegant but not aristocratic. As for the novel "accessible" to girls, but written equally for their mothers, that is to say, the real, human novel, the authors who have reached the greatest literary excellence are Madame Bentzon and Madame Caro. They are without rivals in this particular kind of writing.

#### OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. W. A. Purrington makes elaborate fun of "Christian Science" and its author. Magazine-writers would show themselves positively original on this subject did they leave off making fun of it, and really try to explain the attraction it possesses for such great numbers of men and women otherwise tolerably sane. The louder the laugh raised by the critics, the more puzzling their problem. Mr. Max O'Rell preaches the pleasures of poverty in a quite idyllic little dialogue between an artist and his wife, in which she dwells lovingly on the retrospect of their early domestic struggles. She would re-edit the ancient proverb thus: "When wealth comes in at the door, love and happiness fly out of the window."

### Pearson's.

THERE are several papers of much more than fantastic interest in the September number, along with some superb illustrations. Mr. Herbert C. Fyfe tells the unhappy fate which has overtaken roller-boats thus far. The Bazin boat, which was to overcome the disagreeable movements which produce sea-sickness, could go no faster than them so much water that it acted like a brake. The them so much water that it acted like a brake. inventor died soon after the trial trip, and his invention now lies at Hull, bought for a fraction of its original cost, which was over £20,000. The Knapp roller-boat, invented by a Toronto lawyer of that name, consisted of a huge cylinder 110 feet long and from 22 to 15 feet broad. Launched in 1897, its trial trip registered six miles an hour. Undismayed, Mr. Knapp is constructing another, 500 by 96 feet. A third roller-boat, built by Mr. Peter Beckman, was a sort of floating barrel worked by hand cranks and gears. The trial trip so alarmed its inventor that he was glad to be hauled on another vessel, and left his invention to go derelict. Another technical subject made popular is the cumulative competition between armourplate and gun. Thewriter, Mr. Arthur Goodrich, announces himself in a position to dispel the "mystery" attaching to the sudden change of French front in regard to Fashoda. Secret trials tested the effect of French and Russian guns upon English armour-plates, and proved that the guns failed to penetrate. As this meant defeat in war, France backed down. Mr. A. Anderson explains the possibility and formulæ of pinhole photography, and offers proof in the form of remarkable photographs. Hesketh Prichard traces the career of the Spanish bull from birth to bull-Mr. George Griffith describes the interior and procedure of a convict prison, and essays to explain the working of the treadmill to the uninitiated.

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### THE FORUM.

THE August number has not many articles of eminent value. Special attention has been drawn to Mr. S. E. Moffett's vision of "Ultimate World-Politics," to Mr. T. S. Harrison's picture of "Egypt under Lord Cromer," to Mr. Gibson Bowles's account of tariff tendencies in Great Britain, and Miss M. R. Smith's homily on Mistresses and Maids.

#### ANTI-TOXIC IMMUNITIES.

Dr. J. J. Kinyoun, director of the Washington hygienic laboratory, contributes a cogent account of the progress of anti-toxins in the prevention and treatment of disease. His figures show that 1,637 deaths occurred out of 4,315 cases of diphtheria in Berlin in 1893 before the anti-toxin was used, and that the deaths fell to 987 out of 6,106 cases in 1895, when the anti-toxin was completely in use. In Paris the deaths dropped from 1,262 to 993 in the first year the anti-toxin was used, and have since sunk to 274. If administered to the patient on the first day of the disease anti-toxin would practically put an end to mortality from diphtheria. An anti-toxin is said to have reduced the mortality from tetanus in cases treated by one-half. An anti-toxin antidotal to venomous serpentbites has been tried on six persons bitten by the cobra, who have all recovered. The anti-cholera injection repeated in a second and stronger dose is believed to impart immunity from cholera infection. Haffkine's anti-plague inoculation acts as an efficient preventive. A similar preventive has been devised against typhoid fever. The writer concludes that the employment of bacterial derivatives is now established as an essential factor in the treatment of disease.

#### CANADIAN NOVELS AND NOVELISTS.

Mr. Lawrence J. Burpee gives an interesting account of recent Canadian fiction. Canada has, it appears, been strong in literature, except in fiction, until 1898, when the pioneer work done previously by Gilbert Parker was rewarded by an outburst of Canadian romance. At least a score of novels by Canadian authors were then published. The writer declares that Canadian women are marching apace with men in this department both as regards quantity and quality. He treats of the novelists in the following order:—Gilbert Parker, who easily takes first place with his "Battle of the Strong"; Robert Barr and his "Teckla"; Mrs. Cotes and her "Voyage of Consolation"; Grant Allen and his "Linnet," and Rev. Mr. Gordon, a new writer whose "Black Rock" is warmly praised. The historical novel in point of numbers takes first place in contemporary Canadian output. Mrs. Joanna E. Wood is styled "The Miss Wilkins of Rural Ontario Life," and Mr. W. A. Fraser, a writer of short stories, "A Canadian Kipling." After "The Battle of the Strong " the writer ranks next Mr. Gordon's "Black Rock " and Mrs. Harrison's "Forest of Bourg-Marie" the latter being described as "one of the most suggestive and thoughtful studies which have been made of the French Canadian and his habits and customs."

# "A PARADISE REGAINED."

This is the title with which Mr. George Reno would replace Dr. Oswald's recent description of Cuba as "a lost Eden." He seriously challenges Dr. Oswald's "facts," and gives a picture as rosy as his was gloomy. He says:—

The people of Cuba, particularly the common or country folk, are sober, honest, industrious, and hard-working; and, as far as my experience (which has been considerable) goes, they are very trustworthy. They are most kindly disposed toward the American... Of the intelligent, cultured, travelled Cuban I

can simply say that he is the equal of that class of citizen of any nation . . . In spite of Dr. Oswald's gloomy prediction, I am confident that within the next ten years the value per acre of Cuba's commercial products will exceed that of any other spot in the known world.

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#### OTHER ARTICLES.

Oscar P. Austin, Chief of the U.S. Bureau of Statistics, gives a concise summary of the remarkable "cycle of Cathay "-the sixty years of Chinese development which have elapsed since British guns opened the Celestial Empire to the world. Mr. Lyman J. Gage is at pains to show that President McKinley's recent regulations for the Civil Service are not intended to extend the spoils system, but to ensure that considerations of real or technical ability should find recognition as well as mere book-learning or competitive-examination-passing. Professor Edwin H. Hall argues to disabuse the popular mind of the idea that three gallons of liquid air can be used to produce ten, and so to supply a limitless source of motive power. This will only happen, he says, when water is found to run uphill. Vice-Admiral Cyprian Bridge challenges Mr. Godkin's statement to the effect that it is undesirable to employ officers of the army or navy in administering Colonial Government, and cites many instances to show how frequently and satisfactorily naval officers were employed in administering British Colonies.

# The Dublin Review.

THE current number of the Dublin Review contains much that is of interest to the non-ecclesiastical reader. The dramatic character which Protestants have often charged as a reproach against Catholic worship is accepted by the Rev. E. King as an excellent attribute. "The ceremonies of the Church," he says, "will be seen to contain the dramatic character in its noblest and purest form." Especially does he find the element of the drama manifest in the offices of Holy Week. Where the Prayer Book of Edward VI. is homiletical and hortatory, the Catholic rite is intensely dramatic. Rev. W. H. Kent rejoices in Dr. Pastor's vindication of the religious life of the Catholic world, its saints, missionaries, and popular piety, in the days, commonly thought so dark, of the Renaissance period. He especially commends Dr. Pastor's emphasis on the life of the common people over against the glaring misdeeds of princes and rulers. Miss Alice Shield tells the pathetic story of the last Stuart Princess, Louisa Mary, daughter of James II., born in exile and the victim of an early death. Merwin Marie Snell glories in "The Triumph of St. Thomas" Aquinas, and anticipates that "the twentieth century will witness the complete restoration of the Angelic Doctor to his former ascendency in the world of thought." This is one of the results of modern investigation, which has found "there is no place and time known to history which presents a more intense and widespread intellectual, artistic and spiritual activity, or a more beneficent evolution of social and economic institutions, than the Christian Europe of the Middle Ages." In "The Return to St. Thomas" will, the riter opines, be found the antidote to modern Socialism and Anarchism. Mediæval grammar schools form the subject of an enlightening essay by Mr. J. B. Milburn, which goes to show that Edward VI. coes not deserve his fame as the founder of grammar chools, that he merely re-established a few of the old grammar schools which had been founded in Catholic times, and that, in the words of Mr. Rashdall, "England was better provided with grammar schools before the Reformation than it has ever been since."

#### THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

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THE August numbers of the Nouvelle Revue contain much interesting matter, and Mme. Adam has been fortunate enough to secure the very last batch of those letters of Napoleon which have not yet been published.

#### PERPETUAL PEACE.

In the first number M. Delbos analyses Kant's theory of perpetual peace. In 1795—that is to say, on the very eve of the Napoleonic era—the great philosopher published an essay on this very fascinating subject. He had of course many predecessors, from the King of Bohemia, who in 1464 was approached by Louis XI. of France with a view to perpetual peace, down to Henry IV. and Sully, who wished to see all quarrels submitted to the arbitration of the six most powerful States of Europe. Kant uttered prophecies rather than supported practical means of attaining his objects. He thought at the time that standing armies would soon disappear. How astonished he would have been could he have seen the present armed peace of France and Germany!

#### THE AËRIAL POST.

Captain Reynaud gives a delightful account of what he calls the "aërial post," that is to say the post by means of carrier pigeons, who are now playing a very important part in the world's affairs. He points out that in this, as in so many other matters, history constantly repeats itself. There can be very little doubt but that the first love letters ever written were sent by means of the carrier pigeon, and now, probably thousands of years later, the value of carrier pigeons is being actively demonstrated, and in a fashion that might easily have occurred to our ancestors, for by means of the pigeon post it is hoped that in the future the great liners when in distress will be able to communicate with those on land and with each other by the simple means of carrier pigeons. In 1895, La Champagne when on its way from New York was totally disabled, and for days the huge vessel rolled about, every kind of signal being found unavailable to attract assistance. Some ingenious individual pointed out to the Compagnie Trans-Atlantique that a cage of carrier pigeons on board might have made all the difference, and saved many days of anxious waiting. Accordingly, the Compagnie, losing no time, began a series of experiments, and some interesting and valuable results were obtained, for although the young pigeons did not make their way home, the older and more experienced birds traversed both long and short distances. On one occasion the pigeons really rendered most valuable service. It was in the March of the year 1898 when the Trans-Atlantique steamer La Bretagne was able to save the Bothnia, a British sailing ship. details of the rescue were put in telegraphic form, including the names of the saved, the names of the drowned, and so on, and were then fastened under the wings of seven pigeons, who were let fly at mid-day-for it is a curious fact that the carrier pigeon never travels at night, as it must find a place to rest in before sunset. La Bretagne was three hundred and sixty miles out at sea, and the fates met with by the birds were curiously different the one from the other. One pigeon met with an English steamer, the Chatterton, which was nearing New York, another alighted on a boat which had been sent out to look for La Bretagne, and a third came home to its French cote at Rennes severely wounded, and having lost the message. The other four pigeons had disappeared. It was calculated that about fifty per cent. either alighted on other ships or else finally

reached land. It is, of course, far more difficult for a carrier pigeon to traverse a long distance by sea than by land, for the poor pigeons cannot rest and start again, unless they have the good fortune to meet with some kind of vessel. The carriers are almost invariably kindly treated by the sailors on these boats where they seek a temporary shelter, and are given a good feed and drink before they are allowed to start again.

#### THE ELDER DUMAS.

Those who wish to receive a vivid and familiar impression of the author of "The Three Musketeers" should read Madame Shaw's recollections of Dumas père. She made his acquaintance when quite a little girl, and so saw the great writer at his best, for he was devoted to children, and many years later when she again came across Dumas—although she then saw him under far less pleasant circumstances—she had the opportunity of meeting at his house a number of famous people, perhaps the most notable of all being Madame Desbarroles, the great fortune-teller. Still, vividly amusing as is the account which Madame Shaw gives of the strange world which surrounded Dumas in his old age, it is not difficult to understand that the writer's family very much disliked her pursuing her acquaintance with him.

#### MORE NAPOLEON LETTERS.

The unpublished letters of Napoleon I. which appear in the first number of the August Revue will well repay the perusal of them by those interested either in the man or in the prisoner. They are, with few exceptions, very short, and addressed to various of his Ministers. From those written to his military commandant it is very clear that Napoleon looked after all the details himself, and one of the letters even concerns the shoes that are to be worn by his soldiers. Indeed, no trifles were really indifferent to this extraordinary man, and he must have spent hours of each day writing these brief notes. He writes that he wishes "to know all about one Bellamy, of the 7th Hussars, who was wounded at Morengun, and to whom I am told that I have promised the Legion of Honour"; or he writes a few words of congratulation on an approaching marriage, and what he says is equally to the point in each case, and he writes with that lucidity of style which is so often wanting in a Frenchman's official despatches. Even when actually in the midst of company he seems to have kept an eye on everything and everybody, and to have busily concerned himself with all that was going on around him. He evidently took note of any information sent him by even the most humble of his subjects, and, as far as he was able to do so, he tried to secure that rough justice should be done especially when the humble poor were in question. He treated all his correspondents in a very cavalier manner, and generally began his letters with the plain title of the person he was addressing, losing no time over any of the elaborate and gracious compliments which generally are so conspicuous in the correspondence of well-known Frenchmen.

#### OTHER ARTICLES.

Other articles deal with the literary vocation, as seen from the young Frenchman's point of view, and the influence that Baudelaire has on modern literary life. M. de Borde contributes a curious chapter to the history of France in the shape of some scurrilous songs and lampoons written on the favourites of Louis XIV. and Louis XVIV, while Mme. Adam, in her bi-monthly letters on foreign politics, violently attacks Mr. Jeseph Chamberlain on his attitude towards the Transvaal.

#### THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

THERE is, if anything, more of interest than usual in M. Brunetière's review for August. M. Goyau's article on "The Peace Conference and the Holy See" is dealt with elsewhere.

SEÑOR CASTELAR.

Two articles by M. Varagnac are devoted to a study of Castelar as a typical Spanish statesman. The writer had the advantage of an intimate acquaintance with his subject, as well as an unpublished autobiography of Castelar, to which he makes frequent reference. Towards the end of his life Castelar once said in the Cortes that he had represented many times the conscience of the nation. It was true; all his life Castelar struggled for the ideal of liberty, and he was, in a very real sense, the voice and the conscience of "new Spain." Yet, in spite of his ardent patriotism, the Spanish blood which ran in his veins, and the Castilian eloquence of which he was master, he was at the same time a son of France. France had educated him and had directed his thoughts, and to France he looked as to a second fatherland. No Spaniard of modern times has summed up so completely the national characteristics, and of no one in modern times has Spain been so proud as of Castelar. M. Varagnac traces the story of his eventful life as statesman, President of the ephemeral Republic of 1873, journalist and orator.

THE TURF.

The Viscount d'Avenel contributes two interesting articles on the Turf as part of the mechanism of modern life. He notes as the first characteristic of the Turf its aristocratic traditions; certainly the pedigrees of racehorses are more carefully kept and are much more to be relied on than the family trees of the great houses of M. d'Avenel traces the enormous growth of the Turf both in England and on the Continent. The prizes annually contested in Great Britain are worth, he says, over half a million of pounds, and in France they are worth about half that sum. But in England a large proportion of the races are for horses of second-rate powers, while in France a greater proportion of encouragement is reserved for the best blood. M. d'Avenel goes into much detail about the training of horses and the gradual growth of more sensible methods of preparing them for the races. The increasing magnificence of the jockey is also explained, and the enormous sums which he can earn if he is ordinarily prudent and business-like. In his second article M. d'Avenel deals with the owners of horses and the questions of betting, bookmakers, and the pari-mutuel. THE FIGHT AGAINST DRUNKENNESS.

owe to him by a deeply interesting paper on the struggle against alcoholism. He attributes the increase of drinking in France to the law of July 17th, 1880, which established free-trade in liquor, and enabled any one to open, on a simple declaration, café, wine-shop, or whatever he pleased, for the sale of intoxicating drink. From 1850 to 1880, during the period of regulation, the number of establishments for the sale of intoxicating drinks varied but little; it was only increased during the thirty years from 350,000 to 356,000, but the number now approaches half a million, and in some places there is actually a

M. Dastre adds to the obligations which we already

wine-shop for every sixty-six of the population. M. Dastre even says that in one Department, that of the Eure, there is a liquor-shop for every eleven inhabitants; but this seems hardly credible. Certainly if these figures are tested in another way, the consumption of alcohol in France has gone up enormously; indeed, as compared with 1850

the consumption of brandy, for example, has increased nearly four-fold. A sharp line of distinction must be drawn between wine and spirit : wine is diluted alcohol, spirit is concentrated alcohol. It is commonly supposed that light and natural wine can never do harm, and that it is only adulterated wines which are injurious; this, says M. Dastre, is a fatal error. Undoubtedly adulteration increases the harmfulness of alcohol itself, but as a general principle it seems to be established that, whether natural or not, alcohol can never be healthy; taken with moderation and considerably diluted, it may escape being harmful, but that is all that can be said. On the other hand, there is among the enemies of alcoholism a tendency to extend to every alcoholic drink the condemnation which they pronounce against alcohol itself. This is an exaggeration. The physiological harmfulness begins beyond a certain limit of quantity and of dilution; that limit is difficult to fix, because it depends on the individual. M. Dastre brings a terrible indictment against alcohol as the principal cause of various maladies; thus it is associated with tuberculosis, the symptoms of which it appears to intensify, mental diseases also are naturally much increased by the alcohol habit, and we find whole families devastated, and either destroyed altogether or marked with various stigmas of degeneration, such as malformation of limbs, deafness, dumbness, and so on.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Among other articles may be mentioned the conclusion of M. Breton's paper on the Painters of our Century; an article by M. Lévy on the Financial and Economic Consequences of the Industrial Movement; a study of the Reaction against the Woman Movement in Germany by M. Seillière; and a paper by M. Doumic on National Education in the University.

The Church Quarterly Review.

THE first place in the current number of the Church Quarterly Neview is naturally claimed by the Church crisis. The writer on the "Hearing" at Lambeth on incense regrets that "a period of expansion should be governed solely by the legislation of a period of compression," but feels sure that, whatever the Archbishops' decision may be, the tendency of these Hearings is not to intensify, but to define differences, with a better mutual understanding as the possible outcome. A notice of Dr. Pastor's "History of the Popes in the Renaissance Period" expresses the fear that he has perhaps repainted in too bright colours the picture of the religious life of the period, which common tradition has painted so black.
"Nothing is more amazing in Dr. Pastor's history than the apparent complacency with which he recounts the treachery, the underhand intrigues, the absolute untrust-worthiness of his spiritual hero," Julius II. "The hidden history of the Oxford Movement" is found by the writer of another review in Miss Yonge's story of "John Keble's Parishes," in the quiet country life and unaffected piety of the "acknowledged founder of the Oxford Movement." Sidney Lee's Life of Shakespeare leaves the reviewer longing for a study of the poet in relation to his historical environment, distinguishing what is due to his times and what to his own genius. There is an instructive essay on the beginnings of the English Reformation in Wiclif, Peacock, Gascoigne. A paper on the three creeds—even in the Church Quarterly /—must begin by explaining that the "Apostles' Creed" was not the composition of the Apostles, that the Nicene Creed is not the formula adopted by the Council at Nicaea, and that the Athanasian Creed was not the production of Athanasius.

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### THE REVUE DE PARIS.

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THE August numbers of the Revue de Paris, with the exception of a first rate article on "Elephants and their Home Life," by a distinguished explorer, M. Foà, are not only non-topical but absolutely unrelieved by any especially interesting matter. An exception, however, should be made in favour of the fiction, which is very strong, Signora Mathilde Sarao contributing a very original short novel of Italian life, completed in the two numbers, M. Tilon continuing his curious study of the sixties, "Sous la Tyrannie," while Pierre Loti describes, as he alone can do it, an old French manor-house occupied during many centuries by his Huguenot ancestors, but which was sold to strangers after the death of his great-grandmother sixty years ago.

#### SOCIALISM IN FRANCE.

As usual a very great portion of both numbers of the Revue is devoted to purely historical subjects. M. Renard tries to trace the evolution of literary history, M. Faguet concludes his very elaborate analysis of Taine, the historian, and M. Aulard attempts to prove the historical origins of French Socialism. As an actual fact Socialism has never taken avery strong root in France. According to the writer, who has evidently made a very careful study of his subject, Socialism, in the modern meaning of the word, was practically unknown and had no votaries till the year 1791, when there appeared in a Paris revolutionary paper an article entitled "The Poor and the Rich." Marat had strong socialistic theories, but he does not ever seem to have formulated them. As seems to have been so much the habit during the French Revolution, all sorts of childishly simple and obvious means of remedying the then almost universal poverty were proposed. One of the suggestions which does not seem to have met with any response was that every one possessed of a certain amount of wealth should choose a poor man and bestow land or money upon him; "if this were once done, great wealth would speedily disappear and there soon would be no poor." The article produced a considerable sensation, and even many leading Republicans indignantly denounced it; on the other hand, others came forward to declare, apparently for the first time, that each individual had a moral right to a living wage. Danton seems to have been horrified at this general attack on property, and the Convention formally decreed that individuals and property should be in future safeguarded by the Thus Socialism seems to have been both born and scotched during the Great Revolution.

#### A FAMOUS MADRID MUSEUM.

M. Maindron gives a really fascinating account of the Armeria of Madrid, which seems to be a perfect example of what a military and historical museum should be. The reorganisation of the Armeria began during the reign of the late King, and has been carefully continued under the personal supervision of the Queen-Regent. Those whom pleasure or duty takes to the Spanish capital should certainly make a point of visiting this splendid collection, which shows modern as well as mediæval Spain at her artistic best, for every piece of armour, every sword, in a word, every relic of Spain's great and glorious past, is there shown to the very best advantage. The Spaniards have always possessed to a very extraordinary degree the art of arrangement, and the Armeria is arranged in a series of tableaux, as might be an infinitely artistic Madame Tussaud's. In a great hall, forty yards long and sixteen yards broad, the visitor passes by two hundred figures, some mounted on horseback, some standing, each figure clothed in the very armour or

original habiliments of the king or noted historical personage whom it represents. Trophies are arranged above the figures, and between each group are splendid tapestries, while here and there fine old Spanish furniture carries out the illusion. Every century, every costume, every weapon, is here represented; the great historical trophies won on many a battlefield are all gathered together in the Armeria. Here may be seen noted Spanish heroes at different times of their lives, four figures representing Charles V., as a youth, as a young man, as a middle-aged man, and as an old man.

#### THE ITALIAN REVIEWS.

THE Nuova Antologia (August 16th) publishes a discriminating and well-informed article on Robert Louis Stevenson, pointing out, what is undeniable, how much of the popularity of his novels is due to the wonderful charm of his personality. It is not easy for a foreigner to appreciate Stevenson, and it is only natural that his Italian admirer should prefer him as an essayist and letter-writer, and a teller of humorous tales, rather than as a writer of historical romance. By "David Balfour" Signor Bosdari confesses to having been "bored and distillusioned." The Librarian of the National Library at Florence, Signor Chilori, contributes a chatty article on the ethics of catalogue-making and the many difficulties that have to be surmounted. He instances new scientific terminology as a fertile source of bewilderment to compilers, and points out as an example that the photographs obtained by the X-rays are known in France as radiographs or radiograms, in England as skiagraphs or skiagrams, and in Germany as actinographs. well-known Deputy, Napoleone Colajanni, discusses at length our English land-tenure under the title of "The Agrarian Crisis in England," and P. Turiello writes in pessimistic vein of the futility of the Peace Congress at the Hague. The previous number (August 1st) contains a philosophically despondent article on the decadence of Latin nations, by G. Sergi. They all, he admits, suffer from "immobility"; they alone stand still while other nations rush forward, and their weakness is intensified by the fact that in their pride they refuse to acknowledge their decay, and launch out into futile efforts at conquest and colonisation.

The Rivista Internazionale prints an excellent article from the pen of Professor Corsi of Pisa, describing the Constitution of Finland, which was confirmed by Alexander I., and the circumstances which have led up to the present unhappy crisis. To introduce the reforms contemplated by the present Emperor without first obtaining the assent of the Finnish Diet, is, he maintains, nothing short of a coup d'état, and the Professor appeals to Nicholas II. to pause and consider how his action will be judged before the tribunal of history.

In the Rassegna Nazionale, Professor P. Villari pleads in favour of an improved system of teaching geography both in the elementary and higher schools; and the Deputy R. de Cesare urges the claims of the Pope to be President of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, a suggestion which was originally brought forward by Mgr. Bonomelli, the energetic Bishop of Cremona.

The learned ecclesiastical review Bessarione contains an opportune article on "The Precept of Charity among Christians and Jews," in which, after pointing out how emphatically the Jewish law inculcated the duty of charity, it reminds both Jews and Christians of the duty of practising charity towards one another, and of treating

each other as men and as brothers.

#### THE ENGINEERING MAGAZINE

THE August number is full of excellent matter, charged with human as well as technical interest. Rudolph Haack gives the first of what promises to be a most interesting series of papers on the development of German shipbuild-The enormous progress which it has registered since the Franco-German war is vividly portrayed.

THE RAILWAY TO KLONDYKE.

Mr. H. Emerson tells what is quite a romance of engineering adventure in his story of the formation of the railroad to Klondyke (the White Pass and Yukon route). He finds a curious illustration of the fallibility of intelligent human judgment in the fact that "nearly all the capitalists organised transportation companies to reach the Klondyke by way of the mouth of the Yukon, leaving the nearer and obvious road in the hands of men without capital but with plenty of energy and ready quickness." He thus shortly indicates some of the

The railsoad is a great example of engineering and constructive skill. It would have been a great feat to grade forty miles and build twenty over a similar rocky pass under the most favourable conditions, but this work was done in seven months, in a region without labourers, one thousand miles from supplies, three to four thousand miles from rolling mills and car shops, and against fearful climatic conditions. Day after day fresh snow drifted over the road bed and day after day it had to be shovelled off, sometimes to a depth of six to eight feet. Supplies, bridge timbers, firewood even, for the enormous camps had to be carried over almost impassable snow trails. There were days when men could not work on account of the storms or the intense cold, but they had to be fed and warmed.

In two short years the savage trail with a dozen Indian packers has given way to road and now to railroad over a summit 2,885 ft. high. The writer adds, "Nowhere else as on this gold trail has the genius of engineers wrought such beneficent and rapid change in so short a

BRITISH AND AMERICAN ENGINES COMPARED.

Mr. Charles Rous-Marten traces further differences in design and construction between English and American locomotive building. The American prefers bar-framing, the Britisher plate-framing. The American puts as many as possible of the working parts outside, the Britisher puts them inside. The American locomotive is allowed a height of 15 ft. and a breadth of 10 ft. 3 in. The limits in Great Britain are 131 ft. and 9 ft. British makers use copper where Americans use steel, for firebox and boiler-tubes. The differences are, after all, says the writer, only few and tend to become still fewer.

"GIRLS who Excel in Sports" is the subject of a suggestive paper by Kathleen Waldron in the Girl's Realm for September. The "champions" selected supply an enlightening indication of the freedom of modern feminine education. Mary Hezlet, amateur golf-player of five years' practice, won the Irish and United Kingdom championships last May, when she was just seventeen years old. Edith de Salis, when only fifteen, won one of the silver medals given by the United All England Croquet Association. Edith Freeman, aged sixteen, won the championship in ladies' tobogganing at Davos. Stella Bird, a champion bow-woman, won several prizes in archery by the time she was fourteen. Janet Tooth passed the third, second, and first class tests for figure-skating, imposed by the National Skating Association, in a single season, when only thirteen years old. Flora Hastings at fifteen years took first prize in this season's driving competition at Ranelagh.

#### AN ELECTRIC RAILWAY NUMBER.

Cassier's for August is a notable issue. It is a handsome volume, double the usual size, wholly an "electric railway number." It is made up of eighteen articles on the various aspects of electric traction-lines, rollingstock, ownership, profits, etc., written by competent authorities most of whom can write popularly-and lit up by the most illustrative of illustrations. In this way apparently we get our technical education. Here we have the latest up-to-date information, with the lucid assistance that typography and photography can supply, on the whole subject of harnessing the lightning to draw our waggons for us. It is a little encyclopædia in itself of 540 pages The preface explains that Mr. Louis Cassier has spent many months in America and on the Continent for the express purpose of compiling this monumental work. It gives also this summary view of the progress of the industry :-

While the first commercial electric tramway was installed at . Lichterfield, in Germany, as long ago as 1881 and the electric car has made its way into almost every country of the world, it is in the United States that electric tramways have found their highest and most widespread development, and from the few struggling experimental lines of the late eighties a magnificent system has grown, covering over 15,000 miles of town and country streets, operating, at the present time, about 40,000 tram cars, and yielding profitable returns on the enormous capital investment of over three hundred million pounds sterling.

Among the many articles which clamour in vain for separate notice, the layman with an eye to social reform naturally turns to Mr. Benjamin Taylor's article on "Municipal Ownership of Tramways in the United Kingdom," and finds—possibly to his surprise—that "in no single instance has it been perfectly successful." Glasgow is admitted to come near to success; but Glasgow, we are told, has so enormous a dependent population that only very bad management could produce a failure there. When, however, the reader finds that the profits which would have made public equally successful with private ownership have largely gone in higher wages, shorter hours, better clothes for the workpeople, as well as more comfortable accommodation for the general public, he is consoled, and reflects that there are different standards of success.

#### The Royal.

THE Royal for September offers much variety of the raree kind. The most thrilling paper is Lieutenant Peary's account of an Arctic hurricane in Davis Strait, from which an extract has been given elsewhere. Mr. A. Goodrich describes what he calls "the most curious place in England"-Canvey, a peninsula off Benfleet in the Thames, which Dutch ditchers reclaimed from swamp two hundred and fifty years ago. There is little else mentioned that is curious about it except that it is stated to be "the quietest spot near London." Mrs. Jessie W. Brown groups together an unexpected number of wooden-legged celebrities, in the active services, too. "The strange freak of a great man," produced by T. Beaugeard, is nothing else than M. Sardou practising "automatic" writing and drawing and other "medianimic" feats. Alick Munro describes the coronation of a gipsy king at Kirk-Yetholm, when Charles Foa Blythe, hawker, ostler, navvy, lodging-house keeper, was gravely, after prayer, crowned king of the Border

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# THE BOOK OF THE MONTH.

#### MR. WALSH'S ROD FOR RITUALISTS.\*

THE other day I arrived in London at about ten o'clock from the north of Scotland. I drove from King's Cross to Westminster. It was a long time since I had been in London on Sunday morning. The whole city seemed asleep. Street after street was lifeless. Here and there a servant was sweeping the front doorsteps; but, for the most part, London might have been a City of the Dead. Once or twice we came upon small groups of worshippers wending their way to some place of worship; but, so far as outward and visible sign could be perceived, the number of worshippers in the densely crowded area through which I passed was almost imperceptible. An hour later there was more sign of animation; but still, the prevalent note was that of Rest, not of Worship, of Sleep rather than of Devotion. Of the half million of Londoners inhabiting the area between King's Cross and St. Stephen's the attendants at Divine service probably did not exceed ten per cent. What of the ninety per cent. which neglected the assembling of themselves together for the worship of God?

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The spectacle of the sleeping city was somewhat depressing. It was well, no doubt, to see such unmistakable evidence that even in the heart of busy London the beneficent command of the Hebrew Lawgiver had been able to give rest to the weary and to secure one day's peaceful slumber for the overdriven children of toil. But Sunday is not merely a rest day. It is the one day in seven which in Christendom is specially set apart for the public worship of Almighty God, for the solemn assembling together for purposes of religious communion of all believers. In olden times our ancestors believed that the religious uses of Sunday were sufficiently important to justify their enforcement by the secular arm. By the famous Act of Queen Elizabeth of the year 1559, which still stands upon the Statute Book, due provision was made by Parliament for the attendance of all the lieges at the means of grace. Every one who failed to attend Divine Service in his parish church or some authorised place of worship each Sunday and holy day was to be fined twelve pence for each offence. On the Churchwardens was imposed the duty of levying the fine, and the Bishops were to see the Churchwardens did their duty. How many twelvepenny fines, I wonder, ought to have been collected from non-attendants at church or chapel last Sunday!

The subject is worth thinking about. For it so happens that it is this very Act of 1559, with its twelvepenny fine for non-attendance at Divine Service, which is invoked by the Archbishops as the foundation for their opinion that no incense must be used and no processional candles burned in the churches during the Holy Communion. The absence of the majority of our population from the service of the sanctuary is assuredly a much more serious phenomenon than the presence of a pungent smoke in a few churches attended by a small minority of our people. Such, however, does not seem to be the general opinion. Concerning the absence of the worshippers we hear not a word. Nor is anything proposed by Archbishop or layman to use the twelvepenny lever to enforce attendance at Divine worship. But all the Bishops are on the alert to command the obedience of

their clergy to the opinion of the Archbishops based upon the Act of 1559 as to the matter of candles and incense. Whether it is right or wrong to burn daylight with unnecessary candles, to create a smell by making smoke in church—such are the momentous questions which, if some good people may be believed, are convulsing the Church of England to-day.

There are many problems which the uninstructed outsider visiting this country from another planet would have imagined would take precedence of this burning question. There are, to take only one example, many nominally Christian men habited in decent broadcloth, and capable of writing for the public press, who are every day clamouring for hurling the disciplined legions of the British Empire upon the herdsmen of Transvaal uplands. Whether such a war is morally justifiable; whether the reek of powder-smoke should fill the South African air as with a kind of Devil's incense—is at least a question apparently more vital to essential Christianity than the lighting of candles in daylight, and the fumigation of churches with aromatic vapour. Nay it might even be believed that the horrible overcrowding which fills the human kennels of London slums with incest and disease would be more worth thinking of than these adventitious details of ceremonial. But such ideas are apparently foreign to many of our

There is a crisis in the Church we are told on every hand—a crisis indeed. For the Archbishops, and Bishops, and priests and laymen of the Anglican Communion, standing face to face with all the weltering problems of modern civilisation, conscious that the majority of the nation no longer attends their ministrations or worships at their altars, deem this question of incense and of lights of paramount importance. That, indeed, is the crisis. Not the incense or the lights, but the fact that grave, good Christian men at this time of day should deem such matters worthy of even a passing thought. Perhaps the fact that such is the case explains the fact that an attempt to enforce the twelvepenny fine of the Act of 1559 is absolutely unthinkable by modern men. Humanity is conscious enough of its need of guidance, but it seeks it otherwhere.

#### I.-MR. WALSH'S BOOK.

The person chiefly responsible for the sudden, extraordinary disturbance of the public mind on the subject of incense and lights is not Mr. Kensit-whom Lord Halifax describes as a "profane and blasphemous agitator"-but Mr. Walter Walsh, the author of "The Secret History of the Oxford Movement." This book, which he is now reissuing in an edition of 100,000, has for a year or two past been doing its quiet work in all parts of England. It prepared the ground for the campaign of Mr. Kensit and his merry men. But for it the Archbishops would never have given their famous opinion, nor would the Bishops have summoned their incense-burning clergy everywhere to deny themselves the luxury of their fumigations. When Lord Halifax bewails the opinion of the Archbishops adverse to incense and lights as one of the greatest misfortunes that has fallen on the Church since the rise of the Oxford Movement, he pays Mr. Walsh a tribute of which he is

<sup>\* &</sup>quot;The Secret History of the Oxford Movement." By Walter Walsh.

naturally proud. For Mr. Walter Walsh is temporarily in the ascendant. He has, to put it vulgarly, "wiped the eye" of his sacerdotal opponents, and sees the Bishops everywhere exhorting their clergy to do his bidding. He is greater than the Archbishops, for without him the Archbishops would have done nothing—not even emitted an opinion. Let us, then, see what is this potent miracle-working volume which, in the last year of the nineteenth century, has succeeded in compelling materialistic, commonsense, practical-minded Englishmen to worry their heads about such trifles as incense and lights, when unjust wars are threatened abroad and unhealed cancers eat into the vitals of the social organism at home.

#### WHAT THE BOOK CONTAINS.

"The Secret History of the Oxford Movement," by Walter Walsh, is published by the Church Association, 14, Buckingham Street. The volume before me belongs to the sixth edition, described as the forty-second thousand, and is published at 3s. 6d. It is bound in red cloth, and contains four hundred and twenty-four pages. As a book it is creditably put together—that is to say, it has a good table of contents summarising the book in half a dozen pages at the beginning and a good index of fourteen pages at the end. There is also an appendix, which many people will regard as much the most interesting portion of the whole. For this appendix is devoted to a description of what the Ritualists teach, and is composed of a series of classified quotations from the public writings of the Ritualists. There is no doubt that the effect of simply reading these forty pages of Appendix upon persons who have been brought up in guileless innocence to believe that the Church of England, as by law established, was a Protestant institution, and that the Reformation was really what its name implied-a great act of reform which cut the English Church clean away from the Roman Communion-will be very great—much greater, indeed, than the perusal of anything else that is in the book. The extracts, of course, are most carefully selected from the most extreme writings of the most extreme members of the High Church party. There is no necessity to follow Mr. Walsh in what is described as the Sacerdotal tendency of the modern Anglicans. They do not deny it; on the contrary, they exult in it. So far as their publications are concerned, there is nothing new in Mr. Walsh's book, although, by compacting together all the strongest things he could find, he undoubtedly has produced a very effective polemical pamphlet.

#### ITS KEYNOTE.

Mr. Walsh is a Protestant of the Protestants, whose spirit of dealing with the Church of Rome may be gathered from the poetical prayer with which he brings his book to a close:—

God give her wavering clergy back
That honest heart and true
Which once was theirs ere Popish fraud
Its spells around them threw;
Nor let them barter wife and child,
Bright hearth and happy home,
For the drunken bliss
Of the strumpet kiss
Of the Jezebel of Rome."

In that last line is contained the essence of Mr. Walsh's conception of the Latin Church. The faith which at this moment sustains hundreds of millions of human beings, each of whom, we may suppose, is as respectable in the eyes of his Maker as Mr. Walsh himself, is "the drunken

bliss of the strumpet kiss of the Jezebel of Rome." The book is more of a directory than a literary composition, for the chief task which the author has set himself is to parade before the eyes of the British public such evidence as he is able to secure concerning the secret societies which exist among the clergy and the laity of the Church of England, with the avowed object of gaining over the people of our country to "the drunken bliss of the strumpet kiss of the Jezebel of Rome." Only now and then he ventures into epigrams, which are not devoid of smartness; for instance, when he sums up the whole of his contention in a sentence, when he says, "Ritualists supply Popery in the Church of England as some Irishmen supply whisky without a license."

#### WHAT IS "POPERY"?

Before quoting a summary of Mr. Walsh's evidence as to the secret conspiracy to thrust England once more under the heel of the Pope, there are two preliminary observations which may not be out of place. The first is that no mistake could be greater than to assume, as Mr. Welsh constantly does, that the extreme sacerdotalists among the Church of England clergy desire to put themselves, or to put this country under the domination of the Pope. Even those who are the most extreme in their advocacy of the distinctive doctrines of the Roman Church recoil with horror from the suggestion that they should put them-selves under the yoke of the Bishop of Rome. They have no objection to the dogmatic system over which the Pope presides in the Eternal City, but they want his system without submitting to his authority. They are representatives not of obedience and discipline, but of liberty carried to the verge of license. Each man is his own Pope with them, and they are therefore quite justified in declaring that nothing is further from their wishes than to submit themselves to a yoke which they would find infinitely more galling than the heaviest burdens laid upon them by His Grace of Canterbury. That is the first observation, which is only made to call attention to the misconception which arises from using the word Popery in two different senses. By Popery Mr. Walsh means a belief in Purgatory, Transubstantiation, substitution of the Mass for the Communion, and the practice of the Confession, whereas Popery with those with whom he is in controversy means submission to the absolute authority of an infallible Pontiff.

#### SECRET SOCIETIES WITHOUT SECRETS.

The second point to which I must call attention is the fact that Mr. Walsh prodigiously exaggerates the significance of the secrecy upon which he lays such great stress. No doubt it is effective enough as a mere method of exciting prejudice against your adversary; but do not let us forget that the secrecy of which he complains is largely due to the very fact that such men as he exist in considerable numbers in this country. The net effect of the publication of "The Secret History of the Oxford Movement" and the agitation which it set on foot will certainly not tend towards publicity. It will have an exactly opposite effect, for the habit of hiding is the expression of fear. The brave and the strong never hide. It is the weak and the timid who-afraid of being persecuted-take refuge as the early Christians did in the Catacombs of Rome, and as do our Ritualists in the various secret societies upon which Mr. Walsh pounces with such savage glee. That is one explanation of the secrecy. Another is the natural tendency of a good many men to amuse themselves by making pretence and by indulging in the harmless pastime of belonging to secret societies and organisations which in reality have no secrets. We are here hon whi gam afte seen descand and driv pass

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all familiar with such secret orders, whether they call themselves Good Templars, or United Buffaloes, or whatever other fantastic name they may choose. Both here and still more in the United States society is honeycombed with secret associations not one of which has a secret worth keeping. Children play at such games of make-believe, and men are grown-up children It is difficult to see why there should be any after all. secrecy observed by the societies which Mr. Walsh describes. The Ritualists are now quite strong enough, and ought to be bold enough, to come out into the open and avow frankly, as many of them do, what they are driving at. The period of secret conspiracy is surely past; but of course, if we are to have a period of Protestant ascendency vigorously enforced, we shall find the Ritualists resorting to the invariable and natural expedient of the weak.

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#### A ROMANIST TEN PER CENT.

Roughly speaking, what Mr. Walsh proves is the open secret that a section of the English clergy which has always existed, and which numbers perhaps two thousand-or ten per cent. of the clergy of the Establishmentare, as he would say, Romanists at heart. They believe in what Protestants regard as the distinctive dogma of the Roman Church. Primarily, to the observer it would appear that their chief sympathy with Rome lies in the fact that it enables them to magnify their own office, and to pander to their vanity and love of power by supplying some kind of impalpable foundation for their sacerdotal doctrine. For behind all the flummery of the Ritualistic revival there stands clear and distinct the desire on the part of the clergyman to claim the supernatural status and prerogative supposed to be exercised by the Roman priests.

#### THE GENESIS OF RITUALISM.

It is not difficult to see the genesis of this movement. The Church of England clergy, especially in the country districts, have too good a conceit of themselves and of their office. They are trained to believe that they are in some peculiar way different from other ministers of religion. Many of them cocker themselves up into a belief that they have received in some miraculous fashion exceptional gifts of divine grace by right of their succession from the Apostles, and for every one man who may be regarded as an avowed Romanist there are at least a dozen who have deluded themselves into the belief that they hold in some special manner credentials from God Almighty giving them a semi-demi-priestly prerogative to reign as little popes over their parishes. The divine right of kings dies hard, and still lingers on in a few centres of enlightenment, such as Berlin, but the divine right of the clergy is a doctrine firmly held in many a country parsonage. This is the stuff out of which is shaped by the natural process of development the extreme sacerdotal party of whose pretensions and aspirations Mr. Walsh gives us some painstaking account in this book. Clericalism tends naturally to sacerdotalism, and sacerdotalism, threatened by the spirit of the time and the lay sense of the world, naturally seeks allies where it can find them. Thus it is natural and logical that those who start out with the belief that they hold an exceptionally privileged position should end by endeavouring to identify themselves as far as possible with the main body of the army of priests whose professions, however absurd, are nevertheless infinitely more respectable than those of the ordinary Anglican clerical.

#### A ONE PER CENT CATHOLICITY.

Nothing is more curious than the way in which the minority of extreme sacerdotalists in the Anglican Church use the word "Catholic" to describe themselves and their rites. Even the claim of the Roman Church to be the Catholic Church of God is nonsensical on the face of it, for if Catholicity is anything it is universal, and the Roman Church is only one section, although a large section, of Christendom, which in its turn is but a section, and that not the largest section, of the Universal Church of the Living God. But that ten per cent. of the clergy of a church, which in its totality does not muster ten per cent. of Christendom, should arrogate to themselves the title of Catholic, leaves us in bewilderment as to whether the self-styled Catholics are more conspicuous for their lack of humour or their ignorance of arithmetic.

#### THE SOCIETY OF THE HOLY CROSS.

Now, without further preamble, let us come to what Mr. Walsh has to tell us. After a preliminary observation concerning the Tractarian movement, he describes the most dangerous of the secret organisations by which the Ritualists are endeavouring to Romanise the Establishment. This organisation is the Society of the Holy Cross, which began with six members of whom three joined the Church of Rome and the other three spread the organisation throughout the Church of England, until it is now, as Mr. Walsh declares, the most powerful of all the secret organisations connected with the Ritualistic movement. Its founder was the Rev. Joseph Newton Smith, who began operations in 1855. It is difficult to say how many members this society has, but it would appear not more than five hundred, among whom are the Bishops of Limbobo and Zanzibar. Mr. Walsh has not been able to obtain the reports of its proceedings later than 1881, with the exception of a Roll of the brethren for 1895. Judging from Mr. Walsh's own account of the society, it seems to be an innocent enough association; and it is so little secret, that its members are required to wear openly the society's cross, so that they may be identified when they meet. The members hold meetings on the second Tuesday of every month, with the exception of May and September. They have various degrees, like the Oddfellows and other charitable societies; and they have a special section devoted to persons who do without wives, and who wear the celibate ring of the Society of the Holy Cross.

#### "THE PRIEST IN ABSOLUTION."

They issue books; among others they were responsible for "The Priest in Absolution." They have founded the St. George's Mission in the East of London, and have done generally what they could to promote the Ritualist propaganda. There is nothing to show that they would not be equally useful if they met in public; and the leading members certainly make no scruple in avowing what they are after. Between them and Mr. Walsh there is open war. He declares that there can be no peace with the Ritualists: "The end of the struggle must be that either Protestant Churchmen must retain their position, and recover the lost property which belongs to them, or else the sacerdotalists will oust them out of their rights and out of the Church of England." Mr. Walsh, no doubt, believes this, but there is very little evidence that the Ritualists have the slightest hopes of being able to do more than secure for themselves liberty to exist in the Church. A minority of ten per cent. is seldom in a persecuting mood, and it would take much more than the utmost efforts of the Society of the Holy

Cross to convert that minority into a majority sufficiently powerful to threaten the ingrained Protestantism of the English character.

#### THE OUESTION OF PENANCE.

On reading Mr. Walsh's indignant denunciation of the Romanising practices of the High Church party it is impossible not to feel a certain degree of sympathy with those whom he assails. He tells us in accents of horror that it is one of the pastimes of the Romanisers to subject themselves to discipline for a quarter of an hour at a time—discipline being the flogging on the bare back by the cat-o'-nine-tails of knotted whipcord or of fine wire, the result being that the back is torn and mangled, or else it is one mass of black and blue bruises. There is very little danger in these self-indulgent days of such practices becoming very popular. Dr. Pusey, Mr. Walsh says, wore a hair shirt, and Mr. Kensit has recently been exhibiting in his shop window various instruments of torture by which devout Ritualists endeavour to mortify the flesh and refine their souls. There are, for instance, stomachers of horsehair, and barbed hearts, the size of a man's hand, studded with fine barbs of wire to be worn upon the breast. If this does not suffice there are wristlets and anklets and leglets of barbed wire by which the devout can inflict unnecessary pain upon themselves, and believe that by so doing they can please their Maker and improve their chances of salvation. No doubt these instruments of torture and the practice of discipline do not commend themselves to the ordinary man; but if my brother likes to wear mustard blisters on his body in the belief that it will help him to be a better man, why in the name of Charity and Liberty should I object?

It takes all sorts to make a world, and in every age and every religion there have been persons who imagine that they do good to their souls by punishing their bodies. They will always be a minority. The number of martyrs to gout or delirium tremens enormously exceeds the number of those who wear hair shirts, and barbed hearts, and lacerating anklets, and as we contentedly acquiesce in the sufferings inflicted by self-indulgence, it is difficult to see why we should work ourselves into a frenzy of indignation because a miserable handful of mistaken mortals lacerate their flesh by way of penance. Liberty might fairly be claimed for men who practise such things, and not only liberty, but even a certain degree of respect similar to that which we pay to the Indian fakir who lets his finger nails grow through the palms of his hands, or acquires a great reputation for sanctity by standing for

years upon one leg.

#### THE DOCTRINE OF THE MASS.

The second secret society upon which Mr. Walsh dilates is the Confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament. This association is known as the C. B. S., and has Canon Carter, of Clewer, as its Superior, and generally prints fifteen thousand Intercession Pamphlets every month. These pamphlets contain the subjects for which the brothers are to pray, and also the subjects for which the brothers are to pray, and also the subjects for their thanksgiving. Papers circulating at the rate of fifteen thousand every month can hardly be regarded as extremely confidential. The Society itself was founded in 1862, and in 1867 absorbed the Society of the Blessed Sacrament. In the year 1894 it had one thousand six hundred and eighty-two clergymen as members and thirteen thousand laymen. Mr. Walsh says that the object of the Confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament is nothing less than the propagation in the Church of England of "the blasphemous sacrament of

the mass under the name of the eucharistic sacrifice." Every member of the Confraternity is expected to offer prayers for the dead. They might be much worse employed, for at least it can do no one any harm, and that is more than can be said for the activity which commends itself to Mr. Walsh and some of his friends. Among the members of this fraternity are the Bishops of Zululand, Zanzibar, Nassau, Limbobo, and Corea. It ought to please Mr. Walsh that the Bishops of the Confraternity are banished to such distant regions; but he is in no mood to be satisfied by any such considerations.

#### PURGATORY.

After the Society of the Blessed Sacrament he tells us of a purgatorial society under the title of the Guild of All Souls, which was founded in 1873. This is also a widespread organisation with branches in most of the colonies. It numbers among its members six hundred and forty-six clergymen. This society also issues an intercession paper, but unlike the C. B. S., its periodical appears not monthly but quarterly. This is also a strictly It contains a list of churches secret document. in which masses for the dead are said every month, together with the names of deceased persons for whom prayers are asked. They believe in purgatory do these good people, and issue a manual of the guild containing litanies for the faithful departed. Mr. Walsh evidently thinks that no members of these societies should be appointed to any livings or should obtain any preferment in the Church. That this is not an exaggeration we may see from his protest against the appointment of the Rev. J. P. F. Davidson, President of the Guild of All Souls, to the important living of St. Mathias, Earl's Court, London. If Mr. Walsh had his way, and a general boycott was enforced, it is easy to understand how anxious members of these associations should be to preserve a strict anonymity. To carry out this plan consistently Mr. Walsh should add to the next edition of his book another appendix containing the names of all the clergy who are on his black books, all of whom must hereafter be shut out from all preferment.

There is no reason to suspect that Mr. Walsh has exaggerated the extent to which his Ritualistic enemies have succeeded in carrying on their propaganda in favour of what used to be called distinctively Roman doctrines.

#### CIVILITY IN CONTROVERSY.

Despite his famous poem about the "Drunken bliss of the strumpet's kiss of the Jezebel of Rome," Mr. Walsh is usually civil enough in his references to the Roman Church, and his wrath is chiefly poured upon those who while eating the bread of the Protestant Establishment spend their lives in endeavouring to destroy its Protestant character, and secure a resurrection of all the Papistical ritual which we got rid of at the Reformation. The accusation brought against him that he has been guilty of ungentlemanly conduct in publishing private documents is ridiculous. The secrecy of papers distributed by tens of thousands each month cannot be regarded as anything more than a secrecy pour rire. My complaint is not that he has published anything that he ought not to have published, but simply that there is nothing serious in the secrecy of the conspirators whom he unmasks.

#### PUT YOURSELF IN HIS PLACE.

If Mr. Walsh and those who are perpetually abusing the Ritualists would but endeavour, as an intellectual exercise, to put themselves in their place, there might be a great improvement in their method of controversy. Let them

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imagine, for instance, that the Church of England were radically reformed by extreme Broad Churchmen, and that all references to miracles or to the supernatural were carefully excluded from the services of the Church. Of course, if this were done now, there would be a secession; but supposing that after these changes had taken place and the Church had existed for a hundred years on a strictly rationalistic basis, some members of the clergy were to wake up to a conviction that the rationalistic hypothesis did not account for all things, and that there was a good deal of truth in the doctrine of the incarnation, that the miraculous after all had played a great part in the history of religion, and that the doctrines of the Atonement and justification by faith embodied truths of vital importance to the salvation of man. What would be the duty of ministers of such a Church upon whom the truth of the old evangelical creed gradually dawned? Should they at once come out from the rationalistic establishment, or should they remain where they were, and endeavour so far as was permitted by law to permeate the establishment with the evangelical doctrines from which it had broken loose a century before? If Mr. Walsh would but imagine himself in the position of such a clergyman after such rationalistic reformation he would be able better to understand how difficult is the position

## of those against whom he unlooses all the artillery of "THE GREATEST OF THESE IS CHARITY."

After all it may perhaps be discovered, when the truth of all things is made manifest, that there is more of the genuine spirit of the Founder of our religion in the men who persistently look at the good points of all religions, even of the religion of Rome, than in those who, for the sake of Protestant Orthodoxy, concentrate their gaze upon the seamy side of the Roman system. There is one thing of which Mr. Kensit may be quite sure, and that is that there is a great deal more to be said on behalf of the old Pope and of the Roman system than he has realised, or perhaps than he ever will; for the spiritual arrogance which characterises all that intolerant school is fatal to the sympathetic insight by which alone a man can gain a true conception of the real spirit of a great religion in which millions of their fellow-creatures have found their inspiration in life and their comfort in

#### II.-CUI BONO?

Such is Mr. Walter Walsh's contribution to the Christianity of our day. That he is earnest and sincere no one can deny. But that his effort will render any real service to the cause of true religion as defined by the Apostle is a matter much more open to question. Even in his present victory over the Ritualists it is difficult to see how he and his episcopal satellites will be able to circumvent their foes. Mr. Walsh has to deal with men who are as earnest and sincere as himself. believe that incense is edifying, historical, and evangelical. They regard the "raid against incense" as a present distress" which they are justified in alleviating b; any expedient that may come handy. They may be right or they may be wrong. That is not the question. What Mr. Walsh and his school have to consider is, whether the game is worth the candle. They may stop one hole in the Ritualistic warren, but the Ritualistic rabbit has a thousand others which not even Mr. Walsh

What we should like to ask both parties in this unhappy

controversy is-whether they are not diverting the attention of the religious world from the weightier matters of righteousness in order to concentrate them upon un-essential points of ritual? They make the worldling scoff. Do they make the Christian more Christ-like? Ought not the strong to bear the infirmities of the weak? If my brother thinks he can raise his soul nearer to the throne of grace by making a disagreeable smell in church, why not let him tickle his nose with smoke and be done with it? Is not more than half the alleged mischief of these lights and censers done by imputing to them a significance which they intrinsically do not possess? Why play into the hands of the sacerdotalists by pretending to see anything in incense other than a pungent smoke, in itself as religious as that of tobacco, or in the lighted candles merely a burning of daylight, wasteful but innocent? Of course, where congregations object to be fumigated, that is another matter. But where congregations enjoy the smell, and imagine it does them good, why not let them rouse their imaginations through their

Mr. Walsh will reply that the Ritualists use both incense and lights as symbols of infernal papistical doctrines, of priestcraft, and I know not what devilry. But so do the zealous Highlanders of the Free Kirk regard the use of the organ in the service of song in the sanctuary. The organ is no more papistical than incense. If once incense were treated merely as what it is—a fragrant smoke used for purposes of fumigation—

the problem would evaporate into thin air.

There is another point of view not much insisted upon by these eager disputants. There is a good deal to be said for the use of incense and of lights, and of many other things of the same sort from the standpoint of the believer in magic. Incantations, spells, mantrams, and all the apparatus of witchcraft, have much more in them than the ordinary sceptic imagines. Much of what the ardent Protestant denounces as the Mumbo Jumboism of Popery and Ritualism may possess an occult magical It is a kind of pious necromancy, linking our Catholic ritual to all other rites of like nature down to the mystic ceremonies of the Obeah men of Hayti and the West Coast. But as neither Lord Halifax nor Mr. Walsh defends or attacks the incriminated practices on this the only scientific and tenable ground, I need not press the matter.

Finally, I would ask whether in this world of sin and sorrow, with so many crimes unpunished and so many needless sufferings unrelieved, there is nothing better for Christian men to do than to fight about candles and incense? As for the nightmare of a return of sacerdotal tyranny, we are now at the dawn of the twentieth century, and they strangely mistake their era if they imagine that any spiritual authority is in danger of acquiring too much power over this materialistic generation. The men of the Oxford Movement have been the agents of a great spiritual revival in a very lethargic and Erastian Church. They have done in this century what Wesley and Whitfield did in the preceding century. They have done good work. If as a reward for their solid services they crave liberty to burn candles in daytime and swing censers of incense in church, why not humour their little The labourer is worthy of his hire. And if Broad Churchmen will do as much good next century as the High Churchmen have done this, and were to claim as their reward permission to smoke tobacco in the sacred precincts-by all means let them have it. For these things are trivialities of the outward, not worthy the attention of serious men.

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# Some Notable Books of the Month.

### THE CURSE OF CONSCRIPTION.

BY ONE WHO KNOWS.

MR. LIONEL DECLE'S book "Trooper 3809" (Heinemann, 6s.) is a scathing indictment of conscription as it is carried out in France. He disavows any intention of bringing a railing accusation against the French army as a whole or the officers in particular. Nevertheless his volume sets forth, in a fashion which no one can misunderstand, the curse of conscription. Mr. Decle describes his own experience as a trooper in a cavalry regiment in 1879. Since then a few improvements, thanks to General Boulanger, have been made, but as a whole the system remains the same. The army, if we may judge by Mr. Decle's vivid descriptions, is a gigantic machine organised so as to lower the standard of national life. "The three years every ablebodied Frenchman has to serve in the army," he says, "are nothing but a period of ceaseless degradation for those possessing any self-respect." In theory conscription may be admirable. That is an arguable point. In practice it is abominable—an elaborate system of tyranny based on punishment and the denial of justice. It herds together men of refinement and the dregs of a city's slums, and it works in a fashion to drag down the cultivated to the level of the degraded. The Dreyfus affaire is but a natural and logical outcome of a system which is so constructed as to perpetuate injustice and to deny redress to the innocent once judgment has been pronounced.

A DEGRADING EXPERIENCE.

Mr. Decle served for one year, for he had taken his degree at a university, and therefore was enabled to escape the five years' service which was enforced at that date. But what he saved in length of service he lost in the severity of his punishments and the harshness of his treatment. At the end of the period his examinations were so manipulated as to compel him to serve eight months longer. He only escaped from the clutches of the military authorities by being invalided as unfit for further service. That day, he says, was the happiest in all his life. His recollection of his conscript life is that of a sordid and degrading experience, to be remembered with loathing and forgotten-if possible. It is continually brought up against Dreyfus that he took an intelligent interest in his work and knew things which should have been of common knowledge but of which his comrades were ignorant. A French conscript is not supposed to think; if he does he will pretty soon learn what the inside of the salle de police, or police cell, is like. Nor is he supposed to read. Newspapers are strictly prohibited in a French barracks. Any soldier found reading one is severely punished. Mr. Decle was enabled to avoid many of the more unpleasant duties by bribing his fellow troopers to do them for him. A full purse made many things endurable, but the gold pieces had to be liberally expended. He calculates that it cost him about £300 a year while in service.

THE ABUSE OF PUNISHMENT.

Practically all the work is left to the non-commissioned officers. The cavalry officers depend almost entirely upon the sergeants to look after the drill, discipline, and comfort of their men. During his twenty months' service his colonel did not come

fifty times to the barracks, and the other officers merely performed their duties in a perfunctory manner. Almost everything devolved upon the sergeants, whose power is enormous. Esprit de corps is utterly lacking. The privates feel no pride in the body to which they are unwillingly attached. The officers on promotion are sent to another regiment, and the hard-and-fast lines of social distinction which are drawn between officers of different ranks are a fatal obstacle to the corporate well-being of the regiment. This huge construction of artificial grades is kept together by one thing alone-punishment. The conscript is treated like a convict, or worse. Any superior officer can send his inferior to the lock-up, and all can inflict punishments upon the privates, who are absolutely helpless in their hands. Nominally there is a right of appeal to the colonel, but practically the only result of such an appeal is an increase of the punishment. All that a superior officer knows of a case is learned through the man who has inflicted the punishment. With a very vivid memory of the horrible punishments he endured, Mr. Decle declares that he fully understands and excuses the motives which prompt so many men to desert. An officer who sends a man before a court-martial is almost certain to be rewarded for his harshness. Under this ceaseless punishment men become desperate, and soon cease to care whether they are punished or not. "But," Mr. Decle adds ominously, "had war broken out when I was a trooper, I am quite sure that the first battle would have resulted in the death of at least three of our officers and four of our sergeants, and that they would not have fallen under the enemy's bullets."

THE CELLS.

It is impossible to find room to quote the episodes of Mr. Decle's life as a conscript. They should, however, be read by all who are interested in the question of militarism, for they are a valuable commentary upon the frequently vaunted blessings of conscription. I have only room for one passage describing the cells in which soldiers were confined:—

Each was about twelve feet by six. On one side stood a wooden bed raised a couple of feet from the ground, and about seven feet long and two and a half broad. A small shelf, a foot square, suspended against the wall by two strings, was meant for the prisoners' bread, so that the rats should not get at it. In a corner was a small "jules," and alongside of it an earthenware water-jug with an iron beaker on the top of it; the only ventilation consisted of a small hole a foot square and strongly barred, opening above the door, so that when the latter was closed the prisoner found himself in almost complete darkness. While we were cleaning the cells the sergeant of the guard remained marching up and down the corridor, as there was a prisoner in one of them. His door was the last to be opened, and the sergeant of the guard ordered him to step out in the passage, while we were told off to clean his cell. The man looked the picture of misery. He had already been confined for five days, and during that time he had been able neither to wash nor to shave, and the short allowance of food had told heavily on him. Prisoners in cells are only allowed the ordinary trooper's ration every other day; during the intervening days they get one ration of soup without meat, their other meal consisting of dry bread and water.

A NATION OF BONDSLAVES.

The power of the military authorities in France is enormous. From the age of twenty to fifty-five every, Frenchman is liable to military service. During that period he is

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the bondslave of the authorities. How closely conscription touches the everyday lives of the people, hovering over them like the pestilence that walketh not only by day but also by night, is well summed up by Mr. Decle in the following passage:—

Every soldier receives on joining his regiment a livret matricule, a book in which are stated his age, his name, the address of his parents, his full description, the list of all the punishments he has received, and many other particulars. It is of the utmost importance for every Frenchman to keep this book carefully, as it has to be produced whenever required by the military, civil or judicial authorities, and its loss entails several days' imprisonment. Whenever a Frenchman wishes to absent himself from his domicile, he is bound to present his livret at the nearest gendarmerie and to declare where he is going; this is written down in his livret, and on the arrival at his new residence he must have this book vist anew. If he goes abroad he must present it to the French Consul, and whenever he changes his residence for more than three months he must repeat the operation, exactly after the fashion of a ticket-of-leave man in England. To omit to do so renders the offender liable to imprisonment.

#### THE POLICE OF THE EMPIRE.

#### A DAY IN THE LIFE OF A SOLDIER.

It is interesting to compare Mr. Decle's book with a companion volume by Mr. Horace Wyndham on "The Queen's Service" (Heinemann, 6s.). Mr. Wyndham served in the ranks as a private for seven years, and his account of life in a British infantry regiment is drawn from his personal experience. He rose to the rank of sergeant when he purchased his discharge from the army. The interest in the comparison lies not so much in the similarities as in the differences, which are at once apparent to even the most casual observer.

#### POLICING AN EMPIRE.

To begin with, we are not like a Continental nation-a people under arms. Nor is our army merely a defensive and offensive weapon kept in a state of readiness in case of war. The soldiers of the Queen have other and more useful duties to perform. They are the police force of the Empire, keeping the pax Britannica in all quarters of the globe. How varied these duties are will be apparent to any reader of Mr. Wyndham's interesting volume. His regiment was first stationed in Dublin; it was then moved to Cape Colony, after that to Gibraltar, then again to Malta, and was on the point of sailing for Aden when he was discharged. Under all climes the British soldier is on duty, and his experience of the world is almost as extended as that of the British man-of-war's man who keeps order in the seven seas. Mr. Wyndham has many interesting things to say about the soldier and his life, and he does not fail to make several suggestions, based on his own experience, as to ways and means of bettering the soldier's lot. He prints at the commencement of his book a quotation from the advertisement of "The General Advantages of the Army." This is a model of conciseness, but as regards precision it leaves much to be desired. Mr. Wyndham in the following chapters fills out these bald statements with an abundant supply of details and particulars.

#### BED-MAKING.

Among other things, he gives a picture of the daily life in an infantry regiment from reveille to tattoo. It is a delusion, he declares, to believe that the British soldier is the hard-worked individual he is supposed to be. Before enlistment he probably worked a great deal harder than

after he joins the army. The day in a barracks begins

We will suppose it to be in the winter months. At 6.15 a.m. his slumbers are effectually disturbed by the bugler on duty sounding reveille. The first thing that he then does is to roll up his mattress, and to fold his sheets and blankets neatly and with mathematical precision in the regulation manner. This done, he proceeds to sweep the floor under and around his bed, each man in the room being held responsible for the cleanliness of that portion in the immediate vicinity of his own cot. He next rushes off to the wash-house, where he performs his very necessary, if at times somewhat hurried, ablutions. As a rule, the British soldier is clean in his person. Still, this cleanliness is often due to the force of circumstances rather than to personal inclination.

#### PARADE AND BREAKFAST.

These household duties performed, then follow others more in keeping with the average man's idea of the occupations of a soldier:—

At seven o'clock, or at a quarter past, he attends, unless employed on duty or otherwise exempted, a parade lasting about three-quarters of an hour. During this exercise he will probably undergo the exhilarating process of doubling half a dozen times round the square, and winds up with fifteen minutes of physical drill. As soon as the parade is dismissed it is breakfast-time. While their comrades have been on parade, the Orderly-men have, under the superintendence of the Orderly efficer, drawn from the quartermaster's stores the bread and meat rations for the day. The allowance is one pound of bread per man, with three quarters of a pound of meat, in which is included a very fair amount of gristle, bone and fat. The tea or coffee has also been fetched from the cook-house and each man's share poured into the basins provided for the purpose—cups and saucers being considered unnecessary luxuries in the barrack-rooms.

#### POTATO-PEELING AND HOUSE-CLEANING.

While breakfast is progressing the Orderly officer makes his round of inspection, inquiring whether there are any complaints. After breakfast there is another spell of house-cleaning:—

All hands commence "speed practice," that is, peel potatoes for dinner. When this has been done the Orderly-man takes them to the cook-house. For the recruits there is a parade from nine till ten; the others are free for the next two hours. These men, therefore, set to work to clean up the room; the tables are diligently scrubbed, trestles and form legs blackleaded, the breakfast things washed up, the floor swept and the hearths whitewashed. When all this has been done to the satisfaction of the N.C.O. in charge, they are at liberty to clean their own accountrements and to get ready for the eleven o'clock parade. The parade lasts for about an hour, and is probably over by noon. On returning to their barrack-rooms, the men hang up their accountrements, and give a last touch to the room, in view of their inspection by the Orderly officer at dinner-time.

#### A GENERAL WASH-UP.

The welcome dinner call is sounded at twenty minutes to one. After this meal follows a general wash-up:—

Hot water is fetched from the cook-house by the hard-working Orderly-man. With the assistance of the other men in the room, he proceeds down the tables and to wash up the plates that have been in use. All the bones, spare meat and portions of vegetables, &c., are carefully collected and taken by him to the cook-house. The recruits will probably have another parade in the afternoon from three to four p.m. The old soldiers—every man who has completed his recruit drill and blossomed into a duty man considers himself an old soldier—have nothing now to do until the next morning. Of course, if they are on guard, picquet, or fatigue duty they will not have this liberty, but it does not fall as a rule to a man to be on these duties more than two or three times a week. This interval is spent in various ways, according to the inclination of the individual. Some pass

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an hour or two at football, others stew over the canteen fire, while others, again, lie down on their beds and sleep the afternoon away, waking up, as if by clockwork, at four p.m. for tea.

"LIGHTS OUT."

Tea is a repetition of breakfast. The men eat the remainder of their bread allowance. If they have none left they do without. By eight o'clock few men are left in barracks. They have all gone out to enjoy themselves.

At half-past nine the bugler on duty sounds "the first post of tattoo." The Orderly Sergeants now go round to call the roll of their companies and to warn the necessary men for guard, picquet or fatigue duty the next day. Any man who does not answer his name between this and ten o'clock is, unless he is in possession of a pass permitting him to stay out until midnight, or perhaps until reveille the next morning, reported absent on tattoo parade at ten o'clock. A quarter of an hou: later "lights ou:" sounds. All gas jets are extinguished.

This brings the day to a conclusion.

#### THE GRAND OLD MAN OF CRICKET.

DR. W. G. GRACE'S "Cricketing Reminiscences and ersonal Recollections" (James Bowden), cover the whole period of modern cricket. For thirty-five years Dr. Grace has been on the cricket field. He has witnessed the growth of the game in popular favour until it has become a national sport. Cricket has undergone many changes since Dr. Grace first wielded a bat. These have not, in his opinion, all been improvements. Dr. Grace has outlived all his contemporaries. He has stayed on the cricket field while two or three generations of cricketers have sprung up, flourished and ceased to be. Roughly speaking, he says, each decade sees the rise and fall of two generations of bowlers. Dr. Grace, on this calculation, is the survivor of seven different generations of bowlers. The batsmen he has played with number a mighty army.

#### THE ATMOSPHERE OF CRICKET. .

Since childhood Dr. Grace has been in the thick of the games. He has lived among cricketers and breathed the atmosphere of the cricket field almost since he was a babe in arms. He has played on almost every cricket ground in the country, and on most of them has scored a hundred. He has visited Canada, the United States and Australia, and he bears witness that wherever he has played he has always found cricketers the best of good fellows and the truest of sportsmen. The influence of cricket is not, in Dr. Grace's opinion, confined to the land of its birth. It is one of the many bonds which bind the Empire into one great whole:—

I believe that the interchange of visits by cricketing teams has helped to deepen British interest in our colonies, and to bind us in closer harmony with other nations. English cricketers have met and fought in friendly rivalry Australian aborigines, Canadians, Americans, Australians, South Africans and Parsees, and I am disposed to think that the good-fellowship born on the cricket field has done more than is recognised to knit together the various sections of the British Empire and to advance the

cause of civilisation.

#### THE BEGINNING OF A CRICKETER.

Dr. Grace does not believe that cricketers are born—they are made. Coaching and practice are absolutely essential. Without them, nerve, eye-sight, physique and patience are not of much practical value. If not a born cricketer, Dr. Grace learned the rudiments of cricket when quite a child. Every spare moment he practised fielding and batting. He and his brothers played all the year round and at all hours of the day. When a bat was

not available, a broom-handle was substituted. Dr. Grace

I consider that a great deal of my quickness of eye is due to the fact that the boys with whom I played bowled a very large proportion of fast underhand "daisy-cutters" which used to jump about in the most erratic way, and needed a lot of watching. I also played fives—a game which is good practice for the eye in the winter months.

The year 1860 marked the beginning of Grace's cricketing career. He played for West Gloucester against Clifton. At that time he was in his twelfth year. On this occasion he made a score of 35. But it was not till 1863 that he began to score regularly. During the next ten years English cricket passed through its critical period. The rules of the game were revolutionised, and it was during this decade that fast round-hand bowling reached its highest point of perfection.

#### THE DEATH-RATE OF CRICKET.

Speaking of the death-rate of cricket, Dr. Grace says that it is low. The proportion of serious accidents is very small. The only real danger is when spectators-crowd a batsman at practice. Dr. Grace says:—

It may be interesting as evidence of the comparative safety of cricket as a game to note that in my thirty-five years' experience I have seen but two fatal accidents. The first was the case of Summers, who lost his life from a blow on the head by a bumpin ball. The second was that of a poor boy at Harrow. I was invited by Lord Bessborough to go down to Harrow to give the schoolboys some practice. While another game was going on we were hitting catches to some of the boys, and the unfortunate boy who was killed was standing as umpire. I think he was looking round watching us, when a ball was hit to leg, and struck the poor boy behind the ear with such force that he gave one gasp and then expired.

"GETTING SET."

Dr. Grace has some interesting observations to make on the phenomenon of "getting one's eye in." He says:—

The first element in the process of getting set is a little luck at the beginning of one's innings. Every cricketer knows that in the early stages of a batsman's innings—i.e. before he gets his eye in—luck plays an important part. But when a batsman has got through this stage of his innings, a change comes over him. The ball seems to him to expand until it appears to him to be the size of a football. He can watch its career through the air after it has left the bowler's hands with perfect ease, and time it with precision. Indeed, he feels incapable of missing it. Whether this is a mental or optical illusion I cannot decide, but it is the experience of all cricketers when "set." It is certainly not a matter of confidence, as a batsman may play a most brilliant innings when he feels far from confident. Once thoroughly "set," the apparent expansion of the ball continues almost indefinitely. It remains unbroken by intervals, say for luncheon or adjournments over-night, and a batsman may go from one ground to another and still find his "eye in."

#### The History of the Peace Conference at the Hague.

MR. J. H. PERRIS, the editor of Concord, and a leading member of the International Arbitration Peace Association, has issued as the first extra a valuable pamphlet, entitled "The History of the Peace Conference at the Hague," which is dedicated by permission to Baron Pauncefote. In one hundred and two pages Mr. Perris has told the history of the Conference very pleasantly, brightly, and succinctly. I gratefully acknowledge the kindly terms in which he refers to the part which I was privileged to take in chronicling its proceedings, and heartily recommend the pamphlet to all those who wish to know how the first Parliament of the World got through its business.

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## BOOKS RECEIVED.

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#### REFERENCE BOOKS.

| THE ENDINGE DOGIES!                                                                                                                    |     |
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| (In: Linscott Fubilishing Co., Toronto.)                                                                                               |     |
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#### NEW EDITIONS

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| cap. 8vo. 399 pp. and 357 pp (J. M. Dent) each net                    | 1/6 |

#### The London Letter.

In this publication we welcome with pleasure a sign of the drawing together of the British Empire. Published weekly in time for the mails, it conveys a great deal of topical and general information in a most convenient and readable shape. The printing is excellent, and the paper as a whole should just fill the need that has so long been felt by home-loving colonists and pioneers. The price is moderate (6d.), and the editors should be sure of a large and interested circle of readers. We wish "The London Letter" every success.

#### Harper's.

THE pearl of Harper's for September is, of course, Mark Twain's paper, dealt with elsewhere, "Concerning the Jews." There are two other articles of the kind that suggest how much American appreciation has within the last year or two added to British self-esteem. Mr. Chalmers Roberts holds up the British occupation of Egypt as a model to the world of Colonial administrations. Mr. J. W. Martin's "Cure for City Corruption" is little beyond a panegyric of civic progress under the London County Council and in other British cities. We shall grow positively vain of our civic and Colonial achievements if our cousins over the water go on buttering us up "Cathay's" sketch of what has been going at this rate. on "behind the pink walls of the forbidden city at Peking" is chiefly noteworthy for two photographs of the Emperor as a baby and as a boy of fourteen. In both it is a fine earnest, inquiring, if somewhat timid, face which shows from the portrait. What appears to be a very crudite and technical paper, by Dr. H. S. Williams, reviews the century's progress in experimental psychology.

### The Wedding Ring Circle.

THE membership of the Wedding Ring Circle increases month by month, and the members continue to find pleasure in the Private Correspondence upon subjects mutually interesting. Marriage may be the goal of all sincere friendship between the sexes; still, it cannot be denied that letter-writing is perhaps the easiest, and, at any rate, the most interesting, method of gaining knowledge and intellectual breadth of thought. Round-About, the 32-paged Post-bag, contains articles contributed by the members upon all kinds of subjects. In September B 82 writes on "The Tragedy of the Unloved," in which she quotes thoughts from such eminent writers as E. B. Browning, Longfellow, Richard Le Gallienne, Leffler, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Emerson, Rossetti, etc. On receipt of a stamped, addressed, foolscap envelope the conductor will post a sample copy from Mowbray House, Norfolk Street, W.C.

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## LEARNING LANGUAGES BY LETTER-WRITING.

UST as last month's number was going to press came the announcement of a charitable entertainment to be given in London, which was probably unique. The Home for French Governesses in London is badly in need of money; old friends die or are unable to continue their help, and new ones are not always forthcoming when wanted. Tourcoign, in the north of France, has a magnificent town band, consisting of about eighty amateurs; this band, accompanied by the Mayor and many friends, actually undertook a journey to London and back to give a performance in aid of the Home. The players were amateurs, but their performance was marvellous in its precision, vigour, and tenderness. The matinée was given at the Empire, the entertainment varied and attractive, the audience enthusiastic beyond the usual; but whether it had not been sufficiently advertised or whether people were deterred because given at the Empire, I do not know; unfortunately the attendance was not as large as it should have been. When one thought of the kind-hearted people who had gone through so much discomfort, one was sorry that the audience was not as full as it was hearty. I use the word discomfort not only on account of the voyage, but it certainly did not look comfortable to see the band members with their large instruments wandering about in the endeavour to see something of Regent Street, etc. It seemed a sort of want of hospitality on our part. Perhaps some who hear of the entertainment too late will gladden the hearts of its promoters by contributing to the funds of the Home. Communications should be addressed to M. Huguenet, 329, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.

COUNSEL TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Adult correspondents so often ask, "How shall I make the best practical use of the exchange of letters?" that I will give a few remarks gleaned from the various communications which come to me. The aim is threefold: knowledge, a better understanding between individuals of different nationalities, and help in the acquire-ment of language. Therefore, facts which may be useful and interesting to the friend should be noted and made one of the subjects of the letter. Business, holidays, journeys, bicycle rides, social customs, will give materials. Remember there are two correspondents, so be as careful of your friend's interests as of your own. Do not despise courtesy, but let it be from the heart; use a little tact, and think of yourself as the representative of your country, and in honour bound to show your best side. Be very careful in correcting your friend's faults of language, and explain when possible. Correct in your own language; it is not only easier for you, but more understandable for your friend. Keep a note-book; write down the sentence or words which your foreign friend has corrected for you and learn them by heart. Note also any inquiry you have to make as it occurs to you; otherwise perhaps when you write your letter you will forget. Systems are various, so it is best for the correspondents to make their own plan. Some write a letter in French, for example, send it together with an English duplicate, the French one to be returned corrected. In this case a wide margin for corrections should be left at the side of the page. Others send a letter in the foreign language only, the friend returning a list of faults and their corrections, with remarks. The original sender should keep a copy of the letter; but as most would probably write a rough draft first, this

would not take so much extra time. An occasional letter in one's own language is a help, as it forms a valuable collection of idiomatic expressions for the friend. Have regular times for writing, and be regular.

#### LE FEMINISME.

An American lady, teacher in one of the great New York schools, who has been visiting England, France, and Germany during the holidays, is very much troubled because neither she nor I can find correspondents for all her girls. Long ago it was said "English girls in good schools will never be permitted to correspond with strangers; and even if they are allowed, no French girls will be." This foreboding has been contradicted by the fact that some thousands of English girls in our high schools, grammar, and private schools are writing to French and German girls; but it is also true that a large number of our girls are as yet waiting for correspondents. The reason is not far to seek. In France, quite nine-tenths of middle-class girls are educated in convents, and it is said that the girls so educated are prevailed upon to promise that if they in their turn marry, their children shall also go to convent schools. Such girls would of course never be permitted to write to outsiders. Many of the lycée teachers do encourage the correspondence as eagerly as our own, but they are always handicapped by the fear of displeasing the mothers and so losing prestige for the lycée by, in any way, encouraging "le feminisme," that bugbear of the French middle class. Bugbear, because amongst business people at least French women have always had larger power and influence than their English sisters. Over the shops the wife's maiden name is often coupled with the husband's, and her money has never become his by the simple fact of marriage, as used to be the case here. But a prejudice takes a great deal of killing, and for a long time yet in the country English and American girls will be pictured as rude, ugly copies of their schoolboy brothers, just as they were depicted in the school prize books of an earlier day.

An Englishman interested in English dialects would

be very glad to correspond on this subject.

Would any lady in London, a worker, but not a nurse, give a nurse, who is a north countrywoman, some opportunity for conversation unconnected with her duties? Nurses above all people need to get away from "the

An Indian youth interested in photography and science wants a correspondent—he writes English very well.

Will our correspondents remember to interest their foreign friends in the scheme, especially those who are writing to Germany, France, and Spain. If each of the foreign friends could persuade one more to write to me it would help so much. It is exceedingly difficult to find French engineers and post office employés willing to correspond.

Adults are requested to send one shilling towards expense of search, and to mention age and occupation.

Will schoolmasters notice, and will our friends who can, remind such, that we hope for very full lists of boys this month and next, October being the beginning of the school year. Boys' names are always in demand, but our girls have often to wait long, and many have been waiting for months already.

From Mrs. Lock Will

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## ART IN THE MAGAZINES.

Art Journal,-J. S. VIRTUE, 18. 6d, Sept.

Frontispiece: -- "Britomart and Amoret," after Mrs. M. F. Raphael.

Mrs. Mary F. Raphael. Illustrated. F. Rinder. Loch Tay. Illustrated, Continued, Rev. Hugh Macmillan.

William Roscoe, and the Roscoe Collection at the Walker

Gallery, Liverpool. Illustrated. C. Dyall.

Baron von Meyer, Illustrated. Isabel Brooke-Alder.
A Landscape-Painter's Apology. Fred Miller.

The Art School of Walter J. Donne; a Parisian Studio in London, Illustrated. E. M. E.

Vignettes and Tail-Pieces, Illustrated. Percy Fitzgerald.

The National Competition in Design, 1899. Illustrated. L. F. Day.

The Chief Picture Sales of 1899. A. C. R. Carter.

Art Journal Jubilee Series.—J. S. Virtue. 15. 6d. Part 8. Old Kensington, Illustrated, Margaret Hunt.

Randolph Caldecott, Illustrated, W. E. Henley.

Randolph Caldecott. Illustrated. W. E. Henley.

Caldecott's work, with its freshness and its charm, its vivacity and spontaneity, its admirable gaiety and kindliness, is one of the prettiest facts in child life. He has given to infancy a new pleasure, and to its governors a new influence for good. His books are not only delightful to have as books; you have but to take them to pieces, and group and mount the pictures under glass, to have one of the most charming decorations imaginable. In this form his work may become an important factor in the process of unconscious education to which all children are subjected.

To be constantly famili ir with what is cheerful in spirit and pretty and pleasant in fact, is to take a something of these qualities into one's life and one's self. I can conceive it possible and likely that there are many boys and girls alive just now who, wittingly or unwittingly, when they are grown men and women, will owe much to Mr. Caldecott, and be all the better for the place he had in their infancy.

Marcus Stone. Illustrated.

Marcus Stone. Illustrated.

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Carl Haig's Studio; Cairo in London. Illustrated. M. Phipps-

Thomas Bewick, Illustrated, D. Croal Thomson, The Collection of Sharpley Bainbridge. Illustrated.

Frederick Sandys. Illustrated.

Chippendale, Hepplewhite, and Sheraton Chairs. Illustrated. G. T. Robinson.

Supplements:—"A Prior Attachment," after Marcus Stone;
"The Elixir of Love," after G. J. Pinnell.

Artist.-Constable. 18, August.

Emile Claus. Illustrated. Norman and Ernest Spittle, Metal-Workers. Illustrated. Pele Towers and Border Castles. Illustrated. Alex. Ansted. On the Designing and Making of Carpets. Illustrated, Continued, F. J. Mayers.

Cassell's Magazine.-Sept.

Ladies as Miniature-Painters. Illustrated. Leily Bingen.

Century Mazagine, -Sept.

Winslow Homer; a Painter of the Sea. Illustrated. William A. Coffin.

Gilbert Stuart's Portrait of Mrs. Thomas Lea. Illustrated. Charles H. Hart.

Dome.-Uniconn Press. 18. August. Hiroshige's "View of Temples." Illustrated.

English Illustrated Magazine. -- Sept.

Silhouettes. Illustrated. P. E. Morrell.

Forum.-August.

American Architecture from a German Point of View. Leopold Gmelin. Great Thoughts .- Sept.

T. Sidney Cooper; Interview. Illustrated. R. Blathwayt.

House.—Queen Office. 6d. August. Kensington Palace. Continued. Illustrated.

The Zschille Collection of Majolica, Illustrated, Bric-à-Brac,

Some Notable Interior Woodwork, Illustrated, Cookworthy and the Plymouth Pottery Works. Illustrated. Some Silver of the Flaxman School, Illustrated, Silversmith.

Journal of the Ex-Libris Society, -A. AND C. BLACK. 28. August. Notes on Wreath-and-Ribbon Plates, Illustrated, J. F. Verster.

Charles William Sherborn, Modern Bookplate-Designer. Illustrated. K. E. Graf zu Leiningen-Westerburg.

Lady's Realm.-S.pt.

Onslow Ford, Illustrated, Marion H. Dixon,

Magazine of Art.-Cassell. 18. 4d. Sept.

Frontispiece :- "A Study," by Lucy E. Kemp-Welch. The Work of Miss Lucy Kemp-Welch. Illustrated. Marion Hepworth Dixon.

A sympathetic notice of the work of the painter of "Colt-Hunting in the New Forest," now in the Chantrey Bequest Collection.

The Revival of Lead-Working. Illustrated. J. Starkie Gardner. Pictures Which have been destroyed. W. Roberts.

Constantin Meunier, Painter and Sculptor. Illustrated. Emile

Some Decorative Work in the Salons of 1899. Illustrated. Henri Frantz

The Rembrandt Exhibition at the British Museum. Illustrated. R. A. M. Stevenson.

The Artistic Jewellery of M. Wolfers. Illustrated. Mrs. J. E. Whitby.

New Century Review.-Sept.

The Garrick Club Pictures. Continued. Percy Fitzgerald.

North American Review.-August.

A Century of Salons and Academies. Mrs. Elizabeth R. Pennell.

Pall Mall Magazine.-Sept.

Hogarth's "Enthusiasm Delineated" and "The Man of Taste"; Suppressed Plates. Illustrated. George S. Layard.

Pearson's Magazine,-Sept.

The Art of the Age, Continued, Illustrated,

Poster, -310, STRAND. 6d. August.

Comical Animal Posters, Illustrated, H. R. Wolstyn, Railway Posters, Illustrated. Paul Duverney. Mural Decorations in the Broca Hospital, Paris. Illustrated.

H. R. Wolstyn.

Harrison Fisher. Illustrated. F. Millward.

St. Nicholas,-Sept.

Turner the Painter. Illustrated. Susan P. Miller.

Scribner's Magazine,-Sept.

The Painting of George Butler. Illustrated. W. C. Brownell.

Strand Magazine.-Sept.

A Peep into Punch. Continued. Illustrated. J. Holt Schooling.

Studio .- 5, HENRIETTA STREET, COVENT GARDEN. 18. August.

The Work of Emile Claus. Illustrated. Gabriel Mourey. Country and Suburban Houses designed by Ernest Newton.

Illustrated. Leaves from the Sketch-Book of G. Forrester Scott; Illus-

trations. Japanese Ornament in the House of Mr. Mortimer Menpes,

25, Cadogan Gardens. Illustrated. The Exhibition of the Munich "Secession." Illustrated. G.

Supplements :- "Ferme en Zuid-Beveland," after Emile Claus ; Study by Burne-Jones; Memorial Tablet by George Frampton, &c.

Temple Magazine.-Sept.

G. F. Watts; the Master of Art: Interview. Illustrated. Fred. A. McKenzie.

## LIST OF THE LEADING CONTENTS OF CURRENT PERIODICALS.

#### BRITISH AND AMERICAN.

American Journal of Psychology.-TRÜBNER. 1 dol. 50 c. July. The Psychology of a Protozoan. H. A Study of Anger. G. Stanley Hall. H. S. Jennings.

American Journal of Sociology .- Luzac. 35 cents. July. A Sociological View of Sovereignty, John R. Commons,
The Catholic Social-Reform Movement. Merwin-Marie Snell.
The Time Element in Political Campaigns. L. G. McConachi:
Prevention of Mental Diseases. Jules Morel.
The Nature and Task of Social Psychology. Charles A. Ellwood.

Anglo-American Magazine. - Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane.

Anglo-American magazine.—Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lais, August.
The Negro as a Modern Soldier. James C. Hamilton.
Ecuador and Its Prospects. St. George L. F. Pitt.
From Eydtkulm to Vtadikavkas. Continued. Mrs. George Donaldson.
The Tidal Theory. Evan McLennan.
A Young American's Life in Spain. Continued. Franklin C. Bevan.
Ritualism and Symbolism. Edwin Ridley.

Antiquary .- ELLIOT STOCK. 6d. Sept. Farther Contributions toward a History of Earlier Education in Great Britain. Continued. W. Carew Hazlitt. Some Old Hampstead Tress and Their Associations. Illustrated. Mrs. Maxwell Y. Maxwell. James Cox's Museum. G. L. Apperson. The Exploration of Caerwent.

Architectural Record .- 14, Vesey Street, New York. 25 cents.

Marienburg; a Haunt of Teutonic Knights. Illustrated. C. de Kay. Monastic Architecture in Russia. Illustrated. C. A. Rich. No. 4, Avenue de Jena, Paris; Illustrations. Horizontal Curves in Columbia University. Illustrated. W. H. Goodyear.

Argosy.-Macmillan. 18. September. Burnham Thorpe: Nelson's Birthplace. J. A. L. Basle: Old and New Outlines, Illustrated. Charles W. Wood.

Atlantic Monthly .- GAY AND BIRD. 18. August. The Yosemite National Park. John Muir.
The Vitality of Macaulay. H. D. Stdgwick, Jr.
Greek History and Greek Monuments. Percy Gardner.
Tolstoy's Book "What is Art"; "Thou shalt not preach." John

Burroughs.

Prospects of Universal Peace. William Cunningham.

The Autobiography of a Revolutionist. Continued.

The Break-up of China, and America's Interest in It.

Has America failed with the Indian? H. L. Dawes.

Author .- Horace Cox. 6d. August.

Publishers' Draft Agreement.

Badminton Magazine.-Longmans. 18. Sept. Partridges. Illustrated. Percy Stephens.
English and American Games and Pastimes. Price Collier.
Soldier Players at Polo. Illustrated. T. F. Dale.
Gamekeepers and Gillies. Illustrated.
Canoeing for Pleasure and Sport in Canada, Illustrated. J. Macdonald
Oxley.
Cricket Parlance.

forty Miles on the Neckar in a Racing Four. Illustrated. D. D. Braham. Bankers' Magazine,-Waterlow and Sons. 18. 6d. Sept.

The Mint Report. Banking in India. The Austro-Hungarian Bank. Opening a Branch Bank.

Blackwood's Magazine.—Blackwood. 2s. 6d. S.pt.
Summertide in a Scottish Forest. Sir Herbert Maxwell.
Nelson at Copenhagen. Horace G. Hutchinson.
St. Columba, the Poet. E. M.
An Exciting Day after Bears. Lieut.-Col. C. H. Powell.
William Lauder, the Literary Forger; an Unrecorded Episode in his Life.
A. H. Millar.
In Provence. Hannah Lynch.
Bri ish Bullets and the Peace Conference. Majo. W. Broadfoot.
The Lookerson.

The Looker-on.

Board of Trade Journal.-Evre and Spottiswoode. 6d. August 15. The Trade and Industries of the British West Indies. Sericulture in France.
The Business Tax Law of Japan.

Bookman,-Hodder and Stoughton. 6d. August. Matthew Arnold's Works. Clement K. Shorter.
Thomas Hood and Punch.
The British Short Story. Shan F. Bullock.

Bookman .- (AMERICA). DODD, MEAD AND Co., NEW YORK. 25 cen's. August.

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The Essay and Some Essayists. Hamilton W. Mabie. Literature and Music. Harry T. Peck. José Marie de Heredia the Elder. With Portrait. Minna C. Smi h. Wessex: Thomas Hardy's Country. Continued. Illustrated. Holland

Canadian Magazine. - ONTARIO PUBLISHING Co., TORONTO. 25 cents. August.

Hospital Life in a Canadian City. Illustrated. Dr., John McCrae. Dante's "Paradiso." Prof. Wm. Clark. Sir William Dawson. Illustrated. Frank Veigh. The Attractions of Halifax, Canada. Illustrated. E. Sherburna Tupper. Birds of the Garden. Continued. Illustrated. C. W. Nash. Francis Parkman and His Works. With Portrait. George Stewart.

Captain,-George Newnes. 6d. Sept. Max Pemberton; "the Iron Pirate" at Tea. Illustrated. Keble Howard. Farming; When you leave School. Illustrated. A. E. Manning Foster. Famous Swims of Modern Times. Illustrated. Guy C. Rothery. What I wanted to be. Illustrated. Hiram Maxim.

Cassell's Magazine.—Cassell. 6d. Sept.

Arthur Wing Pinero; the Man and the Dramatist. Illustrated. Malcolin Hairbreadth Escapes from Tusk and Horn and Claw. Illustrated. Henry Scherren. Leamington; the Garden Town of England. Illustrated.

London Night by Night: the Next Day's Letters. Illustrated. B. Fletcher

About Congo Cannibals. Illustrated. Herbert Ward.

Cassier's Magazine. -33, Bedford Street, Strand. 2s. 6d. August. The Latest Developments in Electric Conduit Railways. Illustrated.

F. S. Pearson.

Electric Tramways in Great Britain. Illustrated. Robert W. Black well.

Building an Electric Railway. Illustrated. Lemuel W. Serrell.

Overhead Construction. Illustrated. J. G. White.

The Development of the Modern Electric Railway Motor. Illustrated.

Dr. Cary T. Hutchinson.

Some Early Traction History. Illustrated. Thorburn Reid.

Electrolysis from Railway Currents. Illustrated. Arthur V. Abbott.

The Municipal Ownership of Tramways in the United Kingdom. Benjamio Taylor.

The Development of the Tram Car. Illustrated. John A. Brill.
Rails and Rail Joints. Illustrated. M. K. Bowen.
Light Electric Railways. Dr. Lewis Bell.
The Multiple Unit System for Electric Railways. Illustrated. Frank J.

The Multiple Unit System for Electric Railways. Illustrated. Frank J. Sprague.

The Electric Locomotive. Illustrated. George R. Mair.

Polyphase Alternating Currents for Electric Railways. Illustrated. Prof. Dugald C. Jackson.

The Selection of Rolling Stock. C. F. Uebelacker. Storage Batteries and Electric Railways. Illustrated. Herbert Lloyd. Electric Railways in America. William J. Clark.

The City and South London Electric Railway. Illustrated. P. V. McMahon.

Century Magazine.-MACMILLAN. 18. 4d. Sept.

Century Magazine.—MacMillan. 1s. 4d. Sept. Cruising up the Yangtsze. Illustrated. Eliza R. Scidmore. Sailing Alone around the World. Capt. J. Slocum. The Cruise of the Onero. 1775; How Capt. John Derby carried the Nastothe King. Illustrated. R. S. Rantoul. The Cathedral of Le Puy. Illustrated. Mrs. Schuyler Van Renssela.r. The Way of a Ship. Frank T. Bullen. Where a Day is lost or geined. With Map. Benjamin E. Smith. Franklin the Scientist. Illustrated. Paul L. Ford. Alexander the Great's Return from India. With Maps and Illustrations. Benj. T. Wheeler.
The Atlant c Speedway. H. Phelps Whitmarsh. Chinese Piracy; the Scourge of the Eastern Seas. Illustrated. John S. Sewall.

Uriah P. Levy; an American Forerunner of Drayfus. James M. Morgan. Chambers's Journal .- 47, PATERNOSTER Row. 7d. Sept.

Princetown; the Convict-Capital of Dartmoor. W. Scott King. Fruit-Farming in Scotland.
Coffee-Culture in Central Amzica. Rowland W. Cater.

Chautauquan .- KEGAN PAUL. 105. 10d. per annum. August. Grasse: the Sweetest Town in the World. Illustrated. Eleanor Hodg ns. Stephen A. Douglas. Frank H. Hodder. The Old National Highway of the United States. William G. Irwin, White House Entertaining. Illustrated. Etta R. Goodwin. New Zealand Cities and Government. Mary H. Krout.

Contemporary Review. - ISBISTER AND Co. 28. 6d. Sept. Contemporary Review.—(sbister and Co. 2s. 6d. The Archbishops and the Ritualists. Dr. J. Guinness Rogers. The White Man's Burden in China. Senex. The House of Lords. William Clarke. Some Prairie Chums of Mine. Dr. Woods Hutchinson. Five Letters by Cardinal Newman. J. R. Mozley. The Sea the Only Road for Trade. T. G. Bowles. An Experiment in Public-house Management. Charles Booth. Ireland Bewitched. W. B. Yeats. Theological Colleges. Rev. J. O. Johnston. Glinka: the Father of Russan Opera. A. E. Keeton. The Jewish Immigrant. John Smith. The Silences of God. Robert Anderson. But is God Silent? Richard Heath.

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Cornhill Magazine. - Smith, Elder and Co. 18. Sept. Cornnill Magazine.—SMITH, ELDER AND CO. 18. Sept.
Pastels from Sp in. Continued. Mrs. Ma'garet L. Woods.
People I have Known.
In Vears of Storm and Stress. Continued. Karl Blind.
Travels in China. Mrs. Henry Clarence Paget.
Wedding of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette, 1790, by John Mair. Edited
by Mrs. Simpson.
The Mutiny of the Hermione, 1797. H. W. Wilson.
Conferences on Books and Men. Continued. Urbanus S. Ivan.

Cosmopolitan.—5, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane. 6d. By Trolley to the Sphinx. Illustrated. Alexander Harvey.
The Basis of New York Society. Illustrated. Mrs. John King van
Rensselaer.

Rensselaer.

Your True Relation to Society. J. W. Bennett.

Mohammed, Omar; the Building of an Empire. Continued. Illustrated.

J. B. Walker.

Augustin Daly and His Life-Work. Illustrated. Gustav Kobbé.

Operating an "Underground" Route to Cuba. Illustrated. George Reno.

Critic .- G. P. PUTNAM's Sons. 18. August. Charlotte Bronte and Her Two Friends, Mary Taylor and Ellen Nussey.
Illustrated. Marion Harland.
Augustin Daly. Illustrated. A. I. du P. Coleman.

Dial .- 315, WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO. 10 cents. August 1 and 16.

A Year of Continental Literature. Dome,-Uniconn Press. 18. August. Henry Wood. Israfel.

Educational Review .- 11, LUDGATE HILL. 4d. August. State Organisation of Secondary Schools. Miss Dorothea Beale.
Our Secondary Schools and Their Relation to Our Imperial Needs.
Robert L. Morant.
Practical Idealism in Education. John Russell.
The Comparative Accuracy of Men and Woman. Agnes Robertson.

Educational Times, -89, FARRINGDON STREET. 6d. August. Dr. Wormell.

The American School Girl in 1830. Shakespeare's Richard II.

Engineering Magazine,—222, STRAND. 18. August.
The Development of German Shipbuilding. Illustrated. Rudolph Haack.
Machine-Shop Management in Europe and America. Concluded. H. F. L. Orcutt.

Orcutt.
The Engineer and the Road to the Klondike and Alaskan Goldfields. With Maps and Illustrations. Harrington Emerson.
The Utilisation of the Water Powers of Italy. Enrico Bignani. English and American Locomotive-Building. Continued. Illustrated. Charles Rous-Marten.
The Witwatersrand Mines and the Boer Government. Frederick H. Hatch. Evolution and Future of Benzine and Petroleum Engines. Illustrated. G. Lieckfield.

Short Distance Electric Power Distribution. James Swinburne.

Engineering Times .- GRANVILLE HOUSE, ARUNDEL STREET. 6d. July. The Evolution of the Undertype Steam Engine. Illustrated. John

Richardson.

The History and Development of Motor Cars. Illustrated. W. Fletcher.

Experiments with Behr's Monorail High-Speed Railway. Illustrated. Development of Cableways in Great Britain. Illustrated. John M. Henderson, Jr.
Limitations to Height of Buildings. Robert S. Ball.

English Illustrated Magazine.-198, STRAND. 6d. Sept. Four-Footed Actors, Illustrated, Frederick Dolman.
Flashes from the Footlights. Illustrated,
Seaside Resorts; Past and Present. Illustrated.
A Mass House in Moorfields, Illustrated. Scott Damant.

Etude. -T. PRESSER, PHILADELPHIA. 15 cents. August. Matrimony and Music. L. A. Russell.
The Specialist in Music. M. L. Townsend.
Interpretation. A. J. Goodrich.
Music for Piano:—"Autschwung," by R. Schumann; "Joyeux Moulin,"
by F. Hitz; "Danse Ukraine," by Joseph Pasternack, &c.

Expositor.-Hodder and Stoughton. is. Sept. Father John of Kronstadt in relation to the Russian Church. J. Y. Simpson.
St. Paul's Correspondence with Corinth. Dr. J. H. Kennedy.
An Historical Commentary on the Epistle to the Galatians. Prof. W. M. Ramsay,
The Scarlet Woman and Her Fate. Dr. J. Monro Gibson.
Geographical Gains from Textual Citicism. Prof. T. K. Chryne.
Moses; the Ang.lic Mediator. Rev. A. A. Burd.

Expository Times, -SIMPKIN MARSHALL. 6d. Sept. Henry Barday Swee. With Portrait. Rev. J. H. Srawley.
Prof. Julicher on the Parables of Jesus. Rev. David Eaton.
Prof. Margoliouth and the "Original Hebrew" of Ecclesiasticus. Continued.
Prof. E. König. An Archæological Commentary on Genesis. Prof. A. H. Sayce.

Feilden's Magazine. - TEMPLE CHAMBERS. 18. August. The Engineering Conference, 1839. Sir W. H. Precce.
Recent Characteristics of British Locomotive-Engineering. Illustrated.
Charles Rous-Marten.
Actylene Generators. Illustrated. Prof. Vivian B. Lewes.
The Iron Making Blast Furnace as an Ideal Power Producer. Illustrated. Horace Alle An Electrolytic Process for the Manufacture of Parabolic Reflectors. Illus-

trated, Sherard Cowper-Coles.

Copper Steam Pipss. Illustrated. W. Edward Storey.

The Great Central Extension to London; the Building of a Great Railway.

Fireside Magazine .-- 7, PATERNOSTER SQUARE. 6d. Sept. Japan; the Land of the R sing Sun. Illustrated. Rev. Walter Weston,

Fortnightly Review .- CHAPMAN AND HALL, 28. 6d. Sept. Fortnightly Review.—CHAFMAN AND HALL. 28. 6d. S. The Philosophy of the Dreyfus Case. And. 6 Godfernaux. Wanted—A Redistribution Bill. F. St. John Morrow. A New Caroline Commonplace Book. Alice Law. Peace or War in South Africa. Edward Dicey English Headmasters and Their Schools. J. C. Tarwer. The Yang-tze Region. R. C. Gundry. King Alfred's Country. Rev. W. Greswell. Literary Courtships. Mrs. Charles Towle. The Alaskan Boundary Question. Horace Towns.nd. M. Brunetiere. Charles Bas ide. Criminal Appeal and the Prerogative of Mercy. X. Y. Z. The Arrest of Thomas Kyd. Frederick S. Boas. The Government and London Architecture. Charles G. Harper. The Genesis of the German Clerk. J. J. Findlay. Bergen and the Coalition Nightmare. Diplomaticus.

FOPUM.—G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS. 18. 6d. August.
Tariff Tendencies in Great Britain. T. G. Bowles.
Egypt under Lord Cromer. T. S. Harrison
Naval Officers and Colonial Administration. Vice-Admiral Cyprian Bridge.
Ultimate World Politics. S. E. Moffett.
Cuba; a Paradise Regained. G. Reno.
Domestic Service; the Responsibility of Employers. Mary R. Smith.
The American Civil Service and the Merit System. Lyman J. Gage.
Liquid Air and Motive Power. Prof. E. H. Hall.
Antitoxins in the Prevention and Treatment of Discase. Dr. J. J. Kinyoun.
Recent Developments in China. O. P. Austin.
Has America Sufficient Gold in Circulation? Prof. R. P. Falkner.
Recent Canadian Fiction. L. J. Burpee. Forum.-G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS. 13. 6d. August.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly. —141, FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK. 10 cents. Sept. Rear-Admiral Winfield Scott Schley; a Naval Hero of To-day. Illustrated.

Weaver de Zapp.
The Building of the Race Rock Lighthouse, Long Island Sound. Illustrated.
F. Hopkinson Smith.
The "America" Cup Defenders. Illustrated. William E. Simmons.
Palatial Private Yachts. Illustrated. Waldon Fawcett.
Women as Army Nurses. Continued. Illustrated. Anna N. Benjamin.

Genealogical Magazine.-Ellior Stock. 18. Sept.

Story of the Surname of Beatson. Continued. Claim of Henry Power, Esq., to the Estates of James, late Earl of Tyrone, 1717.
The Arms of Jamaica. Leslie Alexander.
An Old Scottish Manuscript. Continued.
The Arms of Stuart, or Stewart, Earls of Lennox. Herbert H. Flower.
Duchy of Lancaster "Inquisitions Post Mortem." Continued.

A Descent from Blessed Princess Ma garet Plantagenet, Countess of Salisbury, Last of the Royal House of Plantagenet. Gentleman's Magazine,-Chatto and Windus. is. Sept.

Old London Taverns and Tea Gardens. C. W. Heckethorn.
Dr. Samuel Parr; a Country Parson. George Morley.
The Teaching of Arithmetic and Writing in the Time of the Commonwealth.
Foster Watson. Som: Shakespearean Names. G. L. Apperson.
Goblets and Drinking Cups. Pelham Gordon.
Philip Massing:r's "Fatal Dowry." Continued. H. Schütz Wilson.

Geographical Journal.-Edward Stanford. 28. August. A Journey to the North of Uganda. With Map and Illustrations. Col. J. R. L. Macdonald. Lake Rudolf. Major H. H. Austin.

XUM

The Swedish Arctic Expedition of 1838. With Maps and Illustrations. Prof. A. G. Nathorst. Notes on a Journey to Pali and Mamaidi, in the Kingdom of Bauchi. With Map. Percy A. Clive.

Pref. Pettersson on Methods of Oceanographic Research. H. N. Dickson.

The National Antarctic Expedition.

Prof. Davis on Physical Geography. Dr. Hugh R. Mill.

Geological Magazine .- DULAU. ss. 6d. August, Notes on Elephas ganess. Illustrated. Dr. Henry Woodward. On Lindstromaster and the Classification of the Palaesterids. Illustrated. Dr. J. W. Gregory. On the Terms Rock-Weathering, Serpentinization, etc. G. P. Merrill.

Girl's Own Paper .- 56, PATERNOSTER Row. 6d. Sept. Old English Cottage Homes. Continued. Illustrated. H. W. Brewer. The Pleasures of Bee-Ke.ping. Continued. F. W. L. Sladan. The Domestic Economy School at the Battersea Polytechnic; London's Future Housewires and Their Teachers. Illustrated.

Girl's Realm,-HUTCHINSON. 6d. Sept Girl Musicians. Illustrated. Mrs. Stepney Rawson.
Three Days in Killarney with a Kodak. Illustrated. Ella Macmahon.
Louisa Alcott: Her Home and Family. Illustrated. Christina G. Whyte.
Girls Who excel in Sport. Illustrated. Kathleen Waldron.
Concerning Amateur and School Magazines. Illustrated, Miss E., M.
Symonds. Illustrated. Constance Crommelin.
Trout and Salmon Fishing. C. S. M.
Some Famous Dogs. Illustrated. Miss Alice Corkran.

Good Words.-Issister. 6d. Sept.

An Egyptian Harem. How I came to bombard London in a Balloon. Illustrated. Rev. J. M. Assouan Reservoir Works, Egypt; Water for a Thirsty Land. Illustrated.

Associan Reservoir Works, Egypt; water for a Infirsty Land. Hillstr.
John Ward.
In and Out of St. Pancras. Concluded. Illustrated. John Pendleton.
Worcester Cathedral. Illustrated. Canon Teignmouth-Shore.
The Star of the Girdle. Illustrated. E. Walter Maunder.

Great Thoughts .- 28, HUTTON STREET, FLEET STREET. 6d. Sept. Frederick W. Macdonald; the New Wesleyan President. With Portrait.

Charles Lamb; a Great Prose Writer. With Portrait. W. J. Dawson. Rev. G. S. Barrett; Interview, With Portrait. R. Blathwayt.

Harmsworth Magazine. HARMSWORTH, 31d. August 15. If London were like Venice, "Hustrated. Signor Somers J. Summers. How Royalty rides. Illustrated. Bernard Owen." Scotch Beauties. "Hustrated, "Egnota."

The Monks of St. Hugh's, Parkminster, Sussex; Men with Sealed Lips. Illustrated. W. J. Wintle.

The Life Story of a Loteo; What It Costs to run an Engine. Illustrated.

J. Horner.
Funny Side of Baseball; America's National Game. Illustrat.d.
Harry Furniss. meets Land; Some Picturesque Effects of the Tussle. Illustrated.

Harper's Monthly Magazine.-45, ALBEMARLE STREET. 18. August.

Haiti the Unknown. Illustrated. Henry Sandham.

Episodes of the Taiping Rebellion, 1884. Rear-Admiral L. A. Beardslee.

The Pursuit and Capture of Streight's Raiders, 1863. Illustrated. Dr. John

Washington: the First American: His Homes and His Households.
Illustrated. Leila Herbert.
The Century's Progress in Experimental Psychology. Illustrated. Dr.
Henry S. Williams.
Concerning the Jews. Mark Twain.
Formal Gardens and a New England Example. Illustrated. Charles
H. Coffin.

The Storming of Port Pillow, 1864. Dr. John A. Wyeth. Behind the Pink Walls of the Forbidden City at Peking. Illustrated.

The British Occupation of Egypt. Chalmers Roberts. A Cure for City Corruption. J. W. Martin.

Arthur Guerdeon.

Homiletic Review .- 44. FLEET STREET. 18. 3d. August. Three Ways of Studying a Biblical Narrative. Dr. Willis J. Beecher.
"Back to Christ" through Paul. Prof. Wm. C. Wilkinson.
The Use and Abuse of Anger. W. S. Lilly.
The Decline of the Pew. Prof. T. W. Hunt.
Church Methods and Church Work. Silas M. Giddings.

Humanitarian. DUCKWORTH AND Co. 6d. Sept. Humanitarian, -DUCKWORTH AND CO. Od. Sept.
Intercrossing and Some of Its Results, Prof. J. C. Ewart.
The Problem of Feminism. Prof. Mantegazza.
What We are and Whither wending. Constance, Countess de La Warr.
The History of Hybridisation. Dr. Maxwell Masters.
Goethe's Religion, Rev. A. T. Bannister.
Women Journalists of the Past. J. A. Middleton.
Mind and Morals in Animals and Savages. A. O'Neill Daunt.
The Apothecaries' Hall. Reatrice Heron Maxwell. Idler.—3, PATERNOSTER Row. 18. Sept. A Holiday in the Tre, Pol, and Pen Country Cornwa Joseph Shaylor.

Waxworks. Arnold Golsworthy.
At the Zoo. Illustrated. Walter Emanuel. Cornwall. Illustrated

International, -A. T. H. BROWER, CHICAGO. 10 cents. August. Quebec; the Silver City. Illustrated. J. E. Van de Sande.

Irish Monthly .- M. H. GILL AND SON, DUBLIN. 6d. August. The Birthplace of St. Patrick. Very Rev. Sylvester Malone.
The Religious Education of the Young. Most Rev. Dr. O'Doherty.
Conduct and Confession. Rev. William A. Sutton.
The Preacher in the Making. Rev. Richard A. O'Gorman.
Darwinism. Rev. E. Gaynor.

Journal of Education .- 3, BROADWAY, LUDGATE HILL. 6d. August. Subject Teacher or Class Master? Barbara Foxley Impressions of the International Congress of Women; Utopia in London Raghumath Purushottam Paranjpye; Senior Wrangler, 1899. C. S. B. Measurement and Simple Surveying. Sept.

The Dismissal of the Grantham Grantmar School Staff.
Primary Education in England. Sir H. Evelyn Oakely.
The School Master on Music. C. F. Abdy Williams.
Measurement and Simple Surveying. Continued. Benchara Branford:

J. J. Keliher and Co. 25. August 15.

The Desc-indants of the King's German Legion, 1803-1816.
Artillary in Conjunction with a Force awaiting Attack. Major E. S. May.
What the "Melpomenes" did at Visiadrug Sir Norman Lockyer.
The Red Cross Society at Sas. Baron Buxhoevden.
The Kaiser Alexander III. Harbour at Libau. With Maps.

Knowledge. - 326, HIGH HOLBORN. 6d. Sept. Sound Reflexion and Refraction. Rev. John M. Bacon.
The Mycetozoa, and Some Questions Which They Suggest.
Sir Edward Fry.
Fairy Rings. A. B. Steele.
Ben Nevis and Its Observatory. Illustrated. William S. Bruce.
Some Suspected Variable Stars. Continued. J. E. Gore.
Clouds. Illustrated. E. M. Antoniadi and G. Mathieu.
London Summers near Sunspot Minima. With Diagrams. Alex. B.
MacDowall.

MacDowall. The Story of the Orchids. Illustrated. Rev. Alex. S, Wilson. Electricity as an Exact Science. Howard B. Little.

Ladies' Home Journal.—Curtis Publishing Co., Philadelphia.

The East-Side Girl of New York. Illustrated. Charles T. Brodhead. Why Six Million Letters go Astray Every Year. Pattie L. Collins.

Lady's Realm.-HUTCHINSON, 6d. Sept. s Victoria of Wales. Illustrated. Royal Trousseaux. Illustrated.
A Memory of Marie Antoinette. Illustrated. Mrs. Orpen.
A Spinning and Weaving School in Blenheim Street. Illustrated. Marion

The National Pin. With Diagrams. Harold Macfarlane. Rev. Arthur Robins; a Popular Queen's Chaplain. Illustrated. Mrs. Sarah A. Tooley.

Land Magazine.—149, Strand. 28. August.
Lessons from Field Experiments. Prof. J. R. Campbell.
When the Sleeper Wakes on the Land Question. A. W. Crampton.
The Earl of Coventry; a Notable Landowner.
With Portrait.
Science and Practice of Farm Poultry-Keeping. George A. Falmer.
Notes on Tuberculosis and Tuberculin. John Speir.
Garden Allotments. Alfred J. H. Crespi.

Law Magazine and Review.-Wm. Clowes, 5s. August. County Courts. Francis K. Munton.
Viscount Esher, Master of the Rolls: in Memoriam. A. R. Jelf, Recollections of Viscount Esher, Member of the Northern Circuit. Prisons in England and America; a Contrast. E. H. Pickersgill, Civil Judicial Statistics. 1897.
The Bench and Bar in France. Erasmus D. Parker. Conditional War. Th. Baty.
The Golden Age of Law.

State Interference in (a) Contraband Trade, (b) Blockade-Running. F. W. Payn.

The Peace Conference at the Hague. S. Jules Enthoven.
Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation. Wm. Hanbury Aggs.

Leisure Hour .- 56, PATERNOSTER Row. 6d. Sept. The Port of Belfast. Illustrated. W. J. Gordon.
The Abbé de Lamennais. With Portrait. E. Harrison Barker.
The Quarries of Carrara. Illustrated. Miss Helen Zimmern.
Sea-Gulls. Lieut. Walter Johnson.
The Peace Conference. With Portraits. Eleonore d'Esterre Keeling.

Library Association Record. - Horace Marshall. 18. August. Gabriel Naudé; a Librarian of the Seventeenth Century. Continued. George Smith. Libra Indica The F

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August.
Indicators. Continued. Illustrated. James D. Brown.
Classified and Annotated Cataloguing. L. S. Jast.
The Foreign Section in the Public Library. Frank E. Chennell.
The Arrangement of Periodicals. Thos. E. May.
F. W. Madden of Brighton. With Portrait.
The Provision of Ballad Music, Ancient and Modern. T. Aldred.
List of Books on Electricity. F. J. Burgoyne.
Sept.
Indicators. Continued. Illustrated. J. D. Brown.
The Card Catalogue as a Substitute for the Printed Catalogue. T. E. Maw.
French Fiction in Public Libraries. E. A. Baker.
List of Books on Shorthand. H. G. T. Cannons.

Lippincott's Monthly Magazine.-Lippincott, Philadelphia. 18. August.

The Court of Judge Lynch. Maurice Thompson.
Woman; a Phase of Modernity. Ellen O. Kirk.
Wireless Telegraphy Through Scientific Eyes. George F. Barker.
The Salon in Old Philadelphia. Continued. Anne H. Wharton.

Longman's Magazine.-Longmans. 6d. Sept. Organ-Builders; Some Makers of Sweet Sounds. Miss S. M. Crawley

Boevey, Year, Continued, H. Rider Haggard, An Elk-Chasse, Fred. Whishaw, The Use of Simples. Rev. John Vaughan.

Lute.-PATEY AND WILLIS. 2d. August.

M ister A, Vernon Warner, With Portrait.

Anthem: — O Saving Victim, by J. Lionel Bennett.

Macmillan's Magazine, -MACMILLAN. 18. Sept. The Derbyshire at Dargai; a Chapter of Regimental History. Capt.

Lad/ Louisa Stuart. Stephen Gwynn.
The Blockade of Brest, 1803-1804. David Hannay. Manager The Future of the Transvaal. C. W. Boyd.

McClure's Magazine.—45, Albemarle Street. 10 cents. August. The Cape to Cairo Railway. Illustrated. W. T. Stead. Capturing a Confederate Mail. Ray S. Baker. The Death of Abraham Lincoln. Illustrated. Ida M. Taibill.

Missionary Review of the World,-44, FLEET St. 18. 3d. August. The World's Missionary Conference of 1900. Dr. A. T. Pierson. Jan Hus; the Preacher of Prague. With Portrait. Rev. George H.

Giddins.

A Roman Catholic View of China and Missions in China. Robert E. Speer.

Evangelical Missions in Spain. Mrs. Charlotte Fenn.

Month.—Longmans. 1s. Sept.

The Decision on Incense and Lights. Rev. Sydney F. Smith.

Troubles of Jesuits and Benedictines at Valladolid in 1603. Rev. J. H. Follen.

Evolution; a Point of Apologetic. Rev. G. Tyrrell
Nineteenth Century Christians. "A Layman."

The Prerogative of Mercy. A. R. Whiteway.

St Rose of Viterbo.

A Charge of Slave-Holding against Jesuit Missionaries. Rev. Sydney F.

Smith.

The Attitude of the Church towards Natural Science. Rev. A. Cortie.

Monthly Musical Record,-Augener. 2d. Sept. An Intolerable Tyranny. F. Peterson.
Wagner the Borrower. E. A. Baughan.
Zurich Autograph of the First Part of Bach's "Well-Tempered Clavier."

J. S. S. Music for Piano:—"Valse Infernale," by Meyerbeer.

Music. -186, WARDOUR STREET. 2d. August. "Messaline" and Its Critics. E. A. B.
The History of the Violincello. Continued. E. van Der Straeten.

Music.-1402, AUDITORIUM TOWER, CHICAGO. 25 cents. July. Musical Terminology. Dr. H. C. Hanchett.
The Actual Effect of Music on the Imagination. E. Swayne.

Musical Herald,-J. Curwen. ad. Sept.

The Leeds Board Schools.

Music as a Profession for Women. J. A. Fuller Maitland.

Song in Both Notations:—" He Who seeks to tame the Wind," arranged by John Corawall.

Musical Times,-Novello. 4d. Sept. Musical Times,—Novello. 44. Sept.

Dr. F. Niecks, With Portrait.

Music in the Synagogue. Continued. Rev. F. L. Cohen.

Hans von Bülow in His Letters. C. A. B.

The History of the Organ Recital.

Ivor A. Atkins and Horatio W. Parker. With Portraits,

J. L. Hattor in America.

Four-Part Songs:—"The Nightingale in Silent Night," by G. Rathbene;

"The Countryman," by Chas. Wood.

National Review.—Edward Arnold. 28. 6d. Sept. Anglophobia: a French Warning to England. Urbain Golier. The Court-Martial at Rennes. Sir Godfrey Lushington.

Some Impressions of the House of Commons from the Ladies' Gallery.

'Grille.'

Can Gardening be made to pay? S. Wyndham Fitzherbert.

Amarican Affairs. A. Maurice Low.

The Keepers of Literature. Dr. William Barry.

Don Miraglia. Miss Irby.

The Reform Policy of the Chinese Emperor. George S. Owen.

Greater Britain.

New Century Review .- 434. STRAND, 6d. Sept. Lady Paramounts on Both Sides. T. H. S. Escott.
The Popul urity of the Partridge. F. G. Walters.
The Marquis de Gallifer. Chris. Healy.
A Recollection of Disraeli.
Some Experiences of a Debt-Collector. Reym Adnal.
The Real Quartier Latin; the Diary of a Literary Wanderer.
Matthew Arnold and Christianity. C. E. Byles.
J. P. F. Kichter. Joseph Forster.
"Colonial London." Grey Cadogan Rothery.

New England Magazine. -5, PARK SQUARE, BOSTON. 25 cents.
August.

The International Peace Conference at the Hague. Illustrated. Benj. F. Trueblood.
The Romance of Mount Desert. Illustrated. Samuel A. Eliot.
The Work of Francis Parkman. George Stewart.
Fort St. James; a Hudson Bay Trading Post. Illustrated. Russell W. Fort St. James; a Hudson Bay Trading Post. Hussrated. Russell w. Porter.
Walter Kittredge: the Composer of "Tenting on the Old Camp Ground."
Illustrated. Gorde: H. Gerould,
Is the United States a Good Neighbour to Canada? Edward Porritt.
Old Times and New in Dublin, New Hampshire. Illustrated. George W. Cooke.
Workmen's Homes and Workmen's Trains. Charles Welsh.
The Sunset Lands of the Narragansetts. Illustrated.

New Orthodoxy. -30, PATERNOSTER Row. 6d. Sept. So-called Heresies. Continued. Rev. Robert Tuck.
The Gospel of the Holy Ghost. Continued. Rev. Robert Tuck.

Nineteenth Century.-Sameson Low. 28. 6d. Sept.

Nineteenth Century.—Sam:son Low. as. 6st. Sept.
Are We to lose South Africa? A Rejoinder. Sir Sidney Shippurd.
The Imperial Function of Trade. Henry Birchenough.
Rifle-Shooting as a National Sport. W. A. Baillis-Grohman.
The Future of the Great Armiss. Sidney Low.
A Visit to the Craig Brook Salmon Hatchery. Mocton Frewen.
Cicero; the Father of Letters. Herbert Paul.
Rowton Houses; from a Resident. W. A. Sommerville.
A Woman's Criticism of the Women's Congress; a Reply. Mrs. Gaffney.
The American Negro and His Place. Miss Eliz, L. Banks.
The Sierra Leons Disturbunces. Harry L. Stephen.
An All-British Railway to China. With Map. C. A. Mor.ing.
Carlyle as an Historian. George M. Trevelyan.
The Philosophy of Postry. Hon. Martin Morris.
The Future of the Christian Religion. Rev. Dr. Peccival.

Nonconformist Musical Journal .- 2), PATERNOSTER Row. 2d.

Music at Castle Gate Congregational Church, Nottingham,
Music in Protestant Worship. Sir George Smith.
Anthem:—"I will sing of the Merc'es of the Lord for ever and ever," by
C. Darnton.

North American Review .- WM. HEINEMANN. 50 Capts. August. North American Review,—WM. Heinemann, so cents. August. The Woman's International Parliament. Countess of Aberdeen. On the International Congress of Women. Kassandra Vivaria. The Paramount Power of the Pacific. John Barrett. The Constitutional Conflict in Finland. A Member of the Finnish Diet. The Case against Christian Science. W. A. Purrington. Anti-Trust Legislation in America. J. D. Sayers. Japan's Entry into the Family of Nations. T. R. Jero'gan. The Zionist Movement. Prof. R. Gotth: M. Athletics for Politicians. Sir Charles W. Dilke. The Censorship of the Stage in England. G. Bernard Shaw. Girls' Novels in France. Mile. Yetta Blaze de Bury. The Pleasures of Poverty. Max O'Rell.

Open Court,—Kegaw Paur. 6d. August.
The Gosp.: I on the Parisian Senge. Moncure D. Conway.
Maine de Bi.an, 1766-1824. Illustrated. Prof. L. Lévy-Bruhl.
Louis Büchner: a Revelator of Science. F. L. Onwald.
The Cross of Golgotha. Illustrated. Dr. Paul Carus.
Italian Anarchism. Prof. G. M. Frainingo.
Death and Resurrection. Dr. Paul Carus.

Organist and Choirmaster .- ), Berners Street. 3d. August. On Stop-Control. Dr. C, W. Pearce,
Anthem: -- "Come to Bsthlehem," by C. W. Pearce,
"Magnificat" and "Nunc Dimittis," by W. J. Tollemache.

Outing.-International News Co. 25 cents. August. Golf in Gotham. Illustrated. Charles Turner.
Big Game in the Rockies. Illustrated. John N. Ostrom.
Lawn Tennis on the European Continent. Illustrated. J. Parmly Paret.
The Great August Cruise of the New York Yacht Club. Overland Monthly.—San Francisco. 19 cents. August.
One Year in Kamchatka. Illustrated. James W. Burling.
The City of the Dalles; From Savagery to Civilisation. Illustrated. W.
A. Tenney.
The Battle of Shiloh, 1862; a Spectacular Battle and Its "Ifs." Major
Ben C. Truman.

Pall Mall Magazine. -18, Charing Cross Road. 18. Sept. Alnwick Castle, Illustrated. Rev. A. H. Malan. Russia after the Completion of the Siberian Railway. Arminius Vambéry. Links in the Chain of Time. Illustrated. J. Holt Schooling. America To-day; the Republic and the Empire. Continued. William Archer.

puettes in Parliament. Continued. Illustrated. Frederick J. Higgin-

Pictorial Philately. Illustrated. Ernest C. Fincham."

Pearson's Magazine.-C. A. Pearson. 6d. Sept. Pinhol: Photography. Illustrated. A. Anderson.
From Birth to Bull-Ring. Illustrated. Hesketh Prichard.
Roller Boats: the Queerest Craft Afloat.
Armour-Plate versus Gun. Illustrated. Arthur Goodrich.
Sidelights on Contiet Life. Continued. Illustrated. Georg.
The Snake-Dancers of Arizona. Illustrated. Le. in Carnac. George Griffith.

Photo-Miniature.-Dawbarn and Ward. 6d. August. Stereoscopic Photography. Illustrated.

Specific Heat of Solutions which are not Electrolytes. William F. Magie. Physical Review .- MACMILLAN. 35. August.

An Interferometer Study of Radiations in a Magnetic Field. Continued. John C. Shedd. The Effect of Magnetization upon the Elasticity of Rods. J. S. Stevens and

H. G. Dorsey.
On Freezing and Boiling Water Simultaneously. R. W. Quick.

The Later Work of Maurice Masterlinck. Albert Phelps.
French Enthusiasms Satirized in Browning's "Two Poets of Croisic." Herbert E. Cushman.
Was Banquo bad? a Shakespearian Question.
Browning's Poems of Adventure and Heroism. Charlotte Porter and Helen A. Clarke.

Positivist Review,—WILLIAM REEVES. 3d. Sept. England and the Transvaad. Frederic Harrison. The Peace Conference. J. H. Bridges. Signor Formelli's Appreciation of Comte. F. S. Marvin.

Practical Teacher .- 33, PATERNOSTER Row. 6d. Sept. The Common Schools of Russia. M.
Popular Education in Switzerland. Ernest Gray.
How to Teach Magnetism and Electricity as a "Specific Subject," B. Elderkin.

Public Health.-129, SHAFTESBURY AVENUE. 18. August. Shakespeare and Sanitation. Dr. E. Gwynn.
The Admission of Infectious Cases into General Hospitals. Dr. E. H.

Snell. The Local Incidence of the Decline in the Birth-Rate, 1876-1898. Henry May.

Puritan.-James Bowden. 6d. Sept.

D. L. Moody; and Northfield and Its Wonderful Work. Illustrated. F. B. Meyer.
Spurgeon's Sermons. Arthur Mee.
The Gambling Question. Fred A. McKenzie.
Richard Whiteing, Author of "No. 5 John Street"; Interview. F. A. McKenzie.

Why I am a Socialist. J. R. MacDonald. Union Chapel, Manchester, and Dr. Alex. M'Laren. Illustrated. Hugh Cameron

Cameron.

Westminster College, Cambridge. Illustrated. Rev. C. Anderson Scott.

The Methodist Times. Illustrated. Dr. H. S. Lunn.

Northborough; the Home of the Claypoles. Illustrated. Margaret J.

Langley.

Quiver .- CASSELL. 6d. Sept. Schools for Deaf and Dumb; a Visit to the Kingdom of Silence. Illustrated. D. L. Woolmer. At Work among the Van-Dwellers. Illustrated. T. W. Wilkinson.
Bishop Ryle of Liverpool; a Fighter to the Last. Illustrated.
Agriculture and Horticulture; New Vocations for Christian Girls. Illustrated.

Railway Magazine .- 79, TEMPLE CHAMBERS. 6d. August. David Cooper, General Manager, Glasgow and South Western Railway. With Map and Illustrations. G. A. Sekon.

The New Electro-Pneumatic Signalling Cabin at Spitalfields, Great Eastern Railway. Illustrated. D. T. Timins.

What London spends annually in Railway Riding. Illustrated. George

Railways in Cerlon and Burmah. With Map and Illustrations, J. T.

Railway Ambulance Work. Illustrated. Tourniquet. Review of Reviews.—(AMERICA).—13 ASTOR PLACE, NEW YORK. 25 cents. August.

Robert Bonner. Illustrated. E. J. Edwards. The "America's" Cup Race in 1899. Illustrated.

Porto Rico from a Woman's Point of View. Illustrated. Mrs. Guy V. Henry.
The Defeat of Seven-Day Journalism in London. Illustrated. Dr. Henry

The Deleat of Seven-Day Journalism in London. Illustrated. Dr. Henry S. Lunn.

Education in the Southern States. J. L. M. Curry.

The Alaskan Boundary Dispute. William H. Lewis.

Play as a Factor in Social and Educational Reforms. Prof. E. A. Kirkpatrick.

Royal Magazine, -C. A. Pearson. 3d. Sept.

The Art of the Camera. Illustrated. Roderick Grey.
Wooden-Legged Celebrities. Illustrated. Jessie W. Brown.
The Coronation of Charles Foa Blythe; a Gipsy King.
Alick Munro.

Alick Munro.

Antric Hurricane in Davis Strait. Illustrated. Lieut. A. E. Peary,
The Medianimic Sketches of Victorien Sardou; the Strange Freak of a Great
Man. Illustrated. Tiburce Beaugeard.
Canvey, Essex; the Most Curious Place in England. Illustrated. A.
Goodrich.

Animals worth Their Weight in Gold. Illustrated. Gambier Bolton.

Saint Nicholas, -MACMILLAN. 18. Sept.

Pelicantown. Illustrated. Frank M. Chapman. Paul Morphy; the Chess Champion. Illustrated. Tudor Jenks.

Saint Peter's .- 37, Essex Street, Strand. 6d. Sept. Cardinal Lavigerie, Primate of Africa. Claud Nicholson. Siena. Illustrated. Arthur F. Spender. The Jenolan Caves of New South Wales. Illustrated. Rev. Matthew

The Ancient Basilica of San Clemente, Rome. Illustrated. Right Rev. Wm. Brownlow

School Board Gazette. - Bemrose and Sons. 18. August. New Schools for the Blind and Daaf. Illustrated.

School-Planning. Continued.
Temporary School Buildings. Illustrated.
Closing of Schools by Order of the Sanitary Authority.

School Music Review.-Novello. 11d. Sept.

School Music at the Cape. Arthur Lees.
Songs in Both Notations:—"Would You know My Celia's Charms?" by
Webbe; "Fairy Elves," by Cuthbert Harris, etc.

School World .- MACMILLAN. 6d. August. Class Rooms, Lecture Rooms, and Studies. Dr. C. E. Shelly. Experimental Botany. Illustrated. Ernest Evans.

Science Gossip.—110, STRAND. 61. Sept.

Sikkim. Illustrated. Major H. A. Cummins,
Prof. Huxley; a Reminiscence.
Collection and Preparation of Foraminifera. Continued. Arthur Garland.
Ticks and "Loup-III." Illustrated. Concluded. E. G. Wheeler.
Butterflies of the Palæarctic Region. Continued. Dr. Henry C. Lang.
Meteorites. Continued. Illustrated. John T. Carrington.

Scots Magazine.-Houlston and Sons. 6d. August. Dairy-Farming around Edinburgh in the Eighteenth Century. R. Hedger Wallace.

More of "A. K. H. B." Scottish Geographical Magazine.—Edward Stanford.

18, 6d. August.

Physical Geography of Northern Central America.
The Tian-Shan; Its Ground Plan.
The Effect of Ice-Melting on Oceanic Circulation.

Scribner's Magazine. - Sampson Low. 18. Sept. The Ottawa and the Gatineau Rivers; Where the Water runs Both Ways.
With Map and Illustrations. Frederic Irland.
Malolos, Philippine Islands; Aguinaldo's Capital. Illustrated. Lieut.-Col.
J. D. Miley.
The Letters of R. L. Stevenson. Continued. Illustrated. Sidney Colvin.
A Letter to a Political Optimist. Robert Grant.

Strad .- 186, FLEET STREET. 2d, Sept. The Literature of the Violincello. Continued. E. van Der Straeten.
J. K. Monk, Violin-Maker. With Portrait. Rev. W. Meredith-Morris.
Antonius Stradivarius. Continued. H. Petherick.
Domenico Dragonetti. With Portrait.
Beethoven's Trios. Continued. J. Matthews.

Strand Magazine. - George Newnes. 6d. Sept. The Southern Cross Antarctic Expedition. Illustrated. Sir George Newnes.

Lucheni; the Assassin of the Empress. Illustrated. Benj. H. Ridgely.
Water Polo. Illustrated., Albert H. Broadwell.
Hume G. Richards; the Youngest Engine-Driver in the World. Illustrated. Southern Cross Antarctic Expedition. Illustrated. Sir George

George Dollar. Sunday at Home.—56, PATERNOSTER ROW. 00. ocja.
The Story of Aberdeen. Continued. Illustrated. Mrs. Isabella F. Mayo,
The Burning of Rome.
Some Lessons from a Hundred Years of Missions. T. A. Gurney.
A Sunday at Malua, Upolu. Illustrated. Rev. R. Wardlaw Thompson.
Northamptonshire; In Carey's Country. Illustrated. Rev. Fred. Hastings. Sunday at Home .- 56, PATERNOSTER Row. 6d. Sept.

Sunday Magazine.-ISBISTER. 6d. September Bishop Richard Blunt of Hull. Illustrated. William Bailay.
The Clarendon Press; an Academic Printing House. Illustrated. Amyas
Clifford. The Runes of Nature. Illustrated. Rev. Hugh Macmillan

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Temple Magazine. - Horace Marshall. 6d. Sept. Glasgow of To-day. Illustrated. J. A. Hammerton. Theosophical Review. -26, Charing Cross. 18. August 15.

A Study of Maeterlinck. Mrs. Hamilton Syngs.
The Philosophy of Plotinus. Concluded.
The Christ. Concluded. Annie Besant.
Philosophy in India. Bertram Keightley. United Service Magazine. - WM, CLOWES AND SONS. 28. Sept. United Service Magazine.—Wai. Clowes and Sons. 2s. Sept. Admiral Sir Thomas Troubridge: a Naval Hero. Commander Troubridge. Cromwell as a Naval Politician. L. G. Carr Laughton. The Battle of Trafalgar. Vice-Admiral P. H. Colomb. Some of my Shipmates. Continued. Robert Lendall. Marlborough before h: command di in Chi.f. William O'Connor Morris. Some Account of the Siege of Cork in 1630. Major C. Field. The Royal Garrison Artillery. A Garrison Artillery Major, The Civil Employment of Discharged Soldiers; a Suggestion. Captain R. J. Byford Mair.
The Volunteer Musik stry Returns for 1838. D. Howie.
Naval and Military Progress in the United States. C. S. Clark.

Literature in Captivity. Herbert M. Sanders. Sheridan's Sisters. W. Fraser Rae.

Sheridan's Sisters. W. Fraser Rae.
Mrs. Samuel Pepys.
The Physics of Air and Sunshine. John M. Bacon.
Poetry and Pipes. Concluded. George Greenwood.

Temple Bar.-Macmillan. 18. S.pt.

Chautauqua Conzention of Elocutionists. Illustrated. Editor.
The Visualising of Stuttering. E. S. Werner.
Life and the Stage. Marguarite Merington.
The Educational Value of Training in Public Speaking. Prof. T. C. Trueblood. Werner's Magazine.-43, East 17th Street, New York.

blood.

Westminster Review.—F. WARNE. 28, 6d. Sept.

Are Librals in Earnest? The Rallying Point and the Touchston of Parnell and Cromwell; a Dialogue between Two Ghosts. D. F. H. Contagious Diseases Acts. Ellis Ethelmer.

A Theory of Junius. Concluded. N. W. Sibley.

Co-operative Workshops. R. Shuddick.

The Foreign Policy of Italy. Giovanni Dalla Vecchia.

Why Bodley's "France" is not Right. N. C. Frederitsen.

Suggestion of a Substitute for the Marriage Laws. Herbert Flowerdew.

Moliere the Poet. William Platt.

Art and Other Matters. Oscar Boulton.

What is the Law of the Church? J. Edmondson Joel.

Religious Doctrine Subjective, not Objective. Chas. Ford.

Wide World Magazine, -Geo. Newnes. 6d. Sept.

Twelve Years' Captivity in Chains in Omdurman. Continued. Illustrated. Charles Neufeld.

My Impressions of Pekin. Illustrated. Alfred Edmonds.
The Hook-Swinging Ceremony as I saw It. Illustrated. Rev. Joshua

Knowles.
The Great Grottos of Han, in the Belgi in Ardenness. Illustrated. William

The Great Grottos of Han, in the Beign in Ardanass. Husgrated. William G. FitzGrald.

On the War-Path with Redskins. Illustrated. James W. Schultz. The Fantastic Carnival at Pongau. Illustrated. Kathleen Schlesinger. Through Italy in Bedouin Dress. Illustrated. "Ibrahim Eff.ndi."

One Thousand Miles on Mule-Back. Continued. Illustrated. Mabel Penniman.

The Bogus "Rush" at Coolgardie. Illustrated. John Marshall.

Windsor Magazine,-WARD, LOCK AND Co. 6d. Sept. The Caps to Cairo Railway. With Map and Illustrations. W. T. Stead. A Summer Visit to Nova Zembla. Illustrated. J. Russell-Jeaffreson. Britons in the Service of Foreign Governments. Illustrated. A. de Burgh. White Island, New Zealand; an Island of Sulphur. Illustrated. James R.

The Museum of the Royal College of Surgions; How a Great Museum grew. Illustrated. A. K. Page.
Harvesting in Far California. Illustrated. Miss C. Fell Smith.
Firmen in Camp. Illustrated. Henry H. Bates.
The Prince of Wales's Animal Friends. Illustrated. Gambier Bolton.

Woman at Home. - Hodder and Stoughton. 6d. Sept. Ladies of Melburne. Illustrated. Frederick Dolman. Women's Autograp'ss. Illustrated. Mrs. Sarah A. Tooley.

Yale Review .- EDWARD ARNOLD. August. 75 cents. The Indian Policy of Sp. in. Henry C. Lea. .
The Tin Plate Combination. Frank L. McVey.
Taxation of Screet Railways for Purposes of Revenue and Control. Charles E. Curtis.

Young Man .- HORACE MARSHALL. 3d. Sept. Some Continental Cyclists. Illustrated. John Foster Fraser.
Are Our Prisons a Failure? Interview with Rev. J. W. Horsley.
Religion in Russia; the Wonderful Story of the Greak Church. Rev.
Affred Rowland.

Young Woman,-HOHACE MARSHALL. 3d. Sept. Music and Musicians; Interview with Mr. W. H. Cummings. Illustrated. Maurice Phillips.
Pottery and Match-Making; Dipping. S.
The Ascent of Woman.

#### THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

Aligemeine Konservative Monatsschrift,—E. Ungleich, Leipzig.
The Powers and the Wheat Supply. Arthur Dix.
Modern Prisons. T. Hardeland.

Modern Prisons. T. Hardeland.

Johann Kaspar Bluntschli in Baden. Continued.

Portuguese Customs and Festivals. Louise Ey.

Alte und Neue Welt .- Benziger, Einsiedeln. 50 Pf. August. Subiaco. Illustrated. Georg Evers.

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How and Where Orelhana was Lost. J. Lucio D'Azevedo. An Ordinance Survey of Para. Dr. Katzer, The Press of Pernambuco, 1821 to 1825. A. de Carvalho.

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I.—THE TRANSVAAL CRISIS.

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Chamberlain: "Only give me your little finger: I will then myself take the hand and what is attached to it!"



Montreal Daily Witness.]

[August 30.

THE DILEMMA.

Oom Paul: "If I hang on he'll cut the rope. If I drop I'll be swamped sooner or later. What'll I do?."



Hindi Pun. k.].

PEACE OR WAR!

[Bombay.

Britannia wonders, while Chamberlain sharpens the trident.

....

ROME.

NEIRO.

D. Martos

M. W.

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ugust.



THE LITTLE "STAND IN THE WAY." KRUGER: "Get off that box, Portugal!"
PORTUGAL: "As soon as he gives me leave!"



Mosquito.] THE CONVERSION OF ST. PAUL. (Acts ix., verses 3, 4, and 5.)



Ulk, Fraling

THE TRANSVAAL AND ENGLAND.

CHAMBERLAIN (offering a case of "Dum-Dums"): "Won't you have a cigarette?"

KRUGER: "Thanks, but first have an old-fashioned Dutch pipe with

[Sept. 14.



Westminster Gazette:

HER MAJESTY'S KING JOE. On his War Horse.

On his War Horse. (Suggested by sketch of "King John" at "Her Majesty's.")



Westminster Gazette.]

IN THE COLONIAL WARD

NURSE CHAMBERLAIN: "Here's your draught, Mr. Kruger."
MR. KRUGER: "Is there any of that horrid suzer-linty in it?"
NURSE CHAMBERLAIN: "No, there isn't; so you'd better drink it up
quickly and get it over."



London.

Amsterdammer }

ENGLAND AND THE TRANSVAAL.

Salisbury (to Chamberlain): "Careful, now; don't poke him too much, or he will break loose!"



Lustige Blätter.]

THE ENGLISH WOLVES AND THE BOER BABY.

"Go away, or I'll smack you!"



THE TRANSVANE.

Little Boy Kruger had better not jump on the tail too long.

THE BATTLE WITH THE DRAGON.

Berlin.

JOHN BULL: "A miserable dragon, this Kruger I Nobody can believe how he hangs on to Mammon, his shining gold. As if man could find happiness when he has so much of this stuff! If it costs him his head, I shall take his hoard away!"

## II.—THE DREYFUS CASE.



La Silhouette.]

A DRY NURSE!

She neglects her own offspring to feed Dreyfus 1-1



Lustige Blatter.]

PROOF POSITIVE!

(Is this all, or is there more to come?)



Jugend.]

THE SIEGE OF FORT CHABROL.

[Munich.

## HISTORY OF THE MONTH IN CARICATURE.

## III. - PRESIDENT MCKINLEY'S "POLICY"!



World.]

"Be careful, William; that tree is about to break."

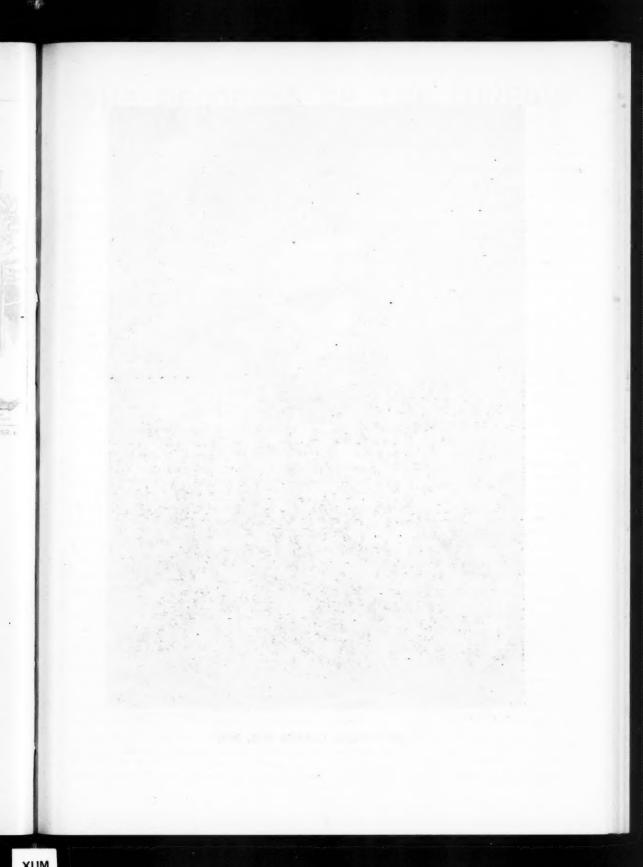
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THE DEGRADATION OF JUSTICE BY FRANCE.

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Photograph by]

[London Stereoscopic Co.

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SIR EDWARD CLARKE, Q.C., M.P.

# THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

LONDON, Oct. 2, 1899.

The British public last month ex-The Wolf perienced a somewhat unusual sensaand the Lamb. tion. Everybody is acquainted with the most familiar of all Æsop's fables, the Wolf and the Lamb, but everyone has hitherto, without exception, read that apologue from the point of view of the lamb. For the first time in the lives of many they were last month able to put themselves in the place of the wolf, and curiously enough they seem to have come to the conclusion that the wolf has not only a great deal to say for himself, but that the devouring of the lamb was the imperative and painful duty which no wolf with any respect for the law of man or God could avoid. The difficulty of putting oneself in another's place was seldom more conspicuously manifested. We are now able to fill in many details in the fable which old Æsop left out. Probably if he had written out all the facts, we should have found that immediately before devouring the lamb, the wolf said grace before meat, and that after he had finished he, as piously, thanked God for having rewarded his faithful servant. The story of the dealings of the British Government with the South African Republic might be told with very little alteration in the words of the familiar fable, and then perhaps for the first time some of our countrymen would realise the extent to which, in the opinion of everyone outside England, and of at least one-half of the English people, crime is aggravated by cant, During the Peace Crusade I frequently referred to the conception of England which prevails outside our doors. John Bull, I used to say, is perpetually afraid that people will mistake him for a sheep. In reality his neighbours from of old time have regarded him not as a sheep, but as "the grey wolf of the Northern seas. whose tooth is ever keen, whose maw is never filled, and who has for generations battened upon the plunder of the world." That wolf is very much in evidence just now, and what then appeared to many a monstrous caricature of our national character is to-day bitterly recognised as an only too authentic representation of the more unlovely side of our Imperialism. Whatever we may say as to the holiness of our motives, and the extreme reluctance with which we draw the sword against the South African Republic, the profane and cynical foreigner merely shrugs his shoulders, and remarks that it was all done,

no doubt, with the most unselfish motives; but if the policy had been promoted by pirates with no other object than plunder, the only difference would have been that the pirate would not have said his prayers or masked his greed for plunder in the ostentatious garb of the Pharisee.

The Tactics of the Wolf. The story of our dealings with the Transvaal in the last few weeks displayed all the familiar characteristics of the dealings of the wolf with

the lamb. Its chief characteristic has constantly been shifting the ground for quarrel whenever it seemed likely that our victim would escape. In the month of August it seemed likely that the difference was about to be arranged. The Transvaal Government, under pressure of the "friendly counsels" of Sir Alfred Milner and the more urgent representations of the Cape Dutch, had reduced their franchise from fourteen years to seven, and enacted a law by which any Outlander who could prove that he has lived seven years in the Transvaal would at once be enrolled as a burgher, and would be entitled to vote for the Volksraad and for the appointment of the President and the commandant general. Mr. Chamberlain publicly declared that this offered a basis of settlement, and proposed that a mixed commission should be appointed to place beyond all doubt the satisfactory character of the seven years' franchise law of July. As President Kruger is said to have declared that the seven years' franchise law would emancipate f.fty thousand Outlanders-that is to say, nearly twice the number of the old Boers on the electoral roll-all that appeared to be necessary was a local Commission of Inquiry to verify on the spot the justice of the President's anticipations. Owing to some conversation between the State's Attorney, Mr. Smuts, and the British Agent, Mr. Conyngham Greene, President Kruger got it into his head that if he offered five years' franchise he might be able to secure from the British Government a definite repudiation of all right to interfere in the Transvaal by virtue of the suzerainty of 1881 which they believed had been abandoned in 1884, but which Mr. Chamberlain had revived in his despatch of October, 1897. There were other conditions, but this was the vital point upon which they insisted. President Kruger then made a definite offer that in exchange for the repudiation of all right to interfere in the internal affairs of the Transvaal by

virtue of the suzerainty of 1881 he would concede the five years' franchise. This offer was made in August, in the confident anticipation that it would be gladly accepted, and that the controversy would be closed. To their astonishment and dismay the offer was rejected, the suzerainty was reaffirmed, and all that was stated about arbitration was that the British Government was willing to discuss the matter.

On September 2nd the Boers, finding The Surprise their offer rejected, fell back upon the old proposal of our Governthe Lamb. ment, and in somewhat involved terms assented to the proposed Commission of Inquiry into the seven years' franchise. Thereupon the Cabinet decided to abandon their old ground of inquiry by mixed commission into the seven years' franchise, declared that they were satisfied that the seven years' franchise would not give immediate and substantial representation to the Outlanders, and then demanded that President Kruger should give the five years' franchise. They added a new demand that English should be admitted equally with Dutch in the discussions of the Volksraad. This despatch, by a miracle of self-deception, was declared in this country to be a marvel of moderation and patience. In reality it simply asked the Boers to give the five years' franchise while refusing to grant the quid pro quo which the Boers required. As the quid pro quo merely consisted of a request that we should formally agree to keep our pledged word, abandon the mendacious pretension that the suzerainty of 1881 was still in existence, and refer disputes to arbitration, it is difficult to see, excepting from the standpoint of the wolf, where the moderation comes in. On September 16th the Boers replied, expressing their surprise that a new proposal should have been sprung upon them after they had accepted the original proposition of Mr. Chamberlain to refer the seven years' franchise to a mixed commission of inquiry. They also remarked somewhat drily that "it is not clear on what grounds Her Majesty's Government, after having recently, by means of its invitation intimated that it could not declare without an inquiry whether the franchise law would afford immediate and substantial representation, is to - day, having made any inquiry, in a position to declare that the measure thus mentioned is insufficient for the object contemplated." They therefore renewed their acceptance of the proposed Mixed Commission, and while repudiating any promise to allow English to

be used in the Volksraad, expressed an earnest hope

that the Government would refrain from springing

fresh demands upon them, and would declare itself satisfied to abide by its own proposal for a joint commission, which Mr. Chamberlain had proposed, and which they had accepted. This despatch was the pitiful bleat of the lamb, and quite as unanswerable in its way as the famous rejoinder of its prototype in Æsop's fable. Alas, the wolf answered after its kind!

It is worth while to note here that in

A Hint from pressing for the adoption of the Hague Conference, Mixed Commission of Inquiry into the question as to the extent of the enfranchisement secured by the new Transvaal law, the Boers were not only accepting the proposal which the English Government itself had made, but they were placing themselves in a line with the unanimous opinion of the whole civilised world. At the Conference at the Hague such disputes as those between England and the Transvaal, which turn on a question of fact, were lengthily discussed and carefully provided for in Article 9 of the Convention Lord Pauncefote, on behalf of of Arbitration. Her Majesty's Government, took a leading and honourable part in elaborating this article, which provides that when disputes arise between states which threaten to involve war an International Commission of Investigation should be issued for the purpose of clearing up the facts by a careful and conscientious examination such as would throw light upon all that was obscure in the controversy. The Boers had therefore behind them, not only Mr. Chamberlain's own proposal, but the unanimous counsel of all the Powers represented at the Hague, from which assembly they themselves had been excluded. Nevertheless, instead of accepting their proposal, our Ministers-whose monumental patience is so extolled by their Pharisaic acolytes-did exactly what they would not have done if they had wished for peace, and took the step which everyone predicted they would take who believed that Mr. Chamberlain

On the Continent opinion is absolutely unanimous. Foreigners, whatever their sympathies, are all convinced that the world is now witnessing carefully engineered act of international piracy

having worked for war would not be baulked of his

a carefully engineered act of international piracy to which the part played by England at the Hague was a cunningly devised prelude. Of all the delegates at the Hague no foreigner is better acquainted with England than M. D'Estournelles. He was for years virtually French Ambassador at London. At the Hague he was the constant ally of

Lord in the Speak count

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Lord Pauncefote, and the famous clause about Duty in the Arbitration Convention was his handiwork. Speaking last month at a meeting of his fellow-countrymen, M. D'Estournelles said:—

I shall only say one word about England to call to mind that it is to her eminent delegate, Lord Pauncefote, that is due the great honour of having been the

first to produce a project for international tribunal of arbitration. This honour may become an unalterable and brilliant glory if England remains faithful to the initiative which she has taken. A dispute of long standing has just broken out between her and the little State of the Transvaal. This is the crucial test! This is the opporfor tuni y action strengthening the declarations of the Government. . . Will England, after three months, take two contradictory in-itiatives? Will she resort to the machinery of the Hague to declare war at Pretoria? No, that seems impossible. She will not condemn herself. She will not with her own hands tear up the peace-making document which she has hardly drawn up; she will not make the world resound with the noise of

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battle on the morrow of the day when she held up before its eyes the shining sign so long expected, of justice and peace-making. Lord Salisbury is an old friend of M. D'Estournelles. Let us hope he may take the hint to heart. But what meantime have Ministers been doing?

The Status of the Transvaal.

They have launched another despatch to the Boers in which they renewed their demand for the five years' franchise, and instead of abandoning the preposterous claim to interfere on the ground of the suzerainty of 1881, offered the Boers a guarantee against outside attack which they did not ask for, and the value of which, coming from the hero of the South Africa Committee, could hardly be regarded as worth the paper it was written on. The offer, unasked for, of protection seemed to foreign observers to be

an insidious method of asserting a protectorate which in the nature of things would entail much more control over their foreign policy than we have at present. The Transvaal, although technically not a Sovereign International State, inasmuch as it cannot make treaties without submitting them to our veto, is nevertheless sovereign and international to this extent. that it can make war if it pleases, and carry out any kind of foreign policy so long as it does not embody its decision not to do so in a treaty with any foreign Power. But, if



OLIVE SCHREINER

once the Transvaal accepted our undertaking to protect it from foreign attack, it would give us in a very practical fashion a right to control its conduct, otherwise the Transvaal might land us in a war at any time by any act of mad folly or reckless ambition. As if to emphasise the fact that Ministers had no intention of honestly recognising the independence of the little republic, Mr. Chamberlain contrived

to insert in the despatch a sinister reference to the obligations of the Transvaal under the "Conventions," a use of the plural number which the Boers at once interpreted as a decisive rejection of their plea for the abandonment of the suzerainty of 1881. Thus refusing what they asked for, and offering them the fatal gift of protectorate instead, we reiterated our demands for the concession of the five years' franchise.

The Story of vineyard. We offered Naboth's Vineyard. We offered Naboth a Naboth's Vineyard. price which he did not want, and we went for Naboth when it was refused.

The difference between the time of Naboth and our own is that neither Jezebel nor the leaders of public opinion in the days of Ahab seem to have considered that Ahab acted with "extraordinary patience and long-suffering moderation." Ministers, however, have had no end of admiring eulogists in the Press and elsewhere, who profess themselves to be lost in admiration of the patience which the wolf has shown in not gobbling up the lamb long ago. If it were not so grim and tragic a subject, the comments of our newspapers upon the sublime self-control and moderation of our Government would be enough to provoke an outburst of Homeric laughter. There has been nothing quite so absurd in our time, and nothing which fills all Continental observers with amazement at the abysmal depths of British cant. Having launched this "extremely moderate" interim despatch, the Government set to work to furbish up their man-slaving machine, and the Press resounded with declarations that if the Boers did not at once accept the British demands, an overwhelming force of all arms would be hurled against the Transvaal and the Free State, and both republics would be blotted out of existence. To this accompaniment our "conciliatory" Ministers wait for the response of the Boers.

A whole army corps, it was said, was Plans to be despatched immediately on the War Party, receipt of a negative or evasive answer. The number of troops of all arms in South Africa was to be raised to sixty or seventy thousand men-a conquering army which was to crush like a steam-roller the Transvaal, the Orange Free State, the Cape Dutch, and any natives who might be tempted to break bounds. Note that as the controversy has progressed it has ceased to be a mere quarrel between us and the Government of Pretoria. Napoleon in 1870, it will be remembered. attempted to confine his quarrel with the Germans exclusively to the King of Prussia, but the ties of blood asserted themselves, and when war was

declared he found himself faced by the whole Germanic race. So it has been with us in Africa. We began by picking a quarrel with President Kruger. and we now find ourselves face to face with the whole of the Dutch race in South Africa. The Orange Free State has thrown in its lot unreservedly with the Transvaal, while the sympathies of the Cape Dutch have been made unmistakably apparent by the action of their representatives who form the majority in the Cape Parliament. This contingency, however, has been provided for, and current rumour states that if Mr. Schreiner and the Ministers of the Queen at the Cape should offer any obstacle to the advance of the army of invasion, an Order in Council will be signed at Balmoral summarily abolishing responsible government in Cape Colony. The beginning of strife is as the letting out of water, and who shall say whither this quarrel will lead us?

Changing the Issue. The Boers were in no hurry to reply to the last despatch of the British Government. That missive concluded with the threat that if the

reply was unsatisfactory to us we would once more change the issue and, abandoning all discussion of the franchise upon which we had hitherto insisted, would proceed to formulate other demands not particularly specified, but which it was clearly understood would entail direct interference on our part in the internal affairs of the Transvaal. In other words, if the Boers did not do what we asked them to do we would at once proceed to do what we had promised them we would not do. This is only one more illustration of the continual shifting of the issue by our Government. The Ministerial Press, however, and the Ministerial eulogists on the platform are now proclaiming that the issue is to be changed once more. Instead of demanding the inquiry into the five years' franchise which has already been offered them if we would abandon the suzerainty of 1881, or the detailed series of reforms which are not yet formulated, all those questions which have been put up as stalking-horses to conceal the real question at issue are to be thrown overboard, and we are to go to war with the Transvaal solely upon the question of asserting our supremacy or paramountcy in South Africa.

Frightened of the Lamb. Considering that no one has questioned this, and that, as Mr. Garrett points out in an article quoted elsewhere, it is based, in the nature of

things, upon the overwhelming balance of forces, industrial, financial, and numerical, in South Africa, we have as little need to go to war to assert it as the

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wolf did to eat the lamb, merely in order to prove that he had stronger teeth. Of all the disreputable, contemptible, and discreditable proceedings by which a nation has ever been jockeyed into war, this fighting for the paramountcy is about the worst. The wolf in the fable at least shrank from the effrontery of pretending to be frightened of the lamb; but here we have persons presumably sane proclaiming that we are face to face with a deadly plot on the part of the Dutch in South Africa to destroy our authority, and to establish a great Dutch Republic on the ruins of the British Empire in South Africa. Of course, when persons have worked themselves up into this state of frenzy, argument is wasted. Nations, like individuals,

which for all practical purposes might as well never have been uttered. As for Lord Rosebery, he has been as dumb as a fish. Mr. Asquith made a brief speech to a woman's association in Scotland, in which he assumed that it only lay with us to decide that the whole of the question of the relations between the Outlanders and the Boers could be taken up and settled. Mr. Asquith's speech was not bellicose in its tone, but if we have a right to settle these things without taking into account the South African Republic, what becomes of the independence of that Republic? I suppose Sir Henry Fowler and Sir Edward Grey are alive, but the public has had no intimation of their existence, and the same may



Photograph by]

DELAGOA BAY.

[N. Edwards.

occasionally go mad; but alas! as yet for nations no strait-waistcoat has been provided, otherwise it would have been better for Britain in this crisis.

There have been some vigorous protests against the meditated crimebut for the most part the public is apathetic, not realising the gravity of

the issue. Too great reliance upon Mr. Gladstone in times past has left the nation ill prepared to face the situation in which we have not only no Mr. Gladstone, but no responsible leaders of the Opposition. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, after declaring that there was no cause for war, betook himself to Marienbad, from which in the course of two months he only emitted a solitary note of dissatisfaction

be said of nearly all the occupants of the Front Opposition Bench.

Faithful among the Faithless.

The duty of arousing the nation to a sense of the gravity of the issue before it has been left to four men—two Liberals and two Unionists.

Mr. Morley led the way by his impeachment of the policy which he saw was leading to war and annexation. He was followed by Sir William Harcourt, who, speaking with the authority of a Minister who had taken part in the framing of both Conventions of 1881 and 1884, utterly demolished the pretension that the suzerainty in the Preamble of 1881 continues to exist. Mr. Leonard Courtney, who has always been an intrepid defender of the rights of the Boers,

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vigorously seconded Mr. Morley's protest at the great demonstration in Manchester. The most notable utterance from many points of view, although it came late in the day, was Sir Edward Clarke's bold challenge against an unnecessary war, to his constituents at Plymouth. Sir Edward Clarke not only impeached the policy to which his Government was committed, but backed his opinions by offering to resign his seat if the Conservatives carried their dissent from his opinions so far as to object to his continuing to represent them in the House of Com-His speech, which was a powerful and reasoned indictment of the war policy, was listened to in chilling silence; but they decided on consideration that it would be well not to force into retirement a member who was at once the most successful lawyer and the most conspicuous Conservative outside the ranks of the Ministry.

Public Meetings Meetings have been held in various parts of the country, chiefly in the North, at which strong resolutions have been passed protesting against

the threatened war. At Crewe a hostile amendment was carried. At Manchester, where Mr. Morley and Mr. Courtney spoke, a small minority of Jingoes howled and sang, and tried their best to interrupt the proceedings, but when the resolution was put to a vote they did not number one-tenth of the assembly. The Baptist Union, at its annual meeting at Bradford, passed a resolution on the subject, and similar resolutions have been passed by local religious bodies. But it would be idle to contend that there has been anything approaching to a national or a general expression of hostility to war. But this was only to be expected, as the general feeling is one of incredulity as to the possibility of such an issue to the negotiations. In London it is different. On Sunday, August 24th, a meeting of protest was summoned at Trafalgar Square. It was a risky experiment, for the Jingo mob in London has from time immemorial always been ready to break up peace meetings, whether they are held in the Square or in Hyde Park. In 1878 Mr. Bradlaugh's clothes were torn off his back, Mr. Gladstone's windows were broken, and those who protested against war with Russia were pelted with dead cats and rotten eggs. The heart of London, say, within a one mile radius of the War Office is a centre of military excitement. The continual despatch of troops from Waterloo Station tends to rouse the military enthusiasm of the crowd; the music-halls, the newspapers, and the clubs combine to keep it at fever heat.

Trafalgar Square. It is therefore not surprising that on Sunday afternoon, when the promoters of the meeting reached Trafalgar Square, they found themselves

in the presence of a crowd which, to put it mildly, was not in sympathy with the objects of the meeting. It was well dressed, consisting chiefly of shopmen and clerks, with a few working men. The crowd itself was good-humoured enough, nor was there any display of the violent passions which disgraced the Jingoes when they broke up the peace meetings of 1878, but they howled lustily enough, chanted "Rule Britannia" more or less discordantly, and abused the speakers who stood on the plinth of Nelson's Column in the choicest language of the gutters of the slums. To speak was impossible, and the attempt to address the howling crowd in dumb show was finally terminated by a fusillade of apples and tomatoes obtained from costermongers' barrows, which supplied convenient ammunition to the party of war. A knife was thrown which cut Mr. Moscheles on the cheek, and a few hats were smashed, but the preponderance of force on the side of war was so overwhelming that there were not the materials for a stand-up fight. So the Peace Meeting in Trafalgar Square was turned into a tumultuous, inarticulate demonstration in favour of war, and the Ministerial newspapers chortled in their joy next morning over the breaking up of the demonstration. The Daily Telegraph, indeed, declared that people must not be surprised if the British working man used brickbats in order to express his devotion to the Empire and his disgust at the people who were opposing the Ministers of the Oueen. The Spectator alone of the Jingo Press seems to have had qualms of conscience at the apparition of the savage elemental forces upon which the success of the war party depends. The scene in Trafalgar Square, it says, recalled the tumultuous clamour of the Parisian populace which in the summer of 1870 paraded the boulevards howling "à Berlin," which had as its immediate results the launching of the Empire upon a war which led the Emperor to Sedan. The parallel is exact.

The Empire with the Feet of Clay.

The Empire with the Feet of Clay.

The Spectator has reasons for its apprehensions. In contemplating the Imperial edifice on such occasions as this it is impossible not to remem-

ber the dream of Nebuchadnezzar, the King of Babylon. Our Empire is indeed a great image whose brightness was excellent, and the form thereof terrible. His "head was of fine gold, his breast and his

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arms of silver, his legs of iron, his feet part of iron and part of clay." For the feet mingled with miry clay we have not far to seek at Trafalgar Square. If such forces are to dominate our Imperial policy we shall not have long to wait before we see the fulfilment of the vision when "a stone cut out without hands smote the image upon his feet that were of iron and clay and brake them to pieces. Then was the iron, the clay, the breast of silver, and the gold broken to pieces together and became like the chaff of the summer threshing, and the wind carried them away, that no place was found for them."

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In the same week that the Jingo mob The Reception gave full fling to its bellicose proclivi-Admiral Dewey. ties on the other side of the Atlantic. the other section of the Englishspeaking race was abandoning itself to the celebration of the return of Admiral Dewey. reception of the Admiral who destroyed the Spanish fleet in the harbour of Manila was carried out on a scale that could hardly have been exceeded if Admiral Dewey had been Nelson returning from the battle of the Nile. For days New York and the country round about seem to have given themselves up to a perfect delirium of enthusiasm. What with fireworks at night, bands all day, triumphal processions on land and water, nothing was left undone to intimate to all the world that, of all qualities which a human being can display, the qualities of a successful fighting man are the most appreciated by our American kinsman. Dewey did his work creditably and well; he has displayed great self-control, and he has kept a level head, and altogether, quite apart from his victory at Manila, he is a man whom the Republic would do well to honour. But this wild extravagance of acclaim is rather more worthy of the populace of Imperial Rome than of the steady and sober citizens of the Republic.

Anglo-American
Jingolsm.

It is not, however, for Englishmen to cast stones. On the contrary, it must regretfully be admitted that in this respect the Americans are only

too genuine chips of the old block. An American observer of the course of events wrote me the other day:—

Our English-speaking race now seems to me to occupy a position lower than the rudest and most barbarous peoples.

Our American Republic is endeavouring to suppress the republican spirit arising for the first time in the Orient. Your monarchy desires to steal rich gold-fields, threatens to disregard its solemn pledge in the Convention of 1884, and carry fire and sword to peaceful, well-behaved, intelligent Dutchmen of the Orange Free State and Transvaal Republics.

I have looked forward to the alliance of these two branches of our race as a great event bearing upon the reign of peace and progress, but their recent action raises doubts whether after all the supremacy of our aggressive and domineering race is to be for the best interests of humanity.

This no doubt is an exaggeration, but there is no doubt that Anglo-Americanism of the best sort has no more deadly enemy than Anglo-Americanism of the worst. England and America act and react on each other both for good and for evil. The pernicious results which Jingoism on either side gives to the other need to be counteracted by a closer alliance between the anti-Jingo forces on both sides of the sea. It is probable that at bottom all this exaggerated popular interest in wars and makers of wars is not due to any particular lust for conquest or innate pugnacity. It is a form, and the most dangerous form, of the popular craving for sensational sport. The crowd cheer soldiers much as they cheer football matches; and it was very significant that at the great American demonstration to welcome home Admiral Dewey, Sir Thomas Lipton, the successful grocer, who has brought his Shamrock to New York to "lift" if he can the American Cup, was the most popular figure in the procession.

The Verdict has properly attention

The excitement of approaching war has practically monopolised public attention in the latter part of the month, but in the first part the close

of the Dreyfus case held the first place in public interest. The trial closed with a verdict of guilty with extenuating circumstances by a majority of five to two. The addition to the verdict of "extenuating circumstances," it is said, was obtained by a threat of a third member of the Court-Martial to vote "not Had three votes been given for acquittal, Dreyfus could not have been sentenced. As the votes were five to two he was declared guilty, and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. The verdict itself was less remarkable than the protest which it provoked throughout the world. For months past the Dreyfus case had been to the newspaper readers of Europe and America like a stock tragedy continually on the boards. There was none too poor or too remote not to feel an interest in the long unwinding of the coil of the destiny of Dreyfus. The newspapers had done their best to keep up the popular Their correspondents were passionate partisans disseminating to the ends of the earth the fears and emotions which were generated



FRANCE AND HER ENEMIES.

in the Court of Rennes. Outside France there was only one opinion as to the innocence of the accused, hence, when the trial closed after what seemed to outsiders a long-drawn travesty of legal procedure, in which everything was done which ought not to have been done, and nothing was done which ought to have been done in a court of justice, while the evidence which was really of first value was forbidden to be tendered, the sentence provoked an instant shriek of horror in every part of the world. It was as if the pit and gallery of a theatre which had been expecting the triumph of injured virtue were unexpectedly confronted with a very ill-played last act in which the villain is triumphant and the hero goes under. The row created by the newspapers throughout the world can only be compared to the sudden hooting of a myriad of steam-whistles at some popular celebration in America. Journalism throughout the world strained its throat in pronouncing

the most comprehensive "Damn!" that the world has yet heard.

The effect upon the public was com-

The Gallery mensurate with the exertions used of the by the newspapers to produce an World Theatre. impression on the minds of their readers. In Hungary and Italy the police had to be employed to protect the French Consulates from insult; in many other countries meetings were held to protest against the sentence and express sympathy with Dreyfus. Some fifty thousand persons assembled in Hyde Park on Sunday the 17th to express their indignation at the verdict, while similar meetings took place in many American cities. All this was very natural, but it emphasises one of the results of modern journalism. It converts the whole world into a theatre in which every newspaper reader considers that he fails in his duty if he does not applaud or hiss the actors whose performances are presented to him every morning. Natural as this may be, it is not without danger. You can applaud or hiss the actors as you please in the real theatre without evil results; but when the performers upon whom you pronounce so brawling a judgment, are, as on this occasion, the rulers of a great nation with whom you have to do business in innumerable parts of the world, it is easy to see the mischief that may be wrought in politics by this uncontrolled

The Boycott
of the
Parls Exhibition.

The newspapers were filled with
suggestions of varying degrees of
idiotcy as to the duty of the outside
nations to punish France for the

abandonment to the instincts of the playhouse.

verdict of the court-martial on Dreyfus. Paris is to hold a great Exhibition next year, the chief attraction of which will be the presence of exhibitors from all lands. Some featherhead seems to have imagined that it would tend to improve matters if the outside public were to boycott the French Exhibition by way of indicating its dissent from the verdict of the court-martial. An immense hullabaloo was raised in the Press. Every day solemn pledges were registered by those who would never, never go to Paris or its Exhibition, and strings of paragraphs announced how this, that, and the other exhibitor had withdrawn his application for space, and would refuse to send his goods to the capital of a country whose court-martial had condemned Dreyfus. Never was there so much fury, and seldom did it signify so little. For when the storm died away it was discovered that of the two thousand intending British exhibitors, only twenty-three had indicated in a more or less tentative fashion their

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intention to withdraw from the Exhibition. If they had carried this out, they would merely have made room for other exhibitors who were pressing to come in.

The Pardon of Dreyfus.

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In the midst of all the commotion it was announced that Dreyfus had withdrawn his appeal to the Superior

Military Court, and that he had been pardoned by the President on the application of General de Galliffet, who represented that the verdict of extenuating circumstances justified the exercise of the Presidential clemency, especially as there was every probability that Dreyfus would not live to complete the second half of his sentence. Dreyfus was liberated, and went with his wife to recruit his health at Carpentras, in the South of France. He is guarded as jealously by detectives as if he had been an Irish Secretary in the days of the Invincibles. In a brief but dignified letter, Dreyfus declared that liberty was nothing to him without honour, and that he intended to devote the rest of his days to the complete vindication of his character before the Court. His supporters maintain that it will take four years before they finally succeed in rehabilitating their hero, but they are under no delusion as to the impossibility of achieving that rehabilitation in the military courts. On the other hand, there is a strong disposition to pass the sponge over the whole affair, and to let bygones be bygones.

A Fly-blown Pretender. The trial of the conspirators against the Republic who were arrested just when the trial at Rennes began opened in Paris, when the Public

Prosecutor unfolded before the Court an astonishing correspondence, from which it appeared that the Duke of Orleans was up to the neck in a conspiracy to overthrow the Republic. The letters which were read leave no doubt whatever as to the desire of this Pretender to bring about internal disorder in France in the hopes that he might thereby ascend the throne of his fathers. The letters show, however, such an utter lack of any initiative, energy, courage, or revolutionary genius that their production should give a quietus to the hopes of the Orleanists. President Loubet may be congratulated if he has not only passed the sponge over the Dreyfus case, but finally extinguished the hopes of the Orleanist Pretender. One of the curious things about these Royalist conspiracies was the extent to which they hoped to profit by the social unrest produced by the strikes. It is now, however, suggested that the great strike which has broken out at the works of Le Creusot have their origin in Royalist intrigue. The demands formulated by the strikers do not appear to be very unreasonable:—

(1) That the Union should be recognised.

(2) That religious liberty should be respected.(3) That the use of abusive language by the foreman should be restrained.

(4) That they should not be harassed by excessive surveillance after hours.

It is curious that it should be necessary to demand liberty of conscience in the free-thinking country of France. The strike is said to have left some eight or nine thousand men idle, and such a stoppage of industry in France, although comparatively insignificant beside the great strike in Denmark, is quite sufficient to produce trepidation in high quarters and disorder in the streets.

International Picnics. In welcome contrast to the unbridled denunciation of France and the French which followed the verdict at Rennes, there has been a welcome

interchange of international hospitalities between the



THE DUC D'ORLÉANS.

British Association, which met at Dover, and the similar French Association which was meeting at Boulogne. It is much to be desired in the interests of international fraternity that these visits of courtesy should increase and multiply. Miss G. B. Stuart, a member of the International Institute of Journalists, writes me on this subject *àpropos* of the article in last month's number on the importance of the international picnic:—

Some years ago some foreign journalists of distinction were invited to join in London the Conference of the Institute of Journalists. From this arose the idea of the Annual International Press Congress, which has now met six times, in Antwerp, Bordeaux, Budapest, Stockholm, Lisbon, and Rome respectively. People are fond of asking, "What does this Congress achieve?" It discusses dry professional questions about copyright, telegraphic tariffs, and such-like, for some five or six hours, distributed over as many days, and fills all the rest of the time with eating and drinking, sight-seeing and junketing, accepting hospitality from the monarch down to the tram companies. Anyone who has attended a congress knows that this description is fairly correct; there is not very much work done, in proportion to the social entertainment, and at the end of the week every one is far more tired out with banqueting than with debate. But I maintain that this is half-way, a good two-thirds of the battle! In giving of their best right royally on the one side, in accepting hospitable favours with grace and courtesy on the other, men draw nearer to each other than ever they will do in argument, even for the highest interests; and these meetings between nations make for peace, for mutual understanding, for "things of good report" in a manner that can scarcely be overestimated. Do you remember Shylock's "But I will not eat with you!" and its quintessence of scorn? Given that a man entertains you in his land with his best, and is ready to be your guest in your land in return, it is wonderful how professional arguments, rivalries, and grievances fade into the background! This is my answer to the frequent reproach of Journalists on the junket again!'

"No Popery" and the extreme Protestants for the purpose of attacking the Jesuits and indirectly fanning the flame of Protestant fervour. To read some of the discourses with which we are favoured in the press and in the pulpit, it might almost be imagined that Protestantism is quite incapable of generating the bitter popular prejudice which finds vent as opportunity is afforded it in rowdy violence or the crudest miscarriage of justice. No doubt the Dreyfus case is a bad blot upon French history, but it is not more scandalous than what happened in this country at the time when Titus Oates took up the trade of common informer, and there has been no such outburst of savage fury in

France as that which disgraced London at the time

of the Lord George Gordon riots. It is to be

The

The Dreyfus case has been used

somewhat adroitly by the Times

regretted that intense opposition to Popery does not carry with it compensation in increased appreciation of the importance of maintaining friendly relations between Protestant States. Not even the exclusion of all Catholics from posts in its administration has sufficed to secure for the Transvaal a respite from the doom which Mr. Hugh Price Hughes pronounces upon the Protestant Republics of South Note a very significant paragraph in the Osservatore Romano, the organ of the Vatican, which expresses a hardly-veiled hope that the war now beginning may end in the exhaustion of the forces of Protestantism. The Vatican has not forgotten that it was a similar unjust attack upon the ancestors of the Boers which gave the first death-blow to the domination of the Spanish Empire.

The Burning Question first meeting this month in London, and those interested in ecclesiastical questions are wondering whether its

sittings will be attended by any sensational incidents. This interest is strictly confined to ecclesiastical circles, for the world at large, and London in particular, note with supreme unconcern the meetings of the Congress, which, whatever it does or does not do, is known to be a thousand times more concerned about the use of incense in churches than as to the justice or injustice of war in South Africa. The tickling of the nostrils by the making of a pungent smoke in church continues to absorb the attention of churchmen to an extraordinary extent. According to the Record, not more than ten per cent. of the two hundred and fifty incumbents who use incense in divine worship have consented to abandon its use in deference to the exhortations of their archbishops. Mr. George Russell has explained that this is not mutiny on the part of the incense-burning clerics, for they only swore to obey the "godly admonitions" of their bishop, and a bishop who admonishes them not to burn incense emits an ungodly admonition-which means, of course, that the admonition to obey the bishop is strictly limited by each clergyman's own opinion. Anything is godly which he wishes to do, and everything is ungodly which he does not wish to do-he is a law unto himself, and can do as he pleases. Considering the imbecility of the whole controversy, it is much to be regretted that good men and good women will waste their lives in discussing the rightness or wrongness of making smells in church, when the bulk of them have nothing to say upon the vital issue of peace and war in Africa. Have they forgotten where it is written, "To what purpose is

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glad Ode dend men the multitude of your sacrifices, says the Lord. Incense is an abomination unto me... When ye make many prayers I will not hear; your hands are full of blood!"

Hope for Poland.

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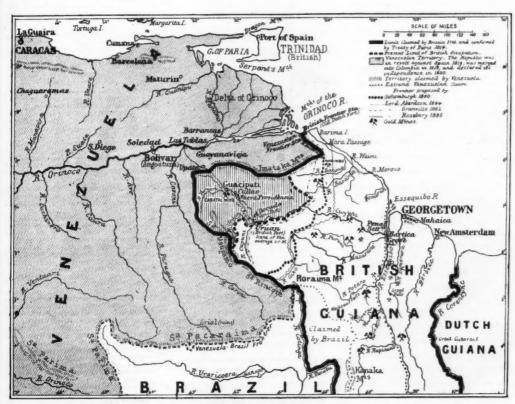
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When I was at the Parliamentary Conference at Christiania I had the pleasure of meeting some Polish professors, who expressed with some

considerable vehemence their indignation with the Russian Tsar because he had not yet made any substantial amelioration in the condition of Poland. "Wait a bit," I said; "let us adjourn the discussion for twelve months, and see whether at next interparliamentary conference you have not cause to be mistaken in proclaiming that nothing will be done for Poland." So the discussion was adjourned, and I am glad to see from the following telegram from the Odessa correspondent of the *Times* that my confidence in the good intentions of the Russian Government has not been misplaced:—

An important and far-reaching concession to the Poles

in Russian Poland has just been announced, the Imperial authorities at St. Petersburg having consented to the petition of leading Poles in educational circles at Warsaw, which was supported by the Governor-General of Poland, Prince Imeretinsky, for a radical change in the law relating to the instruction of Polish youth in their native language and history. So far as the middle-class educa-tional establishments in Russian Poland are concerned, the teaching in all classes will be carried on in the Polish tongue, the assimilation being on a general plan and made compulsory, while the Polish language will constitute one of the main subjects in the educational curriculum of the higher class institutions, and will be taught in all classes of these establishments. The curriculum in the four lower forms will include a grammatical course, while the history of Polish literature will be included in the higher forms, and the extent of the programme will correspond more or less to that of the educational course marked out for the teaching of the Russian language and literature. This liberal concession, naturally enough, has caused the most profound satisfaction in all Polish circles throughout the Empire, but more especially among those who have at heart the question of the education of their youth, and who have viewed with sorrow the possibility of the decadence of their natural tongue, which has already practically ceased to be spoken in Prussian



MAP ILLUSTRATING VENEZUELAN ARBITRATION.

# DIARY FOR SEPTEMBER.

#### EVENTS OF THE MONTH.

Sept. 1. The Colonial Office issues the exact text of the latest note addressed by her Majesty's Government to that of the South African Republic.

At a sitting of the Legislative Council in Simla Mr. Clinton Dawkins explains the operation

of the Presidency Banks.

At the Rennes Court-Martial General Sebert

gives important military evidence in favour of Dreyfus,

The Prussian Government announces its de-cision to place a number of the Landrathe and other officials, who opposed the Canal Bill, on the r. tired list and half-pay. Six hundred lives are lost by the flooding copper mine at Besshi Ihikoku, in Japan.

The remains of the four victims of the disaster on the Dent Blanche, Switzerland, are re-moved to Evolena, where their funeral takes

At a joint meeting of the employers and men affected by the great lock-out in Denmark an agreement is arrived at for its termina-

Count Münster's new title is announced in the Imperial Gazette as "Prince Münster of Derneburg." Six young Turks of good position are arrested

in Constantinople.

2. The Raad at Pretoria sits in secret session to consider Mr. Chamberl.in's last despatch.

A full of rain in Central India is reported. In many parts of the country the rainfall is still insufficient.

Important technical evidence is given before the Rennes Court-Martial by Major Hart-m.nn, Professor Louis Havet and M.

3. A Bull-fig'st takes place at Boulogne; 5,000 people present, over 1,000 of whom are English.

4. An International Congress on Social Hygiene opens in Brussels.

The Danish lock-out ends by the agreement

of the men and their employers.
The Trade Union Congress opens at Ply-

mouth.

At Pretoria the officials disclaim all knowledge

of the issue of warrants for the arrest prominent Uitlanders.

promment Uniancers.

It the Rennes Court-Martial an Austro-Hungarian refugee named Cernuschi offers evidence against Dreyfus. He is reported to be a lunatic. Cross-examination of General Gonse.
The Public Library Association meets in Man-

chester.
The Spanish Catholic Congress closes its sit-

The Spanish Catholic Congress closes as autings at Burgos.

5. Mr. Reitz, the Transvaal State Secretary, says that his Government considers that Mr. Chamberlain's last despatch opens up a way to a modus vivendi.

Lord Sandhurst, Governor of Bombay, admits the plague is again spreading, and with the failure of the rain the situation becomes

dangerous.

At the Rannes Court-Martial the request of At the Rennes Court-Martial the request of M. Labori to his Government to call Colonal von Schwarzkoppen and Colonel Panizzardi as witnesses is rejected. M. Labori t. lagraphs to the German Emperor and the King of Italy.

6. Sir F. For. stier-Walker arrives at Cape Town from England.

The Legislative Council of Cape Colony rejects the Land and Income Tax Bill by 12 votes [17].

to 10.
At the Rennes Court-Martial, Cernuschi, the At the Rennes Court-Martial, Cernuschi, the Austrian refugee, is examined with closed doors. On the resumption of the public sitting M. Trarieux is examined. General Bello's evidence provokes a scene between the Court and M. Labori.

The Legislative Council of Victoria rejects the Woman's Suffrage Bill by 27 votes to 17.

In the New South Wales Assembly a motion of want of confidence in the Government is earried by 75 to 41 votes.

koppen and Colonal Panizardi. This is refused by the Court. The Public Prosecutor addresses the Court, and demands the condemnation of Dreyfus.

M. Demange begins his address for the defence before the Court-Martial at Rennes. A Cabinet Council is held at the Foreign

There is a d.bate in the Raad at Preto ia on the massing of British troops on the Transvaal border.

In the Legislative Assembly at Simla Mr. Clinton Dawkins introduces the Currency Bill.

Bill.

Bill.

In Prussia demonstrations continue in honour of the deposed Landrathe.

The Empress-Downger of China sends a telegram to Mr. Prichard Morgan to go at once to China to begin mining operations in the Descine of Systehuse. Province of Szu-chuan.



LIEUT, PEARY.

9. The t ial of Captain Dreyfus before the Court-Martial at Rennes is concluded. After an hour and a half's consideration the Judges find that Captain Dreyfus was guilty in 1834 of carrying on dealings with foreign Powers, but that there are ext-mating circumstances. The accused is condemned to ten years' imprisonment. Captain Dreyfus signs the notice of his appeal against the Court-Martial's finding.

The Transvaal Government ag ee to a Conference at Cape Town on questions in dispute between it and the British Government.

The trial of Knezevitch on the charge of attempting the assassination of the ex-King of Servia along with twenty-six other prisoners commences at Belgrade

The Trade Union Congress at Plymouth is brought to a close. There is a general rainfall in Western India.

In New South Wales the Reid Ministry tenders its resignation.

The Queensland Parliament opens. Lord 20.
Lamington announces that the electors have pronounced in favour of Federation.

7. At the Rennes Court-Martial M. Labori requests that a committee be appointed to receive the evidence of Colonel von Schwarz-attacked and destroyed between Algeria and Lake Chad.

12. M. Zola publishes a latter in the Aurore on the Dreyfus ve.d.ct under the title "The Fifth Act. The British despatch sent after the last Cabinet

Council reaches the Transvaal Government, and is read in the Volksraad.

The British Association begins its meeting at Dover; Sir Michael Foster delivers his in-augural address.

augural address.

A petition of the Jenner Institute of Preventive Medicine praying for an alteration in the memorandum of association is granted by Mr. Instituce Cozms-Hardy to enable it to memorandum of association is granted by Mr. Justice Cozms-Hardy to enable it to avail itself of Lord Iveagh's offer of £250,000. The South Australian House of Assembly rejects the Woman's Suffrage Bill.

The Oceanic lin.r. arrives at New York, having the state of t

made the voyage in six days two hours and thirty-seven minutes.
The International Law Association opens a Conference at Buffulo, U.S.A.
A Cabinst Council is held in Paris, at which it is understood the pardon of Dreyfus is considered.

14. The two Raads at Pretoria continue to dis-cuss Mr. Chamb.rlain's despatch in secret

session.

In New South Wales a new Ministry is constituted, with Mr. W. J. Lyne as Premier.

A National Export Exhibition is opened at
Philadelphia, U.S.A.

A contract has been entered into for the extension of the Government system of telegraphs to the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

A memorial tablet is unveiled at Bath in memory of Jane Austen.

The United States transport Tartar is released

from Hong Kong.

A Blue-Book, containing further correspondence relating to political affairs in the Transvaal, is issued by the Colonial Office.

16. Members of the Association Française pour l'Avancement des Sciences visit the members of the British Association at Dover.

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The Lipton fruit seizure case is concluded at the Middlesex Sessions. The jury returns a verdict of Guilty, and a fine of £50 is imposed and paid to the control of the con verdict of Guilty, and a fine of £50 is imposed and paid.

In the Legislative Council, held at Simla, the Indian Currency Bill is adopted.

A shock of earthquake is felt at Cape Town. In the Cape House of Assembly the Extra-

dition Bill with the Transvaal passes un-

opposed.

17. A telegraphed summary of the reply of the Transvaal Government to Mr. Chamberlain's last despatch is received at the Colonial

A Demonstration in Hyde Park is held to show sympathy with Captain and Madame Dreyfus; there are from 60,000 to 70,000 persons present.

A battle, in which the insurgents are successful, is fought in Venezuela, and 1,600 are killed or wounded: the insurgent leader occupies Valencia and Puerto Cabello,

The Pope publishes an Encyclical letter to the bishops of France.

bishops of France.

The trial of M. Paul Déroulède and twenty-five of the other prominent leaders of the Anti-Semitic League and other Nationalist associations begins at the Palace of the Luxembourg, Paris.

The official text of the reply of the Transvaal Government to Mr. Chamberlain's last despatch is published.

The Session of the States General of the Netherlands is opened by Queen Wilhelmina. The French Government at a Ministerial Council decide to grant a pardon to Captain Dreyfus.

Dreyfus.

Captain Dreyfus is released at an early hour, and secretly leaves the Rennes Prison for the South of France.



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M. GUÉRIN.

20. Sir A. Milner sends a telegram to the President of the Orange Free State stating that troops from the Cape may be stationed near the borders of the O ange Free State, but that no menace is intended. A President Steyn replies with reserve.

The British Association's meeting at Dover concludes.

concludes, M. Guérin, the leader of the Anti-Semitic League, who defied the French Government for several weeks in a house in Paris, sur-renders to the police and is conveyed to

prison.

21. The Members of the British Association pay a visit to Boulogne and are received by me bers of the French Association, who entertain them at breakfast; they are officially re-ceived in the Town-hall by the Mayor of

Boulogne. The battleship London is launched at Portsmouth.

The Orange Free State's Volksraad assembles at Bloemfontein in Special Session.

Three more transports with troops for South Africa leave Bombay.

A Cabinet Council is held at the Foreign 22. A

Offic The Free State's Raad is in Secret Session

The Free State's Raad is in Secret Session during the day.

M. Zola publishes in the Aurora an eloquett letter to Madame Dreyfus' recounting the steps by which the present release of Dreyfus has been brought about.

The Supreme Court-Martial of Spain sentences Admiral Montojo, who surrendered the Spanish Squadron to the Americans at Cavite, to be placed on the reserve list.

The people of Barcelona refuse to pay the industrial tax.

23. Count Thun and other members of the Austrian Ministry promulgate the outstanding por-

23. Count Thun and other members of the Austrian Ministry promulgate the outstanding portions of the Austrian's Ministerial decree in virtue of the emergency clause of the Constitution.

24. A Demonstration is held in Trafalgar Square against war in the Transval.

25. The despatch sant by the Imperial Government of the 22nd instant is read in the Raad

at Pretoria. The State trial in Servia ends, sentences of death or imprisonment being pronounced on

the accused. Severe earthquake shocks are experienced in

Alaska.
General Otis notifies the Washington Gorernment that he has permitted the landing of 700 Chinese at Manila.

The insurgent Filipinos capture the American Gunboat Urbaneta.

Acstner.

26. A succession of severe earthquake shocks is experienced at Darjeeling, India, accompanied by heavy rain and extensive lardslips, Admiral Dewey arrives at New York in the

Cruiser Olympia.

Knezevitch m. kes a declaration before his execution that all the persons he accused of complicity in the plot against the Servian Government are absolutely innocent.

The French Minister of War selects General

Delanne as successor to General B ault as head of the General Staff.

nead of the Geheral Staff.

A prolonged sitting of the Executive Council is held at Pretoria.

7. General Harrison closes his address on behalf of Venezuela in the Arbitra ion Tribunal sitting in Paris. The President intimates that due notice will be given when the award is to be pronounced.

is to be pronounced.

In the Legislative Council in Simla a Punjab Land Alimation Bill is introduced.

The Raad of the Orange Free State decides to support the Transvaal in the event of war 30.

with Great Britain, General de Galliffet exonerates Colonel Pic-

quart from all charges against the honourable character of his management of the Intel'igence Department.
The International Geographical Congress is opened in Berlin by Prince Albrecht of

Prussia. Cabinet Council is held at the Foreign

A Cabinet Country of the Country of the Country of Admiral Dewey's return from Marita

Ma: ila.

The Ministerial Crisis in Spain terminates. In New York a land parade takes place in honour of Admiral Dewey.

### SPEECHES.

Sept. 2. Mr. Asquith, at Leven, on the South African crisis.
5. Mr. John Morley, at Arbroath, on the Trans-

Nr. your Morey, at Arbroan, on the Frans-vaal and the Empire.

Sir E. Fry, on Commercial Morality and the Bill against Secret Commissions.

Mr. W. I. Vernon, at Plymouth, on Old-Age Pensions and the conditions of Labour and

Lord Sandhurst, at Poona, on the plague and

failure of the rains.
7. Lord Loch, in London, on the Transvaal crisis.

Crisis.
The German Emperor, at Stuttgart, on the Kingship at the head of a people.
President Kruger, at Preto ia, urges the Raad to show moderation.

8. The German Emp-ror, at Karlsruhe, on the glories of the German Army. Lord Rosebery, at Bishop Aucklaad, on Self-

9. Lord Rosebery, at Carlisle, on Railway Trave!-

14. Mr. Walter Long, at Liverpool, on the Ritualistic Controversy. Sir William White, at Dover, on British Naval

Construction

Mr. Henry Higgs, at Dover, on "The Condition of the People."
Dr. Adler, in London, on the Dreyfus Case.
Sir John Murray, at Dover, on Antarctic Ex

15. Mr. Morley, at Manchester, on the Transvaal independence, the Cape Colony, and the need of wise consideration in the present

Mr. Leonard Courtney, at Manchester, on the need of a more accurate comprehension of the situation in South Africa.

17. M. Jaurès, at Carmaux, demands the suppres-

sion of court-martials and the rehabilitation

sion of court-martials and the renabilitation of Dreyfus.

20. Sir William Harcourt, at New Tredegar, speaks strongly against the attempts of the War Press to aggravate the situation between Great Britain and the Transvall.

21. President Steyn, at Blosmfontein, on the relations of Great Britain and the Transvall.

The Marquis of Lorne, at Blackpool, on various aspects of public health.

25. There is a striking demonstration in Paris on the occasion of the funeral of Scheurer-Kestner.

26. General Harvey, Director-General of the Indian Medical Service, at Simla, on the Up-to-dateness of the Indian Medical Service.

to-dareness of the indian accurat service.

Sir M. White Riddey, at Blackpool, on the
Government and the Crisis in the Transvaal,
The Archtishop of Canterbury, at Worcester,
on the problem of Labour and the duty of

on the problem of Labour and the duty of the Church regarding it. Sir E. Clacks, at Plymouth, in favour of Lord Beaconsfield.

Dr. Clifford, at Leads, on the Federation of the Free Churches and the future organisation in the new cantury of industry in conformity with the spirit and teachings of Christ.

Precident Loubet, at Rambouillet, on the restoration of tranquillity to France.

Mr. Hanbury, at Preston, on the Transval

restoration or tranquility to France.
Mr. Hanbury, at Preston, on the Transvaal.
Sir Edward Clarke, at Plymouth, strongly condemns resort to force in the Transvaal.
The Bishop of Winchester, at Winchester, on the Reformation in relation to the present crisis in the Church.
Mr. Belfew. et Durdes, on Transval office.

Mr. Balfour, at Dundes, on Transvaal affairs. Lord Cu: 20n, at Simla, on It dian agricultural

indebtedness.
The Duke of Devonshire, at New Mills, Derbyshi e, on the Transvaal c isis.

Professor Beesly, at Newton Hall, on the injustice of war in South Africa. Mr. A. E. Pease, in Yo. ksl. ire, on war in South Aftica as being without stification or

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M. Gaston Tissandier, editor of La Nature, 56.

9. M. Gaston Tissandier, editor of La Nature, 56.
11. Mr. Francis Peek Member of the first School Board).

honour.

Board).

2. Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, 56.
Rev. C. J. P. Eyre, 85.

14. Lord Watson (Lord of Appeal in Scotland), 71.

18. Prefessor Karl Stork, of Vienna, 66.

19. Senator Scheurer-Kestner (Paris).

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General Brault (chief of the French General

General Brault (chief of the French General Staff), 62.

23. Mr. Edward Case, C.E.

25. Mr. John T. Abdy, 77.
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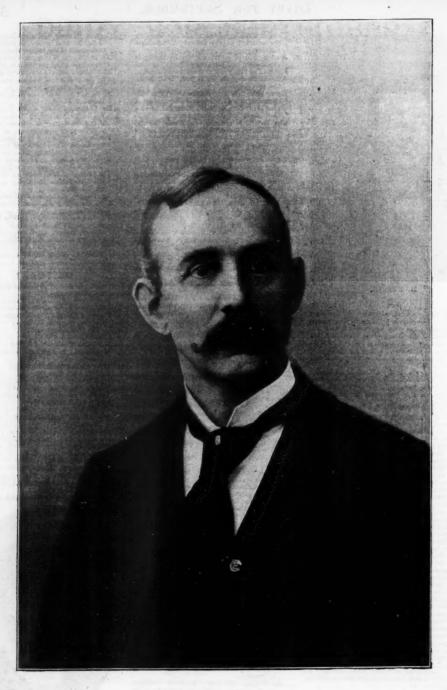
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30. Surgeon-General Sir C. A. Gordon, K.C.B., 78.



LATE MR. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT.



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DR. CLARK. "Father" of the Christian Endeavour.

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## CHARACTER SKETCH.

## THE REV. FRANCIS E. CLARK, D.D., FOUNDER OF THE SOCIETY OF CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOUR.

DR. CLARK is one of those men whose achievements bring home to the heart a humiliating sense of our own failure. He is not yet fifty, but he has achieved results in the organisation and stimulation of human effort for the improvement of this world and its ways before which we may all sit down abashed in the dust. With the exception of General Booth, no one in our time has succeeded so conspicuously in so short a time in impressing a great idea upon so many persons in so many countries. Not even General Booth has exercised so widespread, so direct, and so continuous an influence over so many millions of men. No Archbishop of the Anglican fold, no prelate of Rome, and certainly no high priest of any of the modern rationalistic faiths, or unfaiths, has this very day any such potent influence upon the daily life of so many millions as has Dr. Francis Clark, of whose existence I dare say many of my readers

will now learn for the first time.

It is not twenty years since the idea first took shape in the mind of Dr. Clark, then an unknown Congregational pastor in the village of Williston, near Portland, in the State of Maine. He embodied it in an organisation of the young people of his own church, which to outward seeming differed no whit from the thousands of other societies for Christian work which good men and good women are founding in every church and chapel every year. But although no one knew Dr. Clark, and although Williston is no great world-centre, but an out-of-the-way village in a remote corner of the United States, his society did not perish, as such societies usually do, with the withering of the leaves in autumn. On the contrary, it suddenly displayed a strange and phenomenal capacity for reproducing its species. It grew and multiplied year after year, until to-day there are no fewer than 56,000 of them scattered all over the world, with an aggregate membership of no less than 3,350,000. The Primrose League, our most conspicuous achievement in the shape of the spread of a popular idea of local organisation, is a comparatively parochial institution. It is confined to the precincts of our Imperial parish. Neither can it claim anything like the membership of Dr. Clark's society.

The majority of the members of the Society of Christian Endeavour are citizens of the United States. But in the United Kingdom there are at this moment more than 6,000 societies, or 12 per cent. of the entire number. In Australia the Christian Endeavourers are relatively more numerous than in the Mother Country, for the Australians have founded 2,00 societies. The others are scattered in various countries—36 in Spain, 101 in Germany, 148 in China, 454 in India, and so forth.

The original society has become a kind of gigantic American octopus. Its headquarters are in the United

States, but its tentacles are all round the world.

Merely to found a society or association in which within less than twenty years no less than 3,350,000 persons can be induced to enrol themselves by solemn pledge of adhesion to the conditions of membership is no inconsiderable achievement, be the object of the society what it may. No one who has not made any effort of the kind can realise the stolid force of vis inertia, the absolute impossibility of rousing the average mass of average

men to any distinct effort of individual exertion, even if it be only to sign their names. But Dr. Clark has achieved this miracle, and the nature and objects of the society for which he has recruited his members increase the marvel.

For the objects of the society as set forth in its original constitution were not by any means those which such experts in gauging public taste as, let us say, the editors of the *Petit Journal* of Paris, the *Daily Mail* of London, and the *Journal* of New York would expect to catch on. For the objects of the Christian Endeavour Society are: "to promote an earnest, Christian life among its members, to increase their mutual acquaintance, and to make them more useful in the service of God." Nevertheless, this Society has beaten all other societies in the rapidity of its growth. No other organisation born in 1881, or later, has recruited anything like three million members for any purpose whatsoever. To have raised such a host out of nothing, with no resources but those which lay under his own hat, is a noteworthy achievement, and Dr. Clark is a noteworthy man.

#### I.—ROBERT RAIKES AND THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

Before writing of Dr. Clark it may be well to cast a rapid glance at his forerunner-Robert Raikes, of Gloucester, the founder of the Sunday-school. To most of us the Sunday-school seems so natural and so indispensable an institution that it is difficult to conceive of a time when the Sunday-school was not. Yet Christendom had lasted seventeen centuries before the very simple and obvious expedient of enlisting the services of Christian people to teach children on Sunday occurred to the human mind. That service to humanity was rendered by a somewhat curious old English gentleman who lived in Gloucester in the eighteenth century. He did many things in his time. He was an able editor who kept his presses going all Sunday, and although the editorial fraternity may not care to hear the remark, it is possible that when editors are marshalled in order of precedence according to the services they have rendered to the human race, Robert Raikes of the Gloucester Journal will lead all the rest of us. He seems to have been a good enough journalist in his day, up to date, enterprising and energetic; but his great work was not done in journalism, but in the Sunday-school. It is curious that the man who probably did more than most to secure the religious observance of Sunday was himself a habitual Sabbath-breaker. The London Gazette and Newsletter were despatched by coach from London every Saturday. They arrived in Gloucester on Sunday, and as the journal had to be published on Monday, the compositors and Mr. Raikes worked all Sunday, and went to press at seven or eight o'clock on Sunday night.

What a quaint and horrible old world it was in which he lived! We read the story of his labours with a sense of profound amazement that we can have progressed so far in so short a space of time as a single century. Every Sunday all the shops opened in the morning, while the rest of the day was spent in drinking, dog-fighting, cock-fighting, and badger-baiting. The account

given in "Robert Raikes, the Man and his Work," of the state of Gloucester Gaol shows that the Khalifa's dungeon at Omdurman was not so very much worse than our English prisons of one hundred and fifty years ago. One hundred and twenty miserable wretches were herded together in Gloucester Gaol, men and women mingling freely together all day, being separated only at night. Several were almost naked. Women lay-in with prison bred babies. Every night all the male prisoners were chained together by a chain passing through each man's link. They were fed by charity, and often starved. Yet Howard reported that this hell-hole of a place was one of the best in England. He said he only knew two that were to be compared with it. The prison taint was so strong, that when any prisoners broke prison and escaped, there was no difficulty in capturing them by laying mastiffs on their trail. Dogs for this purpose were part of the regular equipment of the gaol. In those days the lash and the gallows were rough and ready substitutes for short and long terms of imprisonment. Vagrants were publicly flogged and sent back to their parishes. The hangman was regarded as a kind of necessary gaol deliverer. At one assize eight would be hanged, at another twenty-one. Life was cheap in those days, and our criminal code the most barbarous in Europe. Nor was the lot of the captive improved when, instead of being hanged off-hand, he was transported to Australia. The horrors of the sea passage were indescribable. Sometimes half the convicts would die en route. When they landed at Port Jackson, the survivors were often so weak they could not stand, and were slung half dead out of the ship as if they were bales of merchandise. The slums recruited the gaol, and the gaol kept the hulks and the gallows constantly supplied. The children prowled about the streets, unkempt little savages. They preferred to see a bull baited to going to church, and their language was a compost of indecency and profanity. It was in the midst of such surroundings that Robert Raikes invented the Sunday-school.

#### "THE RIVER AT ITS SPRING."

At first he was almost single-handed. He wrote, "I walk alone. It seems as if I had discovered a new country, where no other adventurer chooses to follow." After a time shrewd John Wesley, coming upon Sunday-schools in his journeyings, dimly discerned that perhaps there was something in them not quite appreciated by the public. In 1784, he wrote, "Perhaps God may have a deeper end thereto than men are aware of. Who knows but what some of these schools may become nurseries for Christians." Good old John, with his "perhaps" and "who knows," little dreamed what an agency for good was springing up into existence under his eyes.

"We see dimly in the present what is small and what is great," says Lowell.

We stride the river daily at its spring, Nor in our childish thoughtlessness foresee What myriad vassal streams shall tribute bring, How like an equal it will meet the sea.

At the beginning in Gloucester it was the day of small things indeed. Robert Raikes' attention seems to have been first called to the need of Sunday-schools by the nuisance which the children made under the windows of his newspaper office. All day, while the good man was composing his editorial thunder or sub-editing the London Gazette for West-country readers, the graceless imps of Gloucester carried on shamelessly the whole blessed Sabbath. They cursed and quarrelled, fought and

gamed, and amused themselves with playing hop-scotch, five-stones and chuck, to the no small disturbance of the flow of the editorial thought. So, after a time, he bethought him that it might be possible to improve matters by getting the urchins taught something on Sundays. So, after much cogitation, he opened the first Sunday-school in a room in Sooty Alley, where he got a good woman called Meredith to teach a baker's dozen of ragged rascals whom he gathered off the streets. They were taught to read in the Reading Made Easy book, and taught texts, collects and the psalter.

#### A RAGGED REGIMENT.

Every morning Robert Raikes used to go to see how they were getting on, and march at their head to early morning service in the Cathedral. "There goes Bobby Wild Goose and his ragged regiment," said the neighbours, marvelling much at the interest which the stylish—"buckish," they called it in those days—man took in the ragamuffins who, but for his intervention, would probably have gravitated to the gaol. He used to give them combs, an article of refinement and luxury with which they had previously made no acquaintance, talked to them about the virtue of soap, and occasionally gave them much coveted pennies.

After three years' experience in Sooty Alley he transferred the school to Southgate Street, where Mrs. Critchley took charge of as many as 120 or 140 children. It was no easy task licking the rough cubs into shape. The school at first was for boys only, but afterwards, when the girls were taken in, the she-cubs were declared to be worse than the males. They were filthy, profane, indecent, and lawless. But Robert Raikes, who had set his mind on succeeding, was not to be deterred by the defiant disorderliness of his flock. The boys sometimes would bring a badger to school, and let it loose so as to scare good Mrs. Critchley; other times they would fight, stick pins into each other, and make her life a burden to

#### PENAL MEASURES.

In those days there was no reluctance to resort to corporal punishment, and Robert Raikes was a firm believer that it was wrong to spare the rod and spoil the Nevertheless, some of the methods adopted by this excellent pioneer in the great humanitarian work occasion some surprise. Some of the boys were sent to school in fetters. The lads had fourteen-pound weights tied to their legs to prevent them running away. Others had logs of wood fastened to their ankles, while some would be beaten by their fathers with straps from home to school. When any boy misbehaved worse than usual, Mr. Raikes would march him home "to be walloped." He would wait to see the punishment inflicted with due severity, then he would march the howling culprit back to his place in school. Occasionally he took a hand in the work of chastisement himself and caned the boys on the back of a chair.

An old chair was the birching stool or horse. The chair was laid on its two front legs, and then the young one was put on, kicking and swearing all the time if he were pretty big and pretty new, then Mr. Raikes would cane him.

But the most extraordinary illustration of the license allowed to teachers in those days is afforded by the story of how he blistered a boy's fingers on the stove for lying. An old scholar says: "One boy was a notorious liar. Mr. Raikes could do nothing with him, and one day he caught him by the hand and pressed the tips of his fingers on the bars of the stove or fireplace. Was he

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From such humble beginnings sprang the great Sunday-school system which covers the whole Englishspeaking world.

#### THE FOUNDER.

Robert Raikes is still visible to us across the century that has passed since his death. A tall, prosperous, well set up citizen—his portrait gives an impression of geniality and kindliness. He used to be accused of buckishness, with quite a swagger style. He was not distinctively religious except in the humanitarian sense. He dressed well in a claret-coloured coat and fancy waistcoat with silver gilt buttons. His cambric frills and cuffs are still among the things unforgotten by men, and so also are his white stockings, his buckled shoes, his three-cornered hat and stately periwig. As he went to church in winter time a servant walked before him with He carried a cane and a horn snuff-box, a lantern. from which he "snuffed with elegance." He leaves a distinct image in the mind's eye of a highly respectable citizen who was given to hospitality, and by no means indifferent to the good opinion of his neighbour. "An excessive vanity was a predominant feature in Mr. Raikes' character"-a venial offence which does not make him less lovable to posterity. He had a warm heart, a shrewd eye, a comfortable income, an influential newspaper, and a handsome service of plate, animated more by a desire to do good to the unfortunate than to any keen desire for the saving of their souls. The immediate effect of his efforts was surprising in the emptying of the gaol to an extent that is almost incredible. From fifty to six hundred tried at one gaol delivery, the number of prisoners sank so rapidly that on one assizes there was not a single criminal to be tried. Thanks to his newspaper and the help given him by the Gentleman's Magazine, the fame of the new invention spread far and wide. Before he died he had the satisfaction of knowing that 400,000 children were being taught regularly every Sunday in the schools which had sprung up in imitation of his experimental class in Sooty Alley.

#### A HUNDRED YEARS AFTER.

A hundred years later, in 1898, there were 53,590 Sunday-schools in the United Kingdom and 140,000 in the United States and Canada. Sunday-school teachers numbered 700,000 in the United Kingdom, nearly 1,500,000 in North America. The number of scholars was returned at 7,875,748 in the United Kingdom, 10,893,533 in the United States, and 582,070 in Canada. A total of 200,000 Sunday-schools served by 2,200,000 teachers, and attended by nearly 19,000,000 children in the English-speaking world testify to the immense fecundity of a good idea when it is born into the world at the right time.

Of the immense service which the Sunday-school has rendered to the world and to the Church, it is impossible to speak too highly. Dean Farrar, who undertook the introduction to the book about Robert Raikes, says:—

One of the most brilliant of our judges—the late Mr. Justice Denman—once said to me that his experience as a Sunday-school teacher had been richer to him in interesting events and reminiscences than even his experience as a judge. And it is a remarkable fact that four at least of those eminent lawyers who have held the lofty position of Lord Chancellor, Lord Hatherley, Lord Cairns, Lord Selborne and Lord Herschell, have been Sunday-school teachers. Lord Hatherley continued his faithful labours in Sunday-schools for forty years of his life.

Mr. Chamberlain also was at one time a Sunday-school teacher—but that was a long time ago.

## II.—DR. CLARK AND THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOUR.

Mr. Raikes has been dead and buried this hundred years, but somehow he seems a more visible personality than Dr. Clark, the founder of the Christian Endeavour Movement. Perhaps it is because of Dr. Clark's exceeding modesty. The man is lost in his work. Beyond the modesty. fact that he was born and educated, was called as pastor of Williston Congregational Church near Portland in Maine in 1876, and founded the first Christian Endeavour Society among the young people of Williston in February, 1881, it is difficult to fird out anything People love him, obey his direction and about him. welcome his inspiration, but his subsequent history is little more than the history of the growth and development of the Christian Endeavour Society. There have been books written about him, but he remains impalpable, almost invisible, the piston rather than the fly-wheel of the great organisation which it is his glory to have originated. Hence, of necessity, this sketch will be far more a character sketch of the Christian Endeavour movement than a character sketch of Dr. Clark. Possibly if I had the privilege of a close personal knowledge of Dr. Clark it would have been otherwise. But I only met him once for an hour in Chicago, and carried away no definite impressions which would explain the phenomenal success of the work with which he is identified.

#### THE BIRTH OF THE MOVEMENT.

I cannot therefore do better than allow him to tell the story of how the first Christian Endeavour Society was founded in his own words, as they are to be found in his book, entitled "World-wide Endeavour," the Story of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavour from the beginning and in all lands:—

Topics relating to the Christian life were studied. "Pilgrim's Progress" was read through by the pastor and his class together. The Church creed, simplified and brought down to the understanding of the young converts, occupied the class for one year, and from this class many graduated into the Church each year who were all ready, when the first Endeavour Society was started, to form the nucleus of a strong and enduring organisation. Much help, too, was found in a series of Sunday-school prayer-meetings, held immediately after the Sunday-school session, for a few weeks following the week of prayer. In these evangelistic services many young people were led to commit themselves to Christ. Another forerunner of the Endeavour Society was the "Mizpah Mission Circle," a company of girls and boys which met every week at the pastor's home, under the care of Mrs. Clark, to talk about mission subjects, to pray for the extension of the Kingdom, and to sew and work in various ways for the mission cause. Almost all the girls and boys of this mission circle became members of the first Endeavour Society. As a result of this week of prayer, in January, 1881, supplemented by the Sunday-school prayer-meetings and the pastor's class, and the influence of the Mizpah circle under the direction of the pastor's wife, many young hearts were given to the Lord Jesus Christ; a new song was put into their mouths, and their eager impulse was, as is always the way with new converts, to do some-thing for Him whom they have begun to love. After the week of prayer was over, special meetings were held, and in all some twenty or thirty converts were born into the Kingdom

#### TO RETAIN THE YOUNG CONVERTS.

It was felt that this was a very serious and critical time with them. They would receive impressions and form religious habits during the first few weeks after conversion which would never be lost. The first three months would set their stamp of consistent devotion to Christ or sluggish indifference to His claims on the whole of their subsequent Christian lives. There was not in that church, nor was there in any other church, to my knowledge, a sufficient opportunity for young people to express their devotion or to utilise their enthusiastic love and abounding aspirations in their service of Christ. How to change this state of affairs, how to provide some natural outlet for these young energies, how to provide some natural outlet for these young energies, how to furnish appropriate work which should not be merely playing at work but actually accomplishing something for Christ and the Church, was the great problem of the hour. To solve this problem the pastor of the church drew up the constitution of a young people's society, and asked these recent converts, together with some who had been longer in the church, to come to his house on Wednesday evening, the second day in February. After a little general conversation as to the importance of starting right, of working for the Church and of showing one's colours for Christ on all occasions, the pastor, with a good deal of hesitation, produced a constitution whose germs had lain in his mind for a long while, but which he had written out for the first time that day. The most important clause of the constitution related to the prayer-meeting, which stated, "It is expected that all the active members of this society will be present at every meeting unless detained by some absolute necessity, and that each one will take some part, however slight, in every meeting." This sentence was underscored, and when the constitution was printed it was put in italies, which symbolises the way in which it has been engraved, underscored, and italicised on the heart of the Christian Endeavour movement from that day to this.

### Original Constitution.

Name.—This Society shall be called the Williston Young People's Society of Christian Endeavour.

Object.—Its object shall be to promote an earnest Christian life among its members, to increase their mutual acquaintance,

and to make them more useful in the service of God.

Membership.—The members of this society shall consist of all young people who sincerely desire to accomplish the results above specified. They shall become members upon being elected by the society, and by signing their names in this book.

elected by the society, and by signing their names in this book.

Officers.—The officers of this society shall be a president, vice-president, and secretary. There shall also be a prayer-meeting committee of five, a social committee of three, and a

look-out committee of three.

Duties of Officers.—The duties of the president, vice-president, and secretary shall be those that usually fall to those officers. The prayer-meeting committee shall have in charge the Friday evening prayer-meeting, shall see that a topic is assigned, and a

leader provided for each meeting.

The Prayer Meeting.—It is expected that all the members of the society will be present at every meeting unless detained by some absolute necessity, and that each one will take some part, however slight, in every meeting. The meetings will be held just one hour, and, at their close, some time may be taken for introduction and social intercourse if desired.

Once each month an experience meeting shall be held at which each member shall speak concerning his or her progress in the Christian life for the past month. If any one choose he can express his feelings by an appropriate verse of Scripture. It is expected that, if any one is obliged to be absent from this monthly meeting, he will send the reason of his absence by some one who will aid.

Social Committee, —It shall be the duty of the Social Committee to provide for the mutual acquaintance of the members by occasional sociables, for which any entertainment that may be deemed best may the provided

Look-out Committee.—It shall be the duty of the Look-out Committee to bring new members into the society, to introduce them to the work, and to affectionately look after and reclaim

any that seem to be indifferent to their duties.

Meetings and Elections.—Business meetings can be held at the close of the Friday evening meeting, or at any other time in accordance with the call of the president. An election of officers and committees shall be held once in six months. Names may be proposed by a nominating committee appointed by the president.

Miscellaneous. - Any other committees may be added and

duties assumed by this society which may in the future seem best. This constitution can be amended by a two-thirds vote of the society.

#### A CHILL RECEPTION.

This, then, was the document which the pastor, on that cold February evening, brought downstairs to his young people. No wonder that he felt in some doubt as to whether they would accept its strong and iron-clad provisions. With a good deal of natural hesitation he presented it to them, and read the constitution through page by page.

stitution through page by page.

A deathly stillness fell upon the meeting. Those strict provisions were evidently more than the young people had bargained for. They had not been accustomed to take their

religious duties so seriously.

As I said, a considerable and painful silence fell upon the meeting when this constitution with its serious provisions was proposed. It seemed as though the society would die still-born, and be simply a creation of the pastor's imagination. But God ordered it otherwise. In that company were two who were especially influential and helpful in launching the little craft. These were Mr. W. H. Pennell, before mentioned, and the pastor's wife. Seeing that the matter was likely to fall through—at least for that meeting—Mr. Pennell affixed his signature to the constitution, and called upon his class of young men to do the same. Mrs. Clark-quietly circulated among the girls of the Mizpah Circle, persuading them that it was not such a "dreadful" promise to make, as they at first supposed, telling them that the provisions of this constitution any earnest young Christian could live up to, and promising herself to be a member, though at first she shrunk from the pledge as much as any of them.

One by one the young men and women affixed their names to the document; a few more minutes were spent in conversation, a closing prayer was offered, and a hymn sung, and the young people went out into the frosty night to their homes with many a merry "Good-night!" to each other, and the first Society of

Christian Endeavour was formed.

#### THE MOTIVE FORCE.

That was the beginning of it. The end of it who can foresee? From that little circle there has spread out to the uttermost ends of the earth, influences which have been blessed to the redemption of millions of lives. What Dr. Clark says is true of the latest Society as it was of the first. The prayer meeting is the central furnace which generates all the steam. As the years roll on, ever fresh manifestations of Christian energy are to be observed. But the motive force is the same. It is a systematised Revival in which the fervour and energy of youth have been brought to bear upon the somewhat stodgy and anæmic body of the Church.

The Society, as it exists to-day, remains true to its original lines. There are now over 50,000 societies of this kind, and all of them are more or less modelled upon the original that so narrowly escaped perishing at its

inception in Williston Church.

#### UNDENOMINATIONAL.

It is obvious that the new movement has certain features which remind us of the Sunday-school. To begin with, it is not a proclamation of any new doctrine, the formulation of any new creed. It is simply the discovery that there is a simple and efficacious method of utilising the energies and aspirations of young people, without in any way interfering with the organisation of the Church. The Society of Christian Endeavour is as interdenominational as the Sunday-school. It is capable of being adopted by almost any Christian sect, and as a matter of fact, although it chiefly flourishes among the Evangelical Nonconformists, there are several societies among the Episcopalians. It supplements the Sunday-school, and supplies the bridge between the Sunday-school and the

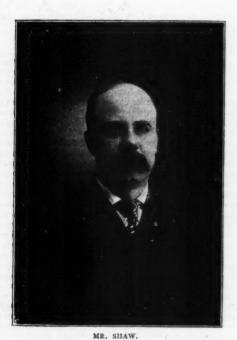
MR. CHAS. WATERS.

Treasurer of National Council; Chairman of London Council.

(Photografh by Barclay Brothers.)



REV. KNIGHT CHAPLIN.
Editor Christian Endeavour.
(Photograph by Debenham and Gould, Bournemouth.)



Treasurer of Movement in America.



MR. BAER. Secretary of Movement in America.

FOUR PROMINENT WORKERS.

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and the Church, the absence of which every Sunday-school teacher

has long deplored.

To give young people something to do, to accustom the youth of both sexes to bear public testimony, brief and to the point, as to their own convictions, experiences, trials and aspirations, to make testifying the rule and silence the exception, to create as it were an understudy for the Church untrammelled by the bonds of conventionality-this was Dr. Clark's work. It is a great work and a blessed work, and its usefulness has been attested by multitudes all over the world.

#### COLOUR BLIND TO SEX.

Looked at from a purely secular utilitarian point of view, the movement has been a great boon to our race at this stage of its development, if for no other reason than that it waged ruthless war upon the antiquated supersti-tion that the most religious sex should have no active share in the conduct of religious services. The Christian Endeavour Society has from the first been free from that monstrous, unnatural and un-Christian dogma which sterilises for Christian services one-half the human race. Dr. Clark was happily married. His wife was a true helpmate. From the first, young men and maidens met on a footing of perfect equality in the ministry of Christian service. What the Society of Friends did for a few in the seventeenth century, what the Salvation Army has done for its own members in our own time, the Christian Endeavour Society has done for all the Evangelical sects. It has given women a chance. It has inculcated the sacred principle of the liberty of prophesying, and it has not merely permitted, but exacted for women the same regular and constant share in the conduct of divine service, in the service of prayer, and in the study of the Scriptures which it exacted from their brethren.

BIBLICAL CULTURE.

Another immense service which it has rendered to the literary culture of the race, is the emphasis with which it insists upon the regular study of the Bible. The tendency of our time is to read nothing but the latest news. The sensation of the hour monopolises attention for a brief moment and then is forgotten. In place of the careful study of a few classics we have the carnivorous bolting of heterogeneous scraps and tit-bits of miscellaneous information, served up in the more or less frequent sauce of fiction. To find in the midst of such a desultory generation a great organisation which lays it upon the conscience of every member to spend a certain time every day in reading one of the Hebrew classics is a service to the culture of our time not easy to be over estimated. This would be recognised at once if, instead of insisting upon the reading of the prophecies of Isaiah, they were pledged to read the dialogues of Plato. Or if instead of the Epistle of Paul it was compulsory to read the essays of Bacon. Take it all in all there is no such comprehensive compendium of all that is best in the literature of the world as is to be found within the covers of the Bible. Although much of the Bibliolatry which used to make the Book of books its fetish has disappeared, the genuine human value of the Hebrew Scriptures stands forth more and more conspicuous as we grow older. Even if it is nothing else it is quite different from the highly seasoned scareheaded Bible of our own times issued e ery morning piping hot from the editorial press. The study familiarises us with other men, of other climes, of other civilisations who are nevertheless as intensely

human as the men we meet in Fleet Street or in the Transvaal.

#### A DAILY DYNAMIC.

Its perusal widens our mental range, quickens our sympathies, opens up to us the fascinating study of comparative religions, and familiarises with some of the best thoughts of the best men who have ever left broad and deep the impress of their lives upon the evolution of mankind. It is easy to make fun of the genealogies, to deride the polygamous adventures of the patriarchs, and to hold up our hands in holy horror over the massacres and assassinations of a bygone time. But these things are of the essence of the life of our race. David may not be altogether a drawing-room hero or a model for Young Men's Christian Associations. Much that he did was, to put it mildly, distinctly shady, and if he had lived in our times he would have probably ended his days on the gallows. But after all David, with all his ups and downs, his aspirations, his temptations, his sins and his psalms, is distinctly more energising and inspiring a human soul than, let us say, Sir Thomas Lipton or the Tichborne Claimant. To study any book that has stood the test of two thousand years is distinctly to be commended merely from the point of view of literary culture. But the Bible is much more than a literary classic; it is the moral perpetual dynamo of our English race. elevating the thought, energising the moral sentiment, and developing all that is highest and best in the complex creature called man, it stands alone. And the Christian Endeavour Society, more than any other organisation of our time, insists upon the duty of leaving no day in all the three hundred and sixty-five unhallowed by the sacred influence of the Inspired Word.

### PREMIUM ON SOCIABILITY.

But neither the practice of prayer nor the constant study of the Scriptures would have made the Christian Endeavour Society achieve its great results, but for the other principles which have never been departed from, and which can never be departed from without crippling its usefulness and striking at the tap-root of its vitality. One is the constant cultivation of the social instinct. Solitariness is one of the greatest blights upon the happiness of the world. Aloofness may not be original sin, but it is one of its most melancholy witnesses. To live apart, to dwell in a solitude of our own creating, to go through life without any ties of human tenderness lurking as boon fellows, is assuredly a far more horrible curse than that which is said to have been pronounced upon our remote progenitor when doomed to eat her bread by the sweat of her brow. The Christian Endeavour Society has combatted these right nobly by giving sociability a prominent place among the Christian virtues. To cultivate friendliness one with another, to labour perpetually to destroy the feeling of loneliness, to bind together in bonds of loving sympathy the isolated units of the human family, that has been the work of Dr. Clark, and few more useful works could be attempted by mortal man. And he has cultivated this sociability not by mere gossip of the ways of neighbours-although Heaven forbid that we should say one word against gossip, which, if not one of the means of grace is at least one of the means of cheerfulness, which is surely a Christian virtue-but by uniting his members in earnest practical service in the realisation of the Christian ideal. How multifarious have been the manifestations of this spirit of humanitarian enthusiasm, every report of the society shows. But of this we shall have more to say hereafter.

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## III.—THE METHODS AND ORGANISATION OF THE SOCIETY.

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To make this account of the formation of the society complete, it is necessary to add the covenant or active member's pledge, which is signed by Christian Endeavourers:—

Trusting in the Lord Jesus for strength, I promise Him that I will strive to do whatever He would like to have me do; that I will make it the rule of my life to pray and read the Bible every day, and to support my own church in every way, especially by attending all her regular Sunday and midweek services, unless prevented by some reason which I can conscientiously give to my Saviour; and that, as far as I know how, throughout my life I will endeavour to lead a Christian life.

As an active member I promise to be true to all my duties, to be present at, and to take some part, aside from singing, in every Christian Endeavour prayer-meeting, unless hindered by some reason which I can conscientiously give to my Lord and Master. If obliged to be absent from the monthly consecration meeting of the society, I will, if possible, send at least a verse of Scripture to be read in response to my name at the roll-call.

#### INTER-DENOMINATIONAL UNION.

From this original germ of a Young People's Society, meeting together once a week, there has sprung a vast organisation, the very simple, but very effective, influence of which has been entirely for good. After the first society was formed other societies sprang into existence in the neighbourhood, and it became natural enough that they should interchange ideas one with the other, and strengthen each other in the work that they have taken in hand. In this way local unions were formed which, as the Christian Endeavour Societies were by no means confined to any one denomination, had an excellent effect in tending to the growth of inter-denominationalism. We have yet imperfectly appreciated the difference between undenominationalism, which represents the resultant residuum which is left when all differences of dogma or of ritual have been eliminated, and inter-denominationalism, which allows the fullest possible liberty to organisation on denominational lines, but affords a common basis of union—an ideal which is shared by all.

One great feature in the organisation of the movement is the Annual Convention. At the first, which was held in 1882, when only six societies were represented, all but two belonged to churches in the city of Portland. At the eighteenth Annual Convention, which was held in the City of Detroit last July, nearly 56,000 societies were represented, and between the first and the eighteenth Annual Convention, every year reported a steady increase. These Conventions have been invaluable, both in stimulating local interest and in enabling members to compare-notes, and profit by each other's experience.

#### COMMITTEES AD INFINITUM.

Every year has marked some fresh adaptation to the needs of humanity. The extent to which societies split up into committees, each charged with some specific work, makes one wonder whether the infinite divisibility of matter has not got its parallel in the infinitesimal divisibility of the Christian Endeavour Society. Some idea of the extent and variety of the methods of organisation may be gathered by the following extract from an admirable article contributed by Mr. Amos R. Wells to the New England Magazine in 1882:—

The division of work is more important than the division of members. The Endeavour principle is, some definite work for everybody; and each society is divided into committees, for certain specific tasks. There is the look-out committee, which

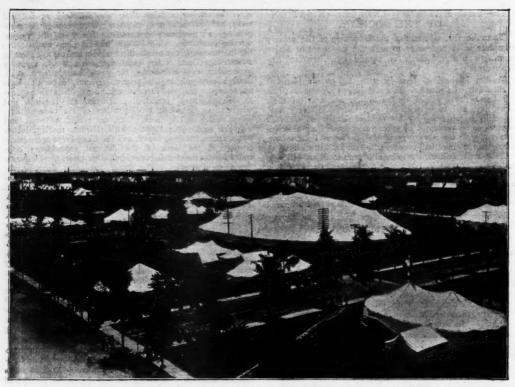
spurs the careless, reclaims those who fall back or fail, and seeks and instructs new members; a conserving, an evan-gelising, a missionary committee. There is the prayergelising, a missionary committee. There is the prayer-meeting committee, which selects leaders, plars new features for the meetings, and assists the leader in making the meeting a success. There is the social committee, whose ingenuity in devising ways of reaching the young outside the Church, through social gatherings and pure amusements, la: certainly been marvellous. The good-literature committee gathers subscriptions to denominational periodicals; collects, for hospitals and missionarics, the waste reading-matter of the congregation; opens church-reading-rooms, literature tables, or book and magazine exchanges; supplies with religious reading, barber shops, railroad waiting-rooms, and the like; keeps scrap-books bearing on the work of the different committees; edits and publishes the church paper, and often prints for circulation the pastor's sermons. The flower committee decorates the pulpit, and afterwards, with loving messages, distributes the flowers among the sick or poor. The calling committee seeks out strangers. The relief committee dispenses charitable gifts. The Sunday-school committee prepares itself to fill gaps in the ranks of the teachers, hunts up absent scholars, gathers in new ones. Missionary and temperance committees ag tate those causes by special meetings and by literature. The usher committee welcomes visitors, and keeps the back seats clear. There are invitation committees, to distribute printed invitations to church meetings; correspondence committees, to watch over men bers as they pass from one place to another, and introduce them into some new society and church home. There are pastor's aid com-mittees, to do little odd jobs for the pastor. The ingenious young folk sometimes even form baby committees, to tend small children while their mothers go to church. By the time an Endeavourer has served a term on each of these committees in a live society, he will have gained a pretty extensive training in applied Christianity.

Since then there have been many additional committees formed, and it may safely be said that a good, thoroughgoing Christian Endeavour Society would endeavour to take a hand in everything that is going for good, and wherever there is an evil to be combated there the Christian Endeavour forms a committee and sets to work. Such, at least, is the idea—an idea which is more often realised than cynics venture to think. The fundamental idea is that every active member should have some specific and definite work for Christ and the Church. Although there is no end of organisation, the principle of individual independence, both on the part of the local society, is never absent. All the unions, conventions, and committees exist for fellowship and inspiration, not for legislation.

#### KINDERGARTEN METHODS FOR JUNIORS.

The organisation for the young led to the formation of junior societies for Christian Endeavour, which appeared to have adopted a good deal of the method of the kindergarten by way of interesting young people. At the Belfast Convention last year to5 children, in what is called the Junior Rally, took part in an object lesson called the Building of the Bridge. Block by block they erected a wooden bridge 14 feet long upon the platform. Each block formed a suitable motto or letter, and each repeated a verse of scripture or a hymn as the block was placed in position. The bridge was emblematical of the Christian Endeavour uniting the Sunday-school and the Church. A procession of child-builders brought forward and placed each a "Step of Childhood," and one of "Seven Stones of Helpfulness." The arch was formed of 18 stones, each bearing one letter of the words "Christian Endeavour." Then came seven "Panels of Progress," and seven lamps each with a text and motto.

This may be scoffed at as childish, but it is intended



VIEW OF THE TENTS AT THE DETROIT CONVENTION OF CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOURERS.

for children; and any one who has had practical experience of the difficulty of interesting children, and impressing religious ideas upon their restless minds, will appreciate the value of such a bridge and such a system.

#### SCHOOL OF CHRISTIAN CITIZENSHIP.

From this it may be said to be a far cry to the development of Christian citizenship; but no development of the Christian Endeavour Society deserves such cordial appreciation and grateful recognition as the steady march which it has made in the direction of an enlightened citizenship and an intelligent appreciation of the English-speaking race. The Christian Endeavour Society has always disclaimed party politics, but it has borne unflinching testimony to the principle of Christian citizenship, and links together a high standard of practical politics in the State with the cultivation of the religious life in the Churches. In their own phrase, their ideal is "our country for Christ," and their missionary plank has as its corresponding doctrine, "Christ for the world."

#### A BOND OF ENGLISH-SPEAKING UNITY.

It is natural that the Christian Endeavour movement, cradled as it was in America, and still much stronger in the United States than in any other English-speaking community, should have been very useful in strengthening the tendency to a more fraternal feeling between Britain and the United States. It is only just to Dr. Clark to recognise that he has never lost an opportunity of preach-

ing the doctrine of the essential unity of all Englishspeaking people. With them the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes are ever intertwined. It was at the St. Louis Convention in 1890 that they celebrated what they call the merging of the flags. The Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes were intertwined on a platform in front of the speakers' desk. When the flags were united, Professor Andrews, of Toronto, stepped forward, and said, "This flag with the four and forty stars and the thirteen stripeswhat means this crimson colour? It is the sacred blood of your Fathers and your Brothers. No wonder you love it. What flag is this with the cross of St. Andrew and St. George? What means this crimson colour? It is the sacred blood of your mother. Shall any man forbid the banns? I now call upon Dr. Clark as a Canadian born and an American citizen to pronounce the ceremony complete." Then Dr. Clark, amid tumultuous applause, declared: "What God hath joined together let no man put asunder."

#### INFLUENCE ON HIGHER POLITICS.

What the Christian Endeavour has done in the cause of Anglo-American re-union tends directly towards the maintenance of peace where it is most endangered, for the Empire and the Republic being so much intertwined, having so many interests in common, and also developing so many points of friction, there is more peril of collision between them than between any other states. Although our politicians and statesmen may reck little of Christian Endeavourers and their ways, the strand

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his Cla help T the are pap woven by Dr. Clark and his followers may enable us to stand the strain and avert many a threatened difficulty which would otherwise have culminated in the crime of unnecessary war.

It is not only in relation to England and America that the Christian Endeavour is a force for good for the The last society which was started purely world's peace. and simply with the object of the cultivation of the spiritual life of its members, the study of the Bible and the development of spiritual religion, has been driven by the force of circumstances and the manifest teachings of events to see that it is impossible to live the Christ-life or to act upon the inspiration of the Bible which it studied, unless it takes a continually increasing part in the higher politics of the world. That is to say, the Christian Endeavour, it it is true to its great function and follows the line upon which it has been launched by its founders, must of necessity become a great agency for the promotion of peace in the world. Our churches to a very large extent have lamentably failed to be of the slightest good in stemming the fierce flood of national passion or curbing the arrogance of imperial ambition. It remains to be seen whether in the various branches of the Christian Endeavour Society there are to be found local centres round which may rally the forces of those who do not believe that it is right to settle controversy by the summary process of murder.

#### PAOGRESS IN THE BRITISH ISLES.

With all the natural modesty of his own character, and his utter absence of anything like assumption, Dr. Clark has known how to choose his associates and helpers.

The offices of the United Society are now located on the seventh floor of Tremont Temple, Boston, U.S.A., and are very admirably adapted to the work of producing the papers and books published by the Society.

The progress of Christian Endeavour in the British

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ne or Isles can be best shown in the increase of the number of societies year by year. The result is as follows:—

|      | 1 ann | - 3 | 100000 220 | o recent 10 | 691 | TOTIO! |          |
|------|-------|-----|------------|-------------|-----|--------|----------|
| 1888 |       | 18  | societies. | 1894        |     | 1,463  | societie |
| 1889 |       | 94  | 99         | 1895        |     | 2,645  | 23       |
| 1890 |       | 89  | 93         | 1896        | 0   | 3,593  | 99       |
| 1891 |       | 196 | 99         | 1897        |     | 4,648  | 99       |
| 1892 |       | 425 | 99         | 1898        |     | 5,575  | 99       |
| 1893 |       | 650 | 22         | 1899        |     | 6,165  | 99       |

These numbers are those reported at the Convention held in various cities at Whitsuntide. The present record is 6,301 societies.

#### IV.-THE CONVENTION OF 1900.

The great event of next year in London is to be the assembling of the Christian Endeavourers from near and from far in the great International Convention, which is to be held at Wembley Park.

From what has been done in America at previous congresses this promises to be an event unequalled in the religious history of our country. It will also go ill with us if it is not utilised to the uttermost to draw still more closely together the ties of friendship and brotherhood between England and the United States. At Detroit last year, 38,000 Endeavourers mustered at the great Convention. How many thousands will come up to London in July, 1920, is as yet not even estimated, but some idea as to the extent of that Convention may be formed from the fact that the hospitality committee is expecting no fewer than ten thousand visitors from across the Atlantic.

#### AN INVADING ARMY.

Ten thousand Americans—an invasion! Just think of it. It is a veritable army that is to descend upon our midst—an army organised with banners, although carrying no weapons more formidable than their Bibles and their hymn-books. Ten thousand! Never before in the history of the world has there been such a peaceful invasion of our land by an



THE REPORTERS' TENT, DETROIT CONVENTION.

organised force from across the seas. To welcome such a host is a task which will not overtax the hospitality of John Bull, but their presence in our midst in such unprecedented numbers demands corresponding exertions on our part to welcome the friendly guests. Arrangements are being made upon a scale which throws the assembling of the Church Congress this month into absolute insignificance. Already nearly four thousand beds have been secured in our leading hotels to accommodate the expected guests, while as many more will be provided for by private hospitality; but the unique feature of the great Convention of 1900 is to be the formation of a veritable camp in which a small army of six thousand Christian Endeavourers will sleep, to be on the spot where the meetings are going on.

THE ENCAMPMENT.

Wembley Park has been taken by the hospitality committee of the Christian Endeavourers in London, and in its picturesque and well-wooded grounds a white city of canvas will rise at midsummer next year, in which, in July, six thousand of our visitors from over-sea and from our own land will be accommodated. Wembley Park is only twenty minutes by fast train from the centre of London. Never before have so many thousands been provided for in a camp, excepting by military authorities. In war, no doubt, nothing is thought of providing camp accommodation for six thousand soldiers. This is the first time in which an encampment of six thousand non-combatants has been dreamed of as an adjunct to a religious meeting. The mere presence of such a camp at Wembley Park will be a sensation, and will in itself be the most efficient advertisement to the outside world of the new thing that has sprung up in their midst. There is no reason why the Christian Endeavour should not become as numerous in the United Kingdom as it is in the United States. It has already spread throughout the whole of our Empire, and in Australia it has been a mighty power for good.

ITS NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE.

What we have to think of from the national point of view, quite apart from the spiritual advantage that may arrive from a great camp-meeting at Wembley Park, is that the great Convention, with its enormous influx of Americans and others from beyond the seas, is met in a spirit worthy of our imperial position and our historic traditions. The Convention of Detroit was opened by a telegram of sympathy, greeting, and encouragement from President McKinley. Why should not the Decennial Convention next year meet with a similar cordial God-speed from her Majesty the Queen? There is nothing in the society of a partisan nature. Nothing in the scope of its operations is otherwise than absolutely in accord with the ideas which her Majesty has always expressed, and which we know she entertains as to the cultivation of the Christian graces and virtues; and it would be a thousand pities if her Majesty should not be advised next year to discharge the duty which naturally devolves on the mother of the English-speaking household, when there are gathered under her ancestral roof representatives from all the ocean-severed but heart-tinited commonwealths of the English-speaking folk.

WHAT OF THE ABBEY AND ST. PAUL'S?

Another question which it is to be hoped will be answered in the affirmative is whether St. Paul's Cathedral and Westminster Abbey will be, I do not say, placed at the disposal of the Convention, but whether the Deans of these historic edifices will exert themselves to remove all obstacles, whether from prejudice or con-

vention, that might stand in the way of holding great services in connection with the gathering. It is true that the Episcopalians have to their own loss failed to take part in the new movement; but there are a sufficient number of Episcopalians who are Christian Endeavourers, to render it possible for the Deans of St. Paul's and Westminster to extend a hearty welcome to this unprecedented gathering of fellow-Christians. Not to do so would be wantonly to throw away a great opportunity, and grievously to misuse a trust which they hold not for the benefit of their own sect, but for the whole English-speaking Christendom. The services in the Abbey and St. Paul's would of course be conducted entirely by

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THE REV. F. B. MEYER.

members of the Church which at present is charged with the custody of these sacred edifices, and is there anything in the Christian Endeavour movement that would preclude the attendance of all their members at services of thanksgiving, of praise or of prayer on this occasion?

#### A VARIEGATED PROGRAMME.

The real religious centre of the Convention, however, will not be in the Abbey, Cathedral, or in any of the London churches. It will be in the great tents which will be brought from America to accommodate the worshippers in Wembley Park:—

Two of the great Endeavour tents, each with a seating capacity of from 8,000 to 10,000 persons, will be brought over from America; two auditoriums already erected in the selected Park, and estimated to seat upwards of 6,000, will be requisitioned;

and a number of smaller tents, seating about 2,000 each, will be erected for smaller and sectional meetings.

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The preparations made to secure the convention are already in a very forward state. The following are officers of the committee charged with the details of the organisation: Chairman of Committee, Rev. Joseph Brown Morgan; vice-Chairman, Mr. F. F. Belsey, J. P.; Treasurer, Mr. Charles Waters; Hon. Secretary, Rev. W. Knight Chaplin, Williston, Leytonstone, N.E.

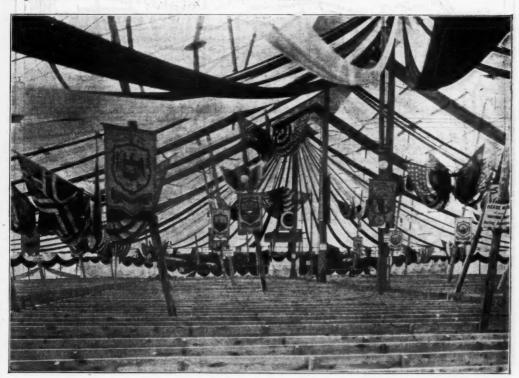
In addition to the distinctly religious meetings, arrangements are being made with the railways and others to make the visit of their American 10,000 pleasant and profitable, so that they may all carry away from the old country a bright and inspiriting memory of their visit to the motherland of the race.

The Railway Committee is organising a series of excursions for the Thursday following the Convention (July 19, 1900), including a conducted tour to points of interest in London, and a river trip to Hampton Court. Children's servizes, conducted by visiting Endeavourers, will be held in London's Sunday-schools on the Sunday afternoon (July 15, 1900). It is hoped that "Endeavour Sunday" will be a peculiarly hallowed time in all our London churches, closing with an Endeavour "Quiet Hour" after the evening services,

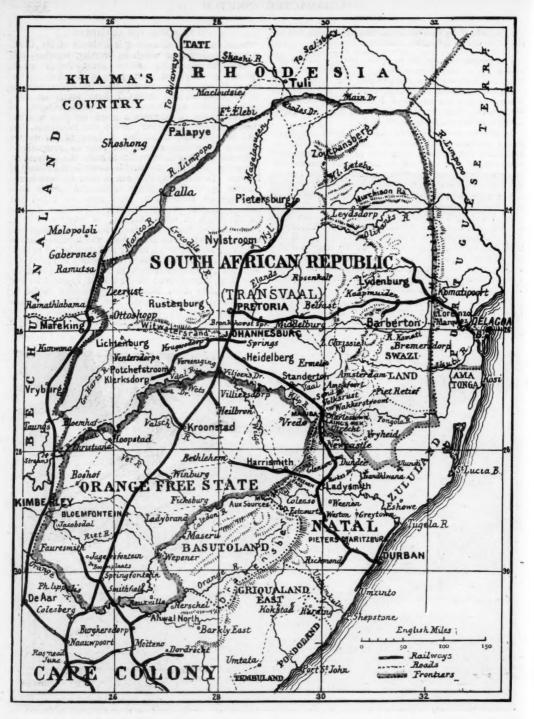
Music has always played a great part in all such gatherings, and there is to be a great choir of three thousand voices, for which volunteers are already being enrolled.

#### THE MORAL FOR OUTSIDERS.

Such, in very brief outline, is a sketch of Dr. Clark and the society over which he presides, together with a faint foreshadowing of the great doings which are to be expected next July in London. That the members of the Society will be enthusiastic is to be expected, but unless I have altogether misconceived the significance and the petentiality of this movement, it becomes a grave question whether those who are altogether outside the movement, but who are interested in all that pertains to the welfare of their fellow-men, should not unite in sympathetic interest to do what in them lies to make the Convention of 1900 a great and memorable event in the history of nations. In what way this can be done by outsiderswhether by the Peers whose castles and palaces form so large an element in what may be called the national capital of this country, or whether it may be the heads of other churches, or whether it may even be the heads of those secular organisations, such as railways and steamships, which render such a meeting possible; it is a matter that must be left to their own conscience and to their own ability to realise the immense possibilities of such an international gathering. One thing is quite sure: for the sake of England, as well as for the sake of our common faith, nothing should be left undone by rich or poor, from the Queen upon the throne down to the humblest of her subjects, to give Dr. Clark and his Christian Endeavourers a right royal welcome.



VIEW OF INTERIOR, "TENT ENDEAVOUR," DETROIT.



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New York World,]

"HANDS ACROSS THE SEA" (NEW VERSION).

(September 8.

## THE TOPIC OF THE MONTH.

## SHALL WE LET HELL LOOSE IN SOUTH AFRICA?

THE question of Dreyfus at first divided with the question of the Transvaal the attention of the public. But when the month closed, Dreyfus was relegated to comparative obscurity, while the question of the Transvaal was more pressing than ever.

The question in itself is a triviality. Whether some 30,000 prospective citizens of the Transvaal, Colonials, Jews, Germans, Russian Poles, and Englishmen, shall or shall not have the franchise until two years later than the period fixed by Sir Alfred Milner is not exactly a matter on which the stolid British public could reasonably be expected to take any particular interest. It might, for instance, have been thought that any ordinary man would have been more concerned about the possible overcrowding of our London poor. It is a worse grievance for a decent man to have to sleep with his wife and grownup lads and daughters, all pigged together in one lair in the slums, than for a highly paid workman on the Rand to wait seven years instead of five before he obtains the franchise. Everyone admits that the material grievances of the London poor are immeasurably greater and far worse to bear than the worst of the grievances endured by the Outlanders, nor would there be any popular interest in the question but for the fact that it affords an opportunity of picking a quarrel with the Boers.

We bear them a grudge. They are personally unpopular. They are not angels, and they have sufficient human nature in them to object to be compelled to commit political suicide even to suit the convenience of Mr. Chamberlain. They have had the misfortune to be successful against us in battle, and they have the still greater misfortune to include the richest goldfield in

the world within the limits of their State. Therefore, although the logic is not quite clear, they must be thrashed. A large party, with noisy and widely circulated newspapers at its back, has all last month been clamouring for war, and many people believe that they will in the end be helped by Mr. Chamberlain to have their way.

For our part we object absolutely and without qualification to the proposed crime. We have no right to slaughter the Boers because we cannot persuade them to adopt our way of thinking as to the manner in which they should reform their electoral laws. We insist on six years' residence before we allow a Boer who settles in England to be naturalised. We have no right to go to war to compel the Boers to give their franchise a year earlier to an Englishman who settles in the Transvaal. We have no right to enforce a policy of reform by the practice of murder.

We are told that pressure is all very well, but that if the Boers refuse to yield to pressure we must necessarily go to war. Nothing of the kind! It is monstrous to argue that we must not press our neighbour to do justice unless we are prepared as the last resort to cut his throat. In certain states of society, no doubt the ultimate appeal to assassination is recognised. But we have grown out of that. The majority of the British public which loathes this threatened war in the Transvaal is opposing it by all the means in its power. But if Mr. Chamberlain, defying the will of the people, has almost plunged into war, no one would dream of proposing to avert that crime by assassinating the Colonial Secretary. Such a murder would outrage the moral sense even of the moralless Jingoes. Yet it would be as logical, and quite as

ethical, as the argument that we must declare war against the Boers if all other means of pressure fail in breaking down their resistance. It is as criminal to resort to war to supplement pressure in the case of the Transvaal as it would be to supplement the resources of agitation against the war policy in the last resort by the method of

We have for a month past been listening to a series of disquisitions by would-be Cains as to the duty and profit of killing their brother Abel. Although professedly a Christian nation, we have been calmly discussing the advantages of letting Hell loose in South Africa. On Sundays we have been praying that the Prince of Peace would give us peace in our time, and the other six days we have been working ourselves into the conviction that for our own interest, convenience, prestige and profit we may justifiably suspend the Ten Commandments, and burn, and ravage, and slay all those who differ from us as to the exact number of years' residence necessary to qualify for franchise in a foreign State.

The real topic of the month therefore is not whether or not there will be war in the Transvaal, but how deep, or rather how thin, is the veneer of Christian morality over the mass of aboriginal savagery and blood-lust which has found such violent expression in our press. Are we Christians or only canting cut-throats and whitewashed cannibals? The answer so far is fully plain and decisive. The veneer is very thin. In some places it has disappeared altogether, and before these pages meet the eye of the reader we may be at war with the Transvaal.

#### A SOUTH AFRICAN CATECHISM.

The numerous telegrams and despatches, reports of conferences and negotiations with their confusing demands and explanations have confused the public mind to such an extent that I probably cannot do better service than to make the story of the Transvaal Trouble as plain and simple as possible. Instead of adopting the same Biblical form of a narrative which I used to tell the story of Dreyfus last number, I throw the whole matter into the form of a catechism, and embody the facts in the shape of question and answer, with the special object of bringing into clear relief the reasons why the Boers are distrustful of our good faith in this matter.

Preamble.

Q. What is the characteristic of our dealings with the

A. Blundering stupidity, slovenly mismanagement,

imbecile inconsistency, and continuous bad faith. Q. How can you explain such persistent perversity?
A. Chiefly by fitfulness and preoccupation in our own affairs, which rendered it impossible intelligently to manage

other people's business at a distance of six thousand miles. Q. Have we ever done the Boers one good turn in our

lives ?

A. Perhaps once, when we annexed their country to save them from Cetewayo, rescuing them from a danger they did not appreciate at a cost which they bitterly resented.

What ill-turns have we done them?

A. We drove them into the wilderness by confiscating their slaves and suppressing their liberties; we made war upon them in Natal in 1840, in the Orange Free State in 1848. We put a price upon the head of their President in 1850, we annexed their country in 1877; made war upon them in 1881, raided them in 1896, and are now threatening them with war in 1899.

Q. Why do the Boers not trust our pledged word?

A. Because their invariable experience is that we always find good excuses for breaking our word when it suits our convenience.

Q. Are there any instances of this? Take only three. By the Sand River Convention of 1852 we bound ourselves not to interfere with their liberties and independence. In 1877 we annexed the country. In 1877, and again in 1878 and in 1879, we promised to give them representative institutions, and kept our word by placing them under military government. In 1884 we annulled the Convention of 1881, and in 1897 revived it in order to claim the suzerainty which we had agreed to abandon.

Q. Why are we now in danger of war? A. Because Mr. Chamberlain and his colleagues have gone back on their own proposals, and no sooner obtained the concessions which they asked for than they changed their ground, sprang new demands upon the Boers, and

destroyed all confidence in their good faith.

#### I.—THE DUTCH OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Q. Who are the Boers?

A. The Boers are the descendants of the first Dutch settlers who colonised South Africa, for at the Cape as elsewhere England was not the first in the field. The Portuguese discovered it. The Dutch colonised it.

Q. How did we come to have anything to do with

A. We took the Cape from the Dutch when Holland became a dependency of France in the great war with Napoleon.

Q. How many of them are there?

A. In South Africa there are at present about 400,000 men, women and children, who speak what is called Cape Dutch or the taal, who are living side by side with about 300,000 white men who speak English.

Q. How are they divided?

A. The majority of the Boers live in the Cape Colony, where there are about a quarter of a million who are known as Cape Dutch; less than 100,000 are in the South African Republic, otherwise known as the Transvaal; 50,000 are in the Orange Free State, which is an entirely independent Republic, while the others are scattered in Natal and Rhodesia.

What kind of people are they?

A. They are the farmers of South Africa, Conservative, prejudiced, religious folk, who have all the toughness of the Dutchmen who three hundred years ago made such a heroic fight against the whole might of the Spaniards.

O. How are they governed? A. In the Cape Colony they are in a majority of the Legislative Assembly, having fifty-three members out of ninety. This majority supports the Schreiner Ministry, in whose hands the government of Cape Colony is constitutionally vested. The Orange Free State is a Republic, and the Boers elect a President and a Parliament which they call the Volksraad. In the Transvaal they also elect a President and a Volksraad. Natal and Rhodesia are the only South African Colonies in which the Dutch are not in possession of the government.

Q. Then what is the British Empire in South Africa? A. The British Empire in South Africa consists of the Cape Colony, Rhodesia, and Natal, an immense tract of country larger than France, Germany, and Italy put together, with a population of nearly four millions of coloured people. The British Government appoints governors of Cape Colony and Natal and the administrator of Rhodesia. The Governor of Cape Colony is also Imperial High Commissioner, who is charged

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Q. What is the chief importance of South Africa to the

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A. South Africa is the keystone of the Imperial arch. If Cape Town and Simon's Bay were in the hands of a hostile power, communication would be cut between this country and India and Australia, excepting through the Suez Canal. Simon's Bay is indispensable as a coaling station and a place of call on the ocean highway between Great Britain and the Antipodes.

Q. What is the importance of South Africa from a

business point of view

A. Apart from its agricultural resources, South Africa is chiefly famous for the diamond mines of Kimberley, which produce an annual yield valued at five millions sterling, and the gold mines of the Transvaal, from which

emancipation of their slaves, as no full compensation was paid, and that which was voted was not fairly distributed. They also complained that the British Government, although refusing them the right of self-government, did not defend them against the warlike natives on the frontier.

O. When did this exodus take place. A. In the year 1835. The Boers, travelling northward, settled in the territory which is now the Orange Free State. Others went into Natal, and founded the Government of Natalia. A third section crossed the Vaal River and settled in the territory which is now known as the South African Republic.

Q. How did the pioneers fare:

A. They suffered terrible hardships. One party perished almost to the last man of fever, and under the assegais of the natives. After a long struggle, in which



RAADZAAL

SCENE IN CHURCH SQUARE, PRETORIA.

DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH.

ten millions' sterling worth of gold is extracted every

Q. What part have the Boers played in the settlement of South Africa?

A. They are the pioneer people who spread inland from Cape Colony, settling as farmers and herdsmen in the interior.

II .- THE TREK TO THE TRANSVAAL.

Q. How did the Boers come into the Transvaal?

A. They trekked northward in order to escape from British rule, and in order that they might be able to live their own lives in their own way.

Q. Was British rule in the Cape unjust?

A. The Boers complained that the British refused to allow them a representative government, suppressed the High Court of Justice, abolished their Senate and Landrost, and did away with the official use of the Dutch language in the Cape Colony.

Q. Was that the only ground of complaint?

A. No. They objected strongly to the compulsory

very severe fighting took place, Moselekatse, chief of the Matabele, was driven northward into Matabeleland, where he founded a kingdom over which Lobengula, his son, reigned down to our time.

Q. Did the British agree to the founding of the Dutch

Republics?

A. No. Although their departure was not opposed, they were still held to be British subjects, and their right to found independent republics was repeatedly denied by the British authorities at the Cape.

Q. When did the first collision take place between the

Boers and the British?

A. About 1840. The Boers, having established the Republic of Natalia, in what is now the Colony of Natal, were cut off from the sea by the occupation of Durban. When they refused to abandon their republic they were attacked by a British force, and in 1844 Natal was annexed to the Cape Colony. The Boers then trekked out of the Colony into the Transvaal.

Q. Were they allowed to remain in peace?



Photograph by]

VIEW OF JOHANNESBURG FROM HOSPITAL HILL.

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A. No; the British claimed the whole of their territory, and made treaties with the natives which the Boers resented, so that the emigrants into the Transvaal and the Cape Government continued for some years in more or less hostile relations.

Q. How was the Orange Free State tounded? A. In 1848, what is now the Orange Free State was annexed by Sir Harry Smith to the Cape Colony. Boers in the Transvaal under Pretorius invaded the territory, captured Bloemfontein, and after a severe fight were beaten and driven back across the Vaal. The price of £2,000 was placed on the head of Pretorius. But six years later the land was given back to the Boers, who founded the Orange Free State. It has remained ever since an independent republic.

When was the Transvaal Republic founded?

Q. When was the Transvaal Republic founded: A. In the year 1852, when the Sand River Convention was signed, which guaranteed to the Boers the right to manage their own affairs, and to govern themselves according to their own laws without any interference on the part of the British Government, and "that no encroachment shall be made by the said Government to the north of the Vaal River."

#### III.-HOW THE TRANSVAAL WAS ANNEXED.

How long did this last?

A. Till the year 1877. For twenty-five years the Boers governed themselves according to their own liking, each farmer being more or less an independent sovereign on his own farm, surrounded by, and wielding absolute power over, the natives whose labour he employed, and whose rights as human beings he denied.

Q. Were they interfered with in this time? A. Not much, although Livingstone and other missionaries frequently complained of their treatment of the natives, upon whom the Boers made raids from time to time with the object of securing apprentices. But nothing was done on the part of the British Government to interfere with their rude independence.

Q. Was the State prosperous?

A. The Boers, who hated taxation and the restraint of a central government, were frequently at war among themselves. Their revenue was small and the authority of the State was often non-existent excepting when a commando was needed to protect the farmers against the attacks of the warlike natives on the frontiers.

). When was the Transvaal annexed?

A. In 1877, when there was only 12s. 6d. in the Treasury. The Boers were thought to be in imminent danger of being wiped off the face of the earth by Cete-Treasury. wayo, who desisted from his attack upon the Transvaal when the Union Jack was hoisted by Sir Theophilus Shepstone. It is maintained that the annexation was necessary in order to prevent the massacre of the Boers by the Zulus.

Q. Who was in power at that time?

A. Lord Carnarvon was Colonial Secretary in the Ministry of Mr. Disraeli, whose assent to the annexation was obtained the more readily because it seemed to promise the realisation of his ideal of the Federation of South Africa.

Q. Did the Boers acquiesce in the annexation of their

republic i

A. At first there was no active resistance, although the chiefs of both parties of Boers protested against the loss of their independence, and Kruger took the lead in getting up a petition against the annexation.

Q. What promises were made by England on the

annexation of the Transvaal?

A. Shepstone promised that they would be allowed complete self-government in their own affairs, and that their own laws would remain unaltered.

Q. How was this promise kept?
A. It was not kept at all. No steps whatever were

taken to establish self-government in the Transvaal, for the good and sufficient reason that the first act of a freely-elected Volksraad would have been to annul the annexation and to re-assert their independence.

Q. Was that the only cause of discontent?

A. No. The British Government insisted upon the payment of taxes, which had always been irregularly collected in the Transvaal, and the government of the country was carried on by a man whose high-handed methods provoked bitter resentment amongst the Boers.

Q. Were any other promises made to the Boers?

A. Yes; Sir Michael Hicks-Beach in 1879 promised them a complete system of representative self-govern-

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Q. What was done to fulfil this promise?

A. Nothing. Sir Garnet Wolseley, now Lord Wolseley, was sent out as governor, who declared that the Transvaal would remain English "as long as the sun and moon endured," but he did not establish anything excepting an executive council and assembly, none of whose members were elected, and all of whom were nominees of the British Government.

#### IV .- WHY IT WAS GIVEN BACK.

O. How long did this last?

A. Until. 1880, when Sir Owen Lanyon, a military martinet, was governor. His method of rule irritated the Boers, and it is alleged that the license of his soldiers gave rise to the bitterest resentment on the part of the people whose women were interfered with.

Q. Were any steps taken to inform the British Govern-

ment of this discontent?

A. Yes. Kruger, Joubert, and Pretorius carried to

England an immense petition protesting against the annexation, and they assured Sir Michael Hicks-Beach that the annexation had been made under the mistake that the majority of the people desired it. Things did not improve under the annexation, and they threatened that if their country was not given back to them they would again trek still further north to a country where they would be allowed to govern themselves in their own way.

Q. What was the reply to this?

A. The Colonial Secretary told them that if they would only return home and wait patiently all their grievances would be redressed. They replied that nothing but independence would satisfy the Boers. They returned home, but their grievances were not redressed, their liberties were not restored, and the country was placed under martial law.

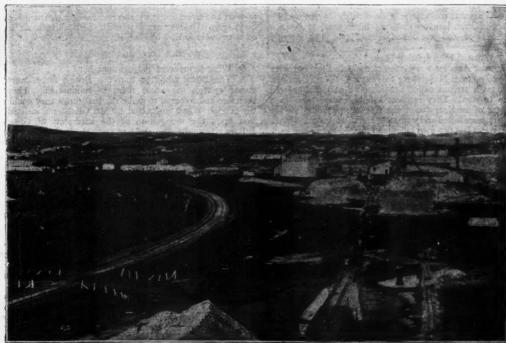
Q. When did this come to a head?

A. In December, 1879, when the Boers, weary of waiting for the fulfilment of the promises made to them by the British Government, but never kept, and irritated by the overbearing manner of the English who had settled in their towns, held a mass meeting, and proclaimed that they had never been the subjects of the Queen, and never intended to be, that the time for memorials had passed, and that they would henceforth govern themselves.

Q. Was this a revolt against the Empire?

A. No; for in their declaration they declared their readiness to enter into a confederation with the other Colonies and States in South Africa, and to adopt a native policy in accordance with that of the other Colonies

Q. How did we respond to that declaration?



Photograph by]

" NABOTH'S VINEYARD ": VIEW OF THE WITWATERSRAND MINES,

[N. Edwards.

A. By arresting Mr. Pretorius, the leader of the Boers, on a charge of high treason, and clapping him

Q. Was Mr. Gladstone not then in power?

A. No; the revolt of the Boers under Pretorius took place in the last days of the Ministry of Lord Beaconsfield.

Q. What effect did Mr. Gladstone's return to power

have upon the question?

A. Only this, that believing the Liberals were sincere in their denunciation of the annexation, the Boers decided to suspend hostilities, and to make an appeal once more to England in the person of its new Prime Minister.
Q. What di l Mr. Gladstone reply?
A. He answered that it was impossible now to consider

the matter as if it were presented for the first time, and that the Queen could not be advised to relinquish her

sovereignty over the Transvaal.

Q. What followed?

A. For some months the Boers made no sign, and remained in sullen disaffection, which might have lasted for some time had not the Government decided rigorously to collect the taxes. The attempt led to armed resistance, and on December 16th, 1880, the Boers proclaimed the South African Republic, and appointed a triumvirate consisting of Kruger, Joubert and Pretorius.

Q. What did the Boers say in defence of their action?

A. They said they did not wish for war, and would only fight in self-defence. They had never been subjects of the Queen, and never would be. They had no desire to shed blood, but should it come so far they would defend themselves with the knowledge that they were fighting for the honour of Her Majesty, for they fought for the sanctity of treaties sworn by her, but broken by

Q. What was the answer of the British Government? A. Sir Owen Lanyon declared the country to be in a state of siege, and proclaimed martial law. The struggle

had begun.

When did the fighting begin?

Q. When did the fighting begin:
A. Four days later 250 men of the 94th regiment were ordered up from Middleburg to Pretoria. The Boers met them at a stream called Bronkhorst Spruit, and ordered them to stop. They refused, a fight ensued, and in a quarter of an hour 2:0 of the English, including all the officers, were killed and wounded, and the rest surrendered. The Boers lost two men killed and five wounded, and each of our soldiers received on an average five wounds.

Q. What was the Boer plan of campaign?

The whole country rose and blockaded the English garrisons in all the towns, while Sir Owen Lanyon, shut up in Pretoria, awaited the arrival of Sir George Colley, who with 1,400 men advanced from Natal to the relief of the English garrisons. Joubert, with a much larger force, occupied Laing's Nek—a pass through which Colley had to pass in advancing from Natal into the Transvaal.

Q. What battles were fought?

A. On the 28th January Sir George Colley attacked the Boers at Laing's Nek, and was beaten back with a loss of 200 killed and wounded. The Boers, fighting behind shelter, lost only 24 men. On the 8th February. Sir George Colley attacked again on the Ingogo Heights. He was again beaten back with a loss of 150 men, and left his wounded in the hands of the Boers.

Q. Was no attempt made to stop fighting?

A. Yes. President Brand of the Orange Free State offered his services as mediator before the first fight at Laing's Nek, and four days after the reverse at Ingogo

Kruger wrote to General Colley saying he had no wish to quarrel with the Imperial Government, and offered to submit the claims of the Boers to a Royal Commission of Inquiry, and to allow all the besieged garrisons to withdraw with the honours of war. General Colley insisted in reply that all armed opposition should ceasebefore the Commission of Inquiry was appointed. He gave them forty-eight hours in which to lay down their arms, but the letter did not reach them until after the time of grace had expired.

O. Then was the fighting resumed? A. Yes; the Orange Free State showed signs of joining the Transvaal, and Sir George Colley determined to strike a decisive blow without more delay. On the 26th February he led a force of 500 men up the back of Majuba Hill, which commanded the Boer position. The ascent was made at night, and only at sunrise did the Boers discover that the British were in their rear. Instead of evacuating their position, the Boers climbed up the face of the hill under cover of a continuous fire. They gained the crest of the hill, and drove the British in headlong flight from the position. General Colley was shot dead; and, when the battle was over, 280 out of 500 men engaged were killed and wounded. Such was the battle of Majuba Hill.

O. What followed?
A. Sir Evelyn Wood, with an army of 5,000 men, prepared to advance into the Transvaal, and General Roberts, with a large force, was sent out from England to crush the resistance of the men who had beaten Colley, but before he arrived peace had been made.

Q. How was the peace arranged?

A. Mr. Gladstone, finding that the Boers were sufficiently in earnest about their independence to kill and bekilled in defence of their country, and having no desire to exert any direct authority over the Transvaal, instructed. Sir Evelyn Wood to negotiate with the Boer triumvirate so as to avoid further bloodshed.

#### V.—THE CONVENTION OF 1881.

Q. What terms were insisted upon?

A. The Boers admitted that the British forces were strong enough to reduce them to submission. therefore endeavoured to make the best terms they could. Sir Evelyn Wood, instructed by Mr. Gladstone, insisted first upon the recognition of the suzerainty of Great Britain; secondly, the right to control all their foreign relations; thirdly, the right to keep a British Resident at the capital, with authority to call in troops if need should arise to enforce the provisions of the Convention; fourthly, that due provision should be made for the protection of the natives; fifthly, that the Boers should not exclude any British subjects from entering their territory. On these terms peace was made, and subject to these conditions the Boers were allowed to have their country back again.
Q. Was this a surrender after defeat?

A. It was so represented by the opponents of the Government; but Mr. Chamberlain, who was at that time a member of the Government, maintains to this day that it was a magnanimous act, justified by the fact that the Transvaal had been annexed under a misapprehension, and that at the time when the settlement was arrived at, the Boer army was at the mercy of the British troops, and Sir Evelyn Wood only waited orders to go in and destroy it. Lord Randolph Churchill also, after his visit to South Africa, entirely agreed in the wisdom of the policy which led to the conclusion of the Convention of 1881.

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WANTED—RESERVES.

JOHN BULL: "Help! Help! or I'm undone."



THE BULLY.

CHAMBERLAIN: "If you don't give me half of your hamper you must fight." KRUGER: "Well, I'll give you half if I must."
CHAMBERLAIN: "Give me the whole hamper now, or you must fight,"

#### AN IRISH VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

(From the " Weekly Freeman.")

Q. Did the Boers not misunderstand our action in this matter?

A. Some of them did, no doub; but Kruger and the chief men, not only in the Transvaal but also in the Free State and Cape Colony, regarded it in its true light as an act of magnanimity which reflected glory upon the British name? But the more ignorant Boers, who imagined that they had defeated the whole of the British army at Majuba Hill, misunderstood, no doubt.

Q. Could this have been prevented?

A. Only if we had insisted upon attacking the Boers, and killing a sufficient number of them to emphasise by bloodshed an admission of our superiority in strength which their leaders made frankly enough to Sir Evelyn Wood. Battles are fought to compel admissions of superiority; and, as the Boers admitted that from a military point of view they had no chance against the overwhelming numbers of England, bloodshed would have been wanton massacre.

Q. What was the attitude of the English public?

A. Lord Salisbury and the Opposition attacked the Convention, and declared that it was certain to be misunderstood. Lord Salisbury contended that without some signal demonstration of British strength, the nature of which he did not explain, a false impression would gain ground in Africa from which much trouble would come hereafter.

Q. How was he answered?

A. The answer made by Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Chamberlain, Lord Selborne, and others, was that it would have been criminal to have gone on fighting merely to give the Boers an object lesson in what was sufficiently obvious already—namely, the fact that a small republic could not hold its own in arms against the British Empire. They also laid stress on the fact that the Boers had materially modified their demands, and had consented to recognise the suzerainty of Her Majesty.

Q. What is suzerainty?

A. Suzerainty is sovereignty limited to certain specified cases in which the superior Power reserves its sovereign

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k n. d. r. rights. In all matters not reserved the dependent State is free to act as it likes.

Q. What subjects are reserved in the Convention of

1881 ?

A. First, a British representative was to be appointed, with power to protect the persons and property of the natives, to act as the representative of the Transvaal between the Boers and the native tribes outside their frontiers, and generally to enforce the provisions of the Convention. Secondly, we had a right to move troops through the Transvaal in time of war. Thirdly, we reserved the entire control of the foreign relations of the Transvaal, which was to carry on all its diplomatic inter-course through Her Majesty's diplomatic and consular offices abroad. Fourthly, no law concerning the interests of the natives could be passed without the consent of the

Q. Were any other conditions imposed upon the Boers? A. They were required to undertake that anybody might enter into the Transvaal State, travel, settle, own property, and carry on business in the State without being subject to any taxes, whether general or local, other than those imposed upon Transvaal citizens; no differential or prohibitive duties were to be imposed upon British goods; all white persons domiciled in the Transvaal, who were registered within twelve months of the conclusion of the Convention, were to be exempt from compulsory military service; no slavery or apprenticeship partaking of slavery was to be tolerated. Lastly, there was to be complete freedom of religion, and protection for all denominations.

Q. How was the suzerainty regarded in England?
A. The Liberals exaggerated its importance. Lord Northbrook said that it made the Queen the suzerain or paramount power over the Transvaal in the same way in which she was paramount over the native Indian states. Lord Salisbury, on the other hand, roundly denied that there was an atom of suzerainty established by the Convention, and he justified this assertion by declaring that by the Convention all interference in the internal affairs of the Transvaal was absolutely forbidden.

Q. How was it accepted by the Boers? A. On August 3rd, 1881, the Convention was signed by Kruger, Joubert and Pretorius, who agreed to all the conditions, reservations and limitations under which selfgovernment was restored to the inhabitants of the Transvaal territory subject to the suzerainty of Her Majesty.

### VI.-THE CONVENTION OF LONDON, 1884.

Q. How did the Convention work?

A. Not well. It was ratified, and an attempt was made to carry it out in the years 1882 and 1883, but at the end of 1883 Paul Kruger, Du Toit and Smit came to London to plead that the Convention was not working well, and to ask that it should be modified.

What did they allege against it?

A. They stated that the Convention of 1881 contained various inconvenient provisions, and imposed burdens and obligations from which they wished to be relieved, and further that they desired to have a modification of the South-Western Boundaries, in order to promote the peace and good order of the Transvaal.

Q. Who was Colonial Minister at that time?

A. Lord Derby, and as England was just then at the beginning of the Soudan War little interest was taken in the Transvaal question. Lord Derby admitted the justice of the delegates' complaint, and consented to modify the Convention to meet their wishes.

Q. How was it modified?

A. It was modified by the substitution of an entirely new Convention, known as the London Convention of 1884 for the Convention of 1881, and this new Convention continues to govern our relations with the Transvaal to

Q. What were the chief changes made by the Conven-

tion of 1884?

A. First and foremost, all reference to the suzerainty of the Queen was dropped. This was done after due deliberation by Lord Derby, who stated in the House of Lords: "We have abstained from using the word suzerainty because it is not capable of legal definition, and because it seemed a word which was likely to lead to misconception and misunderstanding."

Q. In what position did the Convention place the

Transvaal State

A. It converted it from the Transvaal State, subject to the suzerainty and control of the British Government, into the South African Republic, with all the rights and privileges of an independent state, such as the Orange Free State, with one exception.

Q. What was that exception?

A. The South African Republic, although allowed to be a sovereign independent state in all matters that con-cerned the management of its own affairs, was not permitted to be an international sovereign state by Article 4, which reserved to the British Government the right to veto all treaties made by the Republic with foreign states or tribes.

Q. What is the text of Article 4? A. Article 4 runs as follows:—"The South African Republic will conclude no treaty or engagement with any State or nation other than the Orange Free State, nor with any native tribe to the eastward or westward of the Republic, until the same has been approved by Her Majesty the Queen. Such approval shall be held to have been granted if Her Majesty's Government shall not within six months after receiving a copy of such treaty (which shall be delivered to them immediately upon its completion) have notified that the conclusion of such treaty is in conflict with the interests of Great Britain or any of Her Majesty's possessions in South Africa.

Q. Wherein did this differ from the old stipulation in

the Convention of 1881?

A. In the Convention of 1881 the Transvaal State had to conduct all its foreign affairs through British ambassadors and consuls. After the Convention of 1884 the South African Republic was free to appoint its ambassadors and consuls, and conduct all its foreign affairs directly through them without any reference to Great Britain. In its foreign affairs, as in its domestic government, the South African Republic became as free as the Orange Free State, subject only to the right of veto upon such treaties as we considered were in conflict with the interests of Great Britain or any of Her Majesty's possessions in South Africa.

Q. Is there any contemporary testimony as to the

significance of this change?

A. Yes. Lord Derby, who was Secretary of State for the Colonies, notified to the Cape Government on February 17th that the Convention had been signed, and furnished them with the following explanation of the alteration that was made in the statutes of the republic :-

There will be the same complete internal independence in the Transvaal as in the Orange Free State. The conduct and control of diplomatic intercourse with foreign governments is conceded. The Queen's final approval of treaties is reserved. The delegates

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Q. After the signature of the Convention what was the diplomatic status of the South African Republic

A. Mr. Chamberlain supplies the answer in his despatch to Sir Hercules Robinson on December 31st, 1895, in which he describes the Transvaal as "a foreign State which is in friendly treaty relations with Great Britain."

Q. How did the British public receive the change in

the Convention?

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A. With indifference. In the whole Session of 1884 the question was never discussed in Parliament. general feeling was that we had gained by strictly defining the limits of the Transvaal territory so as to secure a trade route through Bechuanaland, which had been endangered by Boer filibusters, who had founded Republics which threatened to exclude Great Britain from the Northern territories now known as Rhodesia.

#### VII .-- NABOTH'S VINEYARD

Q. What new fact changed the whole situation?

A. The discovery of the goldfield of the Rand, from which gold of the value of ten millions sterling per annum is now being extracted.

. How did this affect the situation?

A. The goldfield, like a magnet, attracted adventurous miners from all parts of the world, with the result that a great industrial city, Johannesburg, sprang up like a mushroom in the midst of the pastoral Republic.

O. How was this regarded by the Boers? A. With unconcealed alarm. In December, 1883, I, in the Pall Mall Gazette, warned the Transvaal delegates that, whatever stipulations they might make, or whatever Convention they might conclude, if a great goldneld were discovered in their Republic it would inevitably be seized by the English. This warning was emphasised by the recollection of what had happened in relation to the diamond fields.

Q. What did happen there? A. Before the diamonds were discovered at Kimberley we recognised the territory in which they were afterwards found as part and parcel of the Orange Free State. As soon as the diamonds were discovered we took it from them. Such a treasure was too valuable to be left in the hands of the Boers. We afterwards paid them £100,000 as compensation for territory producing £5,000,000 worth

of diamonds every year. Q. What was the pretext for this seizure?

A. It was discovered that a native chief had claims to the land, and so we took up his cause, and at the end of the dispute found ourselves in possession of the diamond mines. Mr. Froude says :-

We had gone in as the champions of the oppressed Waterboer. We gave Waterboer and his Griquas a tenth of the territory. We kept the rest, and all that was valuable, for ourselves. What could the Dutch have done worse? We have accused them of breaking their engagements with us, and it was we who taught them the lesson. A treaty but a few months old was staring us in the face. Even if Waterboer's title had been as good as his friends pretended, we had pledged ourselves to meddle no more in such matters, in language as plain as words could make it. Our conduct would have been less entirely intolerable if we had rested simply on superior strength—if we ad told the Boers simply that we must have the Diamond Fields, and intended to take them. But we poisoned the wound, and we justified our action by posing before the world as the protectors of the rights of native tribes, whom we accuse them of having wronged.

Q. How did this affect the conduct of the Boers?

The moment gold was discovered, and the miners began to pour into the Transvaal, Kruger and the older

Boers were very much alarmed, and began to think of safeguards to defend their Republic against the incursion of the foreigners. They raised successively the period necessary to qualify for the franchise until it stood at fourteen years, and justified themselves in so doing on the ground that it was necessary to give the mixed multi-tude at Johannesburg time to settle, and to prevent the original citizens from being swamped.

#### VIII.-THE OUTLANDERS.

O. Who are the Outlanders?

A. The Outlanders are simply people from outside the Transvaal who have been attracted to the country in the hope of making fortunes by the discovery of the gold Uitlander simply means foreigner, and the term is applied to all persons who are not born Boers of the Transvaal. It covers Cape Colonists as well as Englishmen, Germans, Poles and Americans.

Q. What is the character of the Outlanders?
A. At first Johannesburg was like every other mining camp, but despite the somewhat archaic government of the Boers, and the absence of any good municipal system, it developed into an orderly industrial community with much greater rapidity than other mining camps in the Western states of America. Publicans and harlots were not wanting, and gambling saloons abounded, but that the Outlanders are on the whole fairly well behaved is proved by the fact that there have been fewer homicides in Johannesburg in the last ten years than used to take place in Cripple Creek in a single winter.

Q. To what may this be attributed?

A. To various causes, one of which is the great preponderance of Jews. Johannesburg is a new Jerusalem, which is not paved but reefed with gold, and the Jews are by no means so given to the use of the revolver and bowie knife as were the argonauts of 1849 in California.

Q. What was the effect upon the Boers?

A. The sudden influx of wealth demoralised some of them, and led to a good deal of corruption among the governing men. The pastoral Boer in the distant uplands was very little affected by the influx of wealth excepting when it provided a good market for his produce. The simple and primitive Boer, who suddenly found himself in the control of the richest State in South Africa, became the prey of a flock of harpies who flocked from Holland, Germany, and this country. Inexperienced, suspicious, and obstinate, he had unscrupulous self-interested speculators at his elbow, and the two had absolute control over the heterogeneous community whose industry made Johannesburg the El Dorado of the world.

Q. Did not the Boers promise to give the new-comers equal civil rights to those enjoyed by the old Boers?

A. Before the conclusion of the Convention of 1881, in answer to a question from Sir Evelyn Wood the Boers stated that they intended to treat the new-comers like their own people, and to give them equal rights. This was the expression of an intention honestly entertained at that time; but it was not incorporated in the Convention, and legally it cannot be said to be binding upon the Boers.

O. But is it not morally binding upon them?

A. Certainly; and President Kruger, in replying to the accusation brought against him of breaking his word, replied by stating that he was perfectly willing to give the new-comers equal rights if they would undertake their fair share of the burdens of state. Every Boer who has the franchise is liable to be impressed for compulsory military service whenever a native war takes

place. The new-comers objected to serve in war; and if they would not fight, said President Kruger, neither should they vote.

Q. Is that the only answer?

A. No; there are two other replies-first, that no one could have foreseen in 1881 the fact that a horde of foreigners would swoop down into the veldt in number exceeding the original inhabitants. A man may be willing to allow his neighbours to walk through his park, but if a whole trainful of hop-pickers were to establish themselves in permanence under his drawing-room windows, it would be hard lines if he were compelled to let them stop there merely because he had said years before he would not object to any one passing through his grounds. Secondly, President Kruger would deny that to insist upon fourteen years' residence before giving the newcomers the franchise was incompatible with the principle of equal rights, for no Boer was allowed to have the franchise until he had lived fifteen years in the Republic. Every state has a right to fix the period of residence necessary to naturalise foreigners as citizens.

Q. Did the British Government object to the increased

restrictions upon granting the franchise?

A. Never once was any protest made, nor did any one ever pretend that the British Government had any right to be consulted in the matter.

Q. What were the grievances of the Outlanders?

A. The grievances of the Outlanders were in chief that they were taxed without having any representation in the Volksraad, that they were governed by men who had no practical acquaintance with the needs of a modern industrial community, and whose one ideal was to govern Johannesburg on principles deduced from the Book of Leviticus. Trade was hampered; they alleged that the police was inefficient and corrupt, justice was only administered in the Dutch language, and generally there were the inevitable incidents of friction which must arise when a modern community of financiers is placed under the control of representatives of herdsmen and shepherds.

Q. In what proportion do the Outlanders stand to

the Boers?

A. The exact figures are not known, but it was stated by President Kruger at the Bloemfontein Conference that he had only 30,000 burghers in the Transvaal, and that if the Outlanders were enfranchised they would add some 60,000 to 70,000 voters to the electoral roll. We may say that there were at least two Outlanders to one Boer, and it was from the unenfranchised Outlanders that the Transvaal Treasury drew three-quarters of its revenue.

### IX.—THE ACTION OF MR. RHODES.

O. Was anything done to redress the grievances of the

A. In 1894 Lord Loch, then High Commissioner, went down to Johannesburg. He made sympathetic speeches to the Outlanders, and asked them with a significance which he declares was entirely misunderstood whether they had any arms. This was taken by the Outlander community as a hint that while they trusted in the British Government they would do well to keep their powder dry and have plenty of it.

Q. What followed Lord Loch's visit?

A. A continually increasing agitation on the part of the Outlanders, which came at last to be directed against the existence of the Transvaal Government. Arms were procured in small quantities, and when a period of depression arrived discontent seemed likely to ripen into armed insurrection.

Q. Was this not got up by Mr. Rhodes in his own interests i

A. Not at all—quite the contrary. Mr. Rhodes was then working hand in glove with Mr. Hofmeyr and the Dutch majority in Case Colony. He deprecated forcing the Outlanders' grievances to the front, lest in should lead to an agitation that would force the Dutch party, upon which he chiefly relied, into hostility to the Imperial policy which he was pursuing. His efforts were directed to allaying, rather than exciting, the discontent in Johannesburg.

O. Did he persist in this policy to the end? A. No. After the successful occupation of Matabele land the agitation of the Outlanders became more acute, and Mr. Rhodes was frankly warned that if he did not effectively support their demands for reform they would make a revolution in Johannesburg without his aid, and establish an anti-British and anti-Boer republic-anti-British because they had been left in the lurch by the Imperial authorities; and the movement would fall into the hands of Americans, "Sydney Bulletin Australians," Germans, and anti-Imperialists.

Q. What did Rhodes do?

A. Mr. Rhodes decided to finance the projected insurrection in Johannesburg. He contributed liberally to the campaign funds, assisted the conspirators in buying guns, and acted as their intermediary with Mr. Chamberlain and the Colonial Office.

#### X .- THE COMPLICITY OF MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Q. What was done in that direction?

A. As soon as Mr. Rhodes decided upon action, he sent a trusted agent to England with instructions to inform Mr. Chamberlain and the Colonial Office that the situation had become acute, and to ask permission to take over and control Bechuanaland in order that he might be able to have a jumping-off place from which to support the anticipated insurrection in the Transvaul with the armed force with which ultimately the Raid was made.

Q. Was this communication made to Mr. Chamb r-

lain?

A. Yes; Mr. Rhodes's instructions were duly carried out. His emissary visited the Colonial Office and discharged his mission, and, after leaving the Colonial Office, telegraphed to Mr. Rhodes the substance of his

Q. Was this request granted?

A. Not immediately; but after renewed and more urgent representations the "jumping-off place" was made over on some pretext of railway construction, and the control of the police made over to Mr. Rhodes, who wanted them to support the insurrection from the out

Q. Was this the only communication which took place

between Mr. Rhodes and the Colonial Office?

A. Quite the contrary. From that time down to the eve of the Raid constant communication was kept up between the agents of Mr. Rhodes in London and Mr. Chamberlain and his officials at the Colonial Office. Everything that was done in South Africa, except the financing of the insurrection, was cabled to London and communicated to the Colonial Office. The fact that this was done was then cabled back to Cape Colony with information as to the wishes of the Colonial authorities.

Q. Has this been denied?

A. Yes, by Mr. Chamberlain, of course. But so far as the cables between London and the Cape have been published they confirm the accuracy of this statement, and es was er and ecated lest it Dutch to the s were

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the persistent, deliberate suppression of the rest of the cables tells its own tale.

O. Did the Colonial Office dissuade Mr. Rhodes from

his conspiracy?

A. On the contrary. After advising him at first "not to let his fireworks off too soon," the advices which Mr. Rhodes received from London by cable from his friends, who were in confidential communication with the Colonial Office, were of an encouraging but somewhat embarrassing nature.

What do you mean by embarrassing?

A. I refer to the cablegram which Mr. Rhodes received from a trusted friend in London who, after an interview at the Colonial Office, telegraphed to Mr. Rhodes that the expedition that went to Johannesburg in support of the insurrection must go in under the Union Jack, for at that time Mr. Chamberlain feared that the insurrection might be made to the profit of Mr. Rhodes rather than to the profit of the British Empire.

Q. Was this the only message they received from the confidential emissaries in communication with the

Colonial Office?

A. No. It was after a visit to the Colonial Office and long confidential conversations with the officials there that the famous telegrams were sent out urging the conspirators to "hurry up" owing to the threatening aspect of affairs about Venezuela.

Q. What was the effect upon Mr. Rhodes of these communications from his agents who were in communica-

tion with the Colonial Office?

A. He was convinced that Mr. Chamberlain knew and approved of the policy of supporting the insurrection in Johannesburg, nor could anyone who was in Mr. Rhodes's position, and who knew the cablegrams which he had sent and received, have come to any other conclusion.

Q. What was done in South Africa?
A. Firmly believing that Mr. Chamberlain and the Colonial Office knew and approved of the proposed overthrow of Paul Kruger's government, which was to take place under the Union Jack, and reduce the Transvaal to the status of a British Colony, Mr. Rhodes ordered Dr. Jameson to take up a position in Bechuanaland with the mounted troops and mounted police, from whence he would be in readiness to ride in on receiving instructions from the High Commissioner to restore order and maintain peace in the interests of the British Empire and of the Transvaal.

Q. How did Jameson execute his instructions?

A. Dr. Jameson had great difficulty in inducing the British officers to cross the frontier. He overcame their scruples by assuring them that Mr. Chamberlain was "in the know," and that their contemplated action was approved by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Under this assurance they consented to obey his orders in an enterprise which seemed to them of very doubtful legality.

XI.-THE JAMESON RAID.

Q. How fared the conspiracy in Johannesburg? A. The Outlanders, unused to arms, unfamiliar with the arts of the conspirator, were in no very warlike mood. They preferred to try what agitation would produce, backed by an attitude of menace pointing to an ultimate insurrection. The insurrection hung fire.

What set it off?

A. Mr. Rhodes was goaded by the "Hurry up" cablegrams from his agents who were in communication with the Colonial Office, and Dr. Jameson was chafing at the continual postponement of the insurrection. Instead of waiting, according to the plan arranged by Mr. Rhodes

and communicated by his agents to the Colonial Office, for the outbreak of the insurrection when the High Commissioner would order the troops to cross the frontier, Dr. Jameson put the cart before the horse, and fearing that the insurrection would not come off unless. he were there to give it a helping hand, he rode across the frontier in the famous raid.

Q. What was the result?

A. Dr. Jameson "upset the apple-cart," and the High Commissioner repudiated him and forbade any one to help him. The Outlanders, after a more or less convulsive flurry of armament, stood confused, while Dr. Jameson and his men were surrounded and captured by the Boers at Dornkoop.

Q. What followed

A. The leaders of the abortive movement were arrested, tried for treason, and sentenced to death, the sentence being subsequently commuted for a heavy money fine. Jameson and his men were sent home, and the officers were deprived of their commissions and sent to prison for breaking into a foreign State with which Her Majesty was in friendly treaty relations.

Q. What happened to Mr. Rhodes?

A. He resigned office as Prime Minister of the Cape and returned to England. A bogus inquiry was insti-tuted by a South African Committee of the House of Commons, which, after carefully suppressing all the evidence it could, and refusing to hear the most important witness, drew up a report whitewashing Mr. Chamberlain and censuring Mr. Rhodes, who, however, was not removed from the Privy Council, and whose character was immediately publicly vindicated by Mr. Chamberlain in Parliament as a man against whose honour nothing had been proved.

Q. What was the effect in South Africa?

A. The Boers redoubled their precautions against attacks by the Outlanders or their allies upon their independence. They passed fresh restrictive legislation and increased their armaments, and made up their minds never to trust Mr. Chamberlain.

#### XII.—SIR ALFRED MILNER AND THE OUTLANDERS.

Q. Who succeeded Lord Rosmead as High Commissioner?

A. Sir Alfred Milner, who arrived at Cape Town in 1897, and who remained in office for a couple of years without making any trouble, while continually remonstrating with the Boers, and endeavouring to induce them to remedy the grievances of the Outlanders.

Q. What stood in the way of reform? A. The deep rooted suspicion of Mr. Chamberlain felt by President Kruger and the Boers. His methods of negotiation were by no means calculated to win their

Q. How did the present trouble begin?

A. The discontent of the Outlanders led them to draw up petitions to the Queen. The first was not accepted, but the second was received by Sir Alfred Milner, and forwarded to the Colonial Office, with a strong despatch setting forth the hardships of the position of the Outlanders in the Transvaal. He declared that they were political helots, taxed without being represented, and denied the privileges of citizenship in the State, which derived three-fourths of its revenue from their industry.

Q. Were there any special causes which tended to

intensify the discontent of the Outlanders?

A. Yes. A man, Edgar, of somewhat doubtful character, was shot by the police, who broke into his house to arrest him for an alleged assault. The policeman pleaded that he Court leyan person murde Q. \\ \tilde{A}.

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Q. Ho A. Mr satisfacti that he fired in self-defence, and he was acquitted by the Court which tried the case. A Mrs. Applebee, a Wesleyan magistrate's wife, was killed by some unknown person, and no one was brought to justice for the murder.

Q. What did these cases prove?

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A. That the administration of justice in the Transvaal was not perfect, and that in Johannesburg, as in Rangoon -where recently, although the most horrible outrage was perpetrated by six British soldiers upon a native woman while about a dozen others looked on, not one of the criminals was brought to justice--criminals sometimes escape unhanged. The fact that there were only two cases of this nature, which constantly appear and reappear, like stage soldiers, in all the despatches, is the best disproof of the sweeping allegations usually brought against the government of the Transvaal.

Q. What course did Sir Alfred Milner propose to take

in answer to the petition?

A. After much consideration the High Commissioner announced that the best way to strike at the root of the evil and to remedy the grievances of the Outlanders was to give them an opportunity to remedy them themselves. He proposed therefore to demand from the Transvaal that they should pass a Reform Bill admitting the Outlanders in larger numbers to the electoral roll.

Q. What was the franchise in the Transvaal? A. When the Convention of 1881 was concluded the

franchise was given after one year's residence. In 1882 it was raised to five years, and after the discovery of the goldfields it was still further raised to fourteen years. There were many restrictions which rendered it practically impossible for the Outlanders to secure a vote.

#### XIII.-THE CONCESSIONS OF MR. KRUGER.

). What was Sir Alfred Milner's first move?

A. He met President Kruger in conference at Bloemfontein in May and proposed to him that the restrictions on the franchise should be removed, and that a vote should be given to every Outlander who had lived for five years in the Republic.

What was President Kruger's reply?

A. He said that as there were only 30,000 Boers and 60,000 or 70,000 Outlanders, he could not grant the five years' franchise without swamping his own people. He had also, he said, to consider the Volksraad, and also the burghers, and he could not give away everything for

O. Did President Kruger propose anything? A. Yes. After much discussion, he offered to give a franchise of nine years retrospective and seven years in the future, but he hampered it with so many conditions that it seemed as if he took away with one hand what he gave with the other. Sir Alfred Milner rejected his proposals, and the Conference broke up.

. What was the next step in the negotiations? A. After Mr. Kruger returned to the Transvaal, he introduced a Reform Bill into the Volksraad embodying the scheme which he had submitted to Sir Alfred Milner, but owing to the representations made by Mr. Schreiner and the Cape Dutch, strongly supported by the friends of the Transvaal in this country, the Volksraad transformed the Bill, knocked out all the limitations to which Mr. Chamberlain had objected, and instead of the nine years' retrospective franchise, granted seven years all round

without any hampering restrictions. . How was this received?

A. Mr. Chamberlain declared that it was a matter of satisfaction to the Government that the Volksraad had

granted a seven years' franchise, which was an advance upon previous concessions, and left only a difference of two years between Sir Alfred Milner's original proposal and what had been conceded. It was therefore a basis of settlement, and he proposed a joint inquiry to examine on the spot how the measure would be likely to work in order to ascertain whether it would give the Outlanders an immediate and reasonable share of representation.

Q. How was this proposal received by Mr. Kruger? A. Some conversation took place between Mr. Conyngham Greene, the British Agent, and Mr. Smuts, the State Attorney, who believed that the Government would be willing to give up their claim to interfere on the ground of the suzerainty asserted in the Preamble of the Convention of 1881 if the Transvaal would concede the five years' franchise. They therefore, instead of at once accepting a Commission of Inquiry into the seven years' proposal, made an alternative proposal to the effect that they would concede a five years' franchise which would permit the Outlanders to vote for the President, and would secure them eight additional seats in the Volksraad.

Q. Was this offer unconditional?

A. On the contrary, the Boers expressly put forward three conditions, which they carefully specified, without which they declared that they could not give the five years' franchise.

#### XIV .- THE CONDITIONS OF THE BOERS.

Q. What were these conditions?

A. Without asking the British Government to abandon any right which it might have either on the ground of the Convention of 1884 or under international law, to intervene for the protection of British subjects in the Transvaal, they asked that the Government should agree that the present intervention should not form a precedent for future action, and that no interference in the internal affairs of the Republic should take place.

Q. Was this condition unreasonable? A. Not in the least. It was indeed asking nothing more than that the British Government should renew the solemn pledges of Secretaries of State who, in Mr. Chamberlain's own words, had repudiated all right of intervention in the internal affairs of the Transvaal. Mr. W. H. Smith had declared it was a cardinal principle of the settlement of 1884 that the internal government and legislation of the South African Republic should not be interfered with. All that the Boers asked, therefore, was that our old pledge should be renewed and confirmed, and that their concession on the subject of the franchise should not be regarded as interfering with their right to absolute home rule.

Q. But can England refuse to interfere if British

subjects are ill-treated?

A. No. That form of interference which rests on international law or on the Convention of 1884 so far from being denied by the Boers was affirmed in the most explicit terms. (See Mr. Secretary Reitz's despatch of September 2nd.)

Q. What was the second condition?

A. The second condition was that Her Majesty's Government would not insist upon the assertion of the suzerainty, the controversy being tacitly allowed to drop. The suzerainty here referred to, to which the Transvaal had taken exception, was claimed under the Convention of 1881, the preamble of which asserts the suzerainty.

Q. How was this question first raised?

A. It came up in 1897 when the Transvaal, having asked that the differences between the Republic and Empire should be submitted to arbitration, was peremptorily told by Mr. Chamberlain that "Her Majesty towards the South African Republic holds the relation of suzerain who has accorded to the people of that country self-government on certain conditions, and it would be incompatible with that position to submit to arbitration the construction of the conditions on which they granted self-government to the Republic." This alarmed and excited the Boers, who stated at length their view that the suzerainty reserved in 1881 had disappeared in 1884 when the new Convention was signed. It was this assertion by Mr. Chamberlain which led to the remark by Secretary Reitz in the course of the controversy that the now existing right of absolute self-government belonging to the Republic was not derived either from the Convention of 1881 or that of 1884, but solely follows from the inherent right of this Republic as a sovereign international state.

O. Is the Transvaal a sovereign international state?

Ä. No. Its absolute sovereignty from an international point of view is limited by the right of veto possessed by Great Britain over treaties with foreign states concluded by the Transvaal. With that exception its sovereignty is absolute, even from an international point of view, inasmuch as it can conduct all diplomatic business in war or in peace without any reference to us so long as no treaty

is drawn up and signed.

Q. Has the matter any practical importance?

A. Not the least in the world. Mr. Reitz and Sir Alfred Milner were carrying on a correspondence in which it was not the Boers who showed themselves least urbane. The passage in which occurs the unlucky phrase which has served as a red rag to a bull, related not to any assertion of designs in the future, but was brought forward in a discussion of the abstract question of the original source of the right of self-government of the Transvaal. It is about as practical as the discussion of Jean Jacques Rousseau in the Contrat Social.

Q. What was the third condition?

A. The third condition was that outstanding disputes should be referred to arbitration from which, in deference to Mr. Chamberlain's objection, they were willing to exclude any foreign arbitrator. These were the three conditions in return for which they were willing to concede the five years' franchise.

Q. But if the five years' franchise was right and just,

why insist on these conditions?

A. There is no abstract right or wrong as to the number of years residence that must be insisted upon before you allow a foreigner to vote under the country in which he settles. In England and in Holland the period of residence is six years. It is not a question of abstract right, but a question of what is politically expedient and safe.

Q. But how would five years be less politically expedient

and safe if the conditions were not granted?

A. Mr. Chamberlain has recognised that it was the duty of the Boers to reject any proposal that would in their opinion lead to political suicide. They believed that if five years were conceded without a disclaimer of the suzerainty of 1881, and without an agreement to settle outstanding questions by arbitration, they would be practically signing their death warrant, for while the Outlanders would acquire a position of increased influence in the Republic, they would assert more loudly than ever their right to appeal to the support of England as the suzerain Power. If there were no agreement to settle disputes by arbitration fresh difficulties would be sprung upon them, so that after the five years' franchise was con-

ceded they would be no nearer the peaceful end of their troubles.

Q. Is there any ground for the belief that fresh questions would be sprung upon them?

A. There is every ground for knowing that such was the avowed intention of all those who were agitating for war in the present crisis. Nothing is more clearly set forth by the leading champions of the Outlanders than that if the franchise is conceded a whole series of other questions will have to be taken up. Sir Alfred Milner asserted this in uncompromising terms in his despatch of August 23rd where he protested against the idea that the concession of the five years' franchise would close the controversy between us and the Transvaal.

Q. How did we receive this proposal of President

Kruger?

A. By sending a reply which, in the opinion of the Transvaal Government, was a definite rejection of its proposals. The Government did not reject or accept them, they only higgled and carped and objected instead of frankly accepting the conditions asked by President Kruger. They made no renewal of any promise as to abstaining from future intervention; they referred once more to the despatch which affirmed our suzerainty, and with regard to arbitration they merely consented to discuss it. Hence the Transvaal regarded the despatch of August 28th as a definite rejection of their offer.

XV .- THE JOINT COMMISSION ACCEPTED.

Q. What did they do next?

A. They fell back upon the previous suggestion as to the appointment of a Joint Commission of Inquiry, and on September 2nd sent a despatch which, while expressing regret at the rejection of their alternative proposal, referred somewhat clumsily to a Commission of Inquiry into the seven years' franchise in terms which it subsequently appeared were meant to imply an acceptance of the Commission. This, however, was no sooner received than a Cabinet was summoned on September 8th, and a note was sent which announced that Ministers could not go back to the proposed Commission of Inquiry into the seven years' franchise law as they were satisfied that the law was insufficient to secure the immediate and substantial representation of the Outlanders. Therefore they demanded that the Transvaal should concede the five years' franchise without the conditions, and they assumed that the new members added to the Volksraad should be allowed to use English in debate. Q. What was the result of this demand?

A. It was immediately rejected on the ground that the Government was now demanding five years' franchise under the guise of accepting the Transvaal proposal while at the same time they refused the quid pro quo for for which the Boers had asked. The Boers, however, renewed their offer to go on with the Commission of Inquiry into the seven years' franchise, and offered to amend the law if the inquiry should prove that it was

necessary to secure a just representation.

Q. What step did our Government then take? A. The Cabinet met again, and reiterated its demands for a five years' franchise, but instead of giving up the suzerainty of 1881 they referred in their despatch to their rights under the "Conventions," although they have no right whatever under the Convention of 1881, which is dead and gone.

Q. Did they offer the Boers any security for non-inter-

ference?

A. Instead of giving the Boers what they asked for, namely, a definite repudiation of the suzerainty of 1881,

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they put in an offer as part of a complete settlement to give a complete guarantee against any attack upon the independence of the Transvaal either from within any part of Her Majesty's dominions or from the territory of

a foreign state.

Q. What was the objection to the acceptance of this offer ?

A. It offers the Boers something for which they never asked. They did not wish to be guaranteed against any foreign Power, and as for the guarantee against attack from any part of the British dominions, how could they be expected to regard that as worth the paper it was written upon, seeing that the proposal came from the Minister who in 1895 was a party to the stationing of Jameson's men upon the frontier in orc'e to support the insurrection which was anticipated in Johannesburg?

Q. Do Ministers really now insist upon the Convention

of 1881?

A. Yes. Mr. Conyngham Greene, our agent in the Transvaal, expressly assured the Boers that the British Government would never abandon its right under the Convention of 1881, although they would refrain from publicly asserting it out of regard for the susceptibilities of the Boers as long as there was no reason for taking a different course.

Q. What is the excuse of Mr. Chamberlain's apologists

about this?

A. They say that the reference to the suzerainty of 1881 was purely historical, which is exactly what can be said of the Transvaal Government's reference to the origin of its self-government as an international sovereign state, and further that it is necessary to read the preamble of the Convention of 1881 in order to explain how it is the Transvaal became independent.

Q. Is this suzerainty claim of 1881 dropped by the

Government?

A. Privately they say so, and the Home Secretary implied that they had abstained from using the term in their last despatch, but as they referred to the "Conventions" in the plural number, this must only mean a re-assertion of a right of suzerainty based on the preamble of 1881, which Mr. Conyngham Greene declared we would never abandon.

#### XVI.—PRETEXTS FOR WAR.

Q. If we go to war, what are the differences now between us?

A. First and foremost the letter "S." For the first time in the history of the world we are threatening war about a consonant, and may lose a continent for the sake of that consonant. The Boers say, "We recognise the Convention of 1884," and we say, "You must recognise the Conventions of 1881 and 1884." The Boers say, "The Convention of 1881 is dead, and was superseded by that of 1884." We say, "Its ghost still lingers in its preamble, and we will never abandon the right that it gives us to describe ourselves as your suzerain." That is the first difference.

Q. What is the second?

A. The second is the difference between a five and a seven years' term of residence for franchise. The Boers have conceded seven. We continue to demand five. Mr. Chamberlain accepted seven years as the basis of a settlement, but he went back upon his word.

Q. Are there any other reasons for going to war

besides the suzerainty and the franchise?

A. Motives, yes. Reasons, no. The suzerainty and the franchise are only pretexts to cover the real motive which is occasionally avowed by honest partisans, namely, that they want to decide by ordeal of battle whether the Dutch or the British have to be the paramount power in South Africa.

Q. Is there any question of this?
A. There is no question of this, excepting in the morbid imaginations of people who have brooded over the defeat at Majuba Hill until they have lost all sense of political perspective.

Q. Have the Dutch any claim to be paramount power

in South Africa?

A. They have neither a claim nor any amb tion to play any such rôle, nor indeed cou'd they do this, seeing that in the words of Mr. Garrett four-fifths of South African territory is British, so are one-half of the whites and nine-tenths of the coloured population, and ninetenths of the trade. Besides, in addition to these intrinsic solid elements upon which British paramountcy rests, the whole of South Africa relies upon the British fleet to protect it from external aggression.

Q. What is it the Dutch want?

A. The Dutch only want to be treated as the French are treated in Canada-namely, to share in the rights accorded to our colonists everywhere of being allowed to govern themselves in their own way,

Q. Have the Dutch ever shown any disposition to challenge our paramount power in South Africa?

A. Beyond some wild speeches made when we were at war with them in 1880, there is not a rag of evidence to show that they have ever dreamed of threatening our paramount position in South Africa. On the contrary. those who talked about a great South African Republic federated round the Transvaal admitted that they would place that Republic under the protection of the British fleet. It was the Dutch majority at the Cape in the present year who voted £30,000 per annum to strengthen the British Navy.

Q. But are the Cape Dutch not very disloyal?

A. Besides the evidence as to their loyalty supplied by their grant to the Imperial Navy, it is worth remembering that Sir Alfred Milner, writing in the Jubilee year in June, 1897, said, "I have no doubt the same loyalty has been displayed in other parts of the Empire; but it appears to me to be of peculiar interest under the special circumstances of this Colony, and in view of recent events (he was referring to the Jameson Raid), which, as you are aware, have caused a feeling of considerable bitterness amongst different sections of the community. All that I can say is that as far as I am able to judge these racial difficulties have not affected the loyalty of any portion of the population to Her Majesty the Queen." He went on to say that "it was impossible to doubt that the feeling of loyalty among all sections of the population is much stronger than has been sometimes believed."

Q. What would be the result of a war on the Cape

Dutch?

A. It would subject their loyalty to a severe strain, and it might have the same effect as a similar policy had upon our colonists in New England a hundred years ago.

#### XVII.-THE CLAIM FOR EQUAL RIGHTS

Q. But don't the Dutch in the Transvaal deny to British subjects the rights which we give to the Transvaal Boers in our own colonies?

A. To a certain extent this is true, and it is very easily explained. The British Empire has never had reason to fear that it would lose its independence by an influx of Boers, neither has it had to face a strong and persistent conspiracy on the part of the Poers of the

Transvaal with the avowed purpose of using the rights conferred upon the Boers settling in Cape Colony for the purpose of bringing Cape Colony under the authority of the Transvaal.

Q. Does the Transvaal discriminate against the

English?

A. Not at all. All the difficulty has arisen, not because they made laws against the English, but because they say that the new-comers must wait seven years before they can be allowed to have the franchise, whereas in England we allow them to have the franchise in six years; but this rule is applied impartially by the Boers to the Cape Dutch themselves and to the Outlanders who come from Europe.

Q. Do you then approve of equal rights for all whites

in the South African communities i

A. Equality of rights all the world over is a thing very much to be desired if it can be secured by reasonable, pacific means. But it is monstrous to assert that we have a right to dictate to all other communities living in South Africa the adoption of a uniform standard of qualification for the franchise, for that is practically what it comes to. The Transvaal is not the only foreign State in South Africa. The Germans have a large tract of territory on both sides of the Continent. It is nowhere imagined that Mr. Chamberlain would dream of attempting to enforce upon the German Empire a uniform standard as to franchise or for civil rights in the way in which we are endeavouring to enforce it upon the Transvaal.

Q. But what are the equal rights we ask for?

A. Equal rights is a phrase which, being translated into definite language, means that the period of residence before a foreigner can qualify for the franchise must be reduced. The Boers have reduced it from fourteen years to seven years, and the quarrel now turns upon whether it is to be reduced to five.

Q. But is there not a question about the language?

A. Yes. This is another new demand which has been sprung upon the Boers. No debating is allowed in the Volksraad excepting in Dutch. This is a measure which was introduced after the annexation owing to the animosity excited by our high-handed conduct in seizing their country. Before the annexation the Boers allowed English equally with Dutch to be used in the Volksraad, and there is little doubt that if the present feelings of race antagonism were allowed to die out English would again be allowed to be heard in the Volksraad.

Q. Do we insist upon the use of English in the

Parliament of Cape Colony?

A. We do not insist upon it now, but we did from 1872 to 1882, and it was only when the Dutch secured a majority of the Cape Assembly that they altered the law which previously had given exclusive rights to English, a law which had been rigorously enforced.

Q. Why cannot the thing be settled?

A. Because of false pride, which in the opinion of many people renders it impossible for us to admit that we have made a mistake, or that we have blundered into a position which is quite untenable.

Q. Can we afford to admit that we were wrong, and accept the inquiry into the seven years' franchise and

drop the demand for the English language?

A. The answer turns upon the question whether or not the British Empire is strong enough to be just, and dare to deal as reasonably with a small Power as it would be compelled to do if it were dealing with a great empire. If we admit that we are so weak that we dare not subject our prestige to the strain of accepting the seven years' franchise rather than five, our position in the world can hardly be worth a year's purchase.

Q. How do you sum the whole matter?

A. If we should go to war, as is threatened, with a lie in our right hand, the crime will bring down the grey hairs of our beloved Queen in sorrow to the grave, and we shall lose South Africa in the same way and for the same reason as we lost the American Colonies.

October 5th, 1899.

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The foregoing Catechism sets forth the salient facts of the situation down to the end of September. bring out, I hope, with clearness and precision the fact that in our dealings with the Boers in the past we have much to be ashamed of, and that we have given them ample cause to regard our professions with suspicion and our assurances with distrust.

It is not to be wondered at that as soon as they recovered their coveted independence, remembering the perils from which they had escaped, they set to work to strengthen themselves against any possible future attack. They built forts, they laid in arms and munitions of war, and prepared to defend to the uttermost the country which they had carved out for themselves and their children from the African wilderness. The discovery of the gold mines of the Rand attracted to the Transvaal thousand of gold-seekers, who were as distasteful to the old Boers as Chinese immigrants would be to English colonists. Forbidden to shut them out by the Convention of 1884, which was the charter of their liberties, they took such precautions as seemed to these shrewd but ignorant peasants of the Veldt most likely to defend their rural Commonwealth from the incursion of the Outlandish folk who came gold-hunting on the Rand. They raised the franchise limit and acted precisely as old, crusted Tory squires would do if threatened with political extinction by a horde of Radical inter-Two civilisations lopers. Friction was inevitable. were in contact. The old seventeenth century farmer, with his Bible and his rifle, found himself confronted by an ever-increasing majority of nineteenth century men of the Bourse and of the mine. In the attempt to hold his own, the Boer, prompted by the instinct of self-preservation, tried to keep the Outlandish folk in subjection, which the latter naturally resented. "If you don't like the laws we make and the system we administer," they said, "you can depart. No one asked you to come; and the sooner you go the better. We are not going to remodel our Constitution so as to make over the government of our country to these foreigners from overseabirds of passage, here to-day and gone to-morrow."

It was all wrong, although absolutely in accordance with human nature, and especially of Conservative parties and oligarchies all the world over. The grievances of the Outlanders grew apace, and their impatience with the injustice to which they were treated increased with years. The abortive attempt of the Raid confirmed the Boers in their suspicion of the loyalty of their Outlander subjects, and the ghastly farce of the South African.

"Inquiry" convinced them of the justice of their rooted distrust of British statesmen. The friction increased and intensified. The Outlanders, instead of finding their grievances diminish, found that they were aggravated by more reactionary legislation. They appealed to the British Government. The Boers in turn appealed to the Dutch of the Free State and the Cape Colony.

In the Catechism I have set forth the course of the recent negotiations. But behind our demands for the five years' franchise there lay concealed, as Mr. Kruger knew perfectly well, a fixed determination to destroy the Boer Government of the Transvaal. The franchise was merely a step. The men for whom the franchise was demanded openly and unreservedly declare that they will not accept the franchise unless at the same time they receive the vote they receive a rifle, and as a further guarantee for the complete overthrow of the Boers the forts at Johannesburg and Pretoria are dismantled. The Boers, knowing that their national existence is at stake, feeling the knife at their throats, and seeing every day the British forces reinforced from India and from England, naturally disbelieved our assurances that we did not wish to interfere with their independence. In one sense that is true. We wished not to interfere with

it, but to submerge it entirely.

The wild talk of Boer supremacy in South Africa, however natural to men who find their supremacy threatened even in the one lone Republic of the Transvaal itself, is all baby talk. Desperate men talk big. The poor little Republic of thirty thousand burghers, which has been dominated from first to last by a morbid dread of extinction at the hands of its powerful neighbour, may have dreamed dreams of making itself the key State of a South African Federation, but even in their wildest

dreams they never dreamed of dispensing with the Protection, the Alliance, and the Flag of Britain. When South Africa is federated, there will be of course an Africander flag as there is a Canadian and an Australasian flag. But the Union Jack, even in the dreams of Joubert and Jorrisen and De Graaff, was to float side by side with the Africander flag as the sign and symbol of the imperishable alliance between the protecting Empire and the federated African States.

The Boers, seeing themselves hemmed in, with more troops arriving every day, have proclaimed their determination not to wait until they were strangled. The noose was being carefully adjusted round their neck. A great army of 40,000 men was being got ready to sail from England to raise the troops in South Africa to a total of 70,000. If war was inevitable, their only chance, from a military point of view, was to strike before our troops arrived.

If they should do so, that act in no way lessens the responsibility or the guilt of those who have forced them to this extremity. They will but be acting the time-honoured maxim of the English navy, that there is no defence so good as a vigorous offensive; and as we should certainly have acted in the same way if we had been in their place, we shall do well to moderate the transports of our patriotic rage at the sight of the inevitable consequences of our own policy.

The latest news seems to indicate that the Boers, with Mr. Kruger at their head, have abandoned themselves to the delusions which lured the Khalifa and the Mahdists to their ruin. If so, then, alas! there is no more to be said. It is a sad and sorry business, and blurs with blood once more the story of British South Africa.

## THE HUNTING OF THE BOER.

A NEW BATTLE HYMN FOR THE EMPIRE.

- Ho! sportsmen, come ye forth from the South and from the North,
- From the happy homes of England to the Battle and the Breeze;
- For the trooper's on the tide and to-morrow we will
  - To the Hunting of the Boer in the land beyond the
- Oh! 'twill be rattling fun to see the beggars run,
  - When the guns begin to speak, and dum-dum bullets pelt:
- And the bursting Lyddite shell and the growling Maxims tell
  - We're a-hunting of the Boer on the uplands of the Veldt.
- We've stood their lip too long, and now we're going
- To settle up the score of that damned Majuba Hill, When they licked us through the folly of that poor
  - unlucky Colley— So now we go a-hunting, to kill, and kill, and kill.
- Oom Paul in vain will pray for mercy in that day,
  - When the storm of vengeance bursts upon the bloody Boer;

- We shall smash them in the field; if they fly and do not yield
  - We shall hunt them down with bloodhounds on their spoor.
- We are strong and they are weak; we shall teach them to be meek,
  - When we shoot them down with dum-dums, that torture when they slay;
- And if all things go well we shall chivvy them to hell, Before the canting Boers have time to pray.
- And the niggers they will come at the beating of our drum,
  - The Swazis and Basutos and the rest;
- They will rape and burn and slay, and we shall not say them nay,
  - For the hunting of the Boer they are the best.
- Then three times three for Joe, who slips us on the foe,
- To the Devil with John Morley and all the friends of peace;
- And though the Boers may squeal, we shall bleed them white as veal
  - Ere the Hunting of the Boer shall ever cease.

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## LEADING ARTICLES IN THE REVIEWS.

## THE THREATENED WAR.

A DANIEL COME TO JUDGMENT.

MR. GARRETT contributes to the Contemporary Review an article on "The Inevitable in South Africa," in which I am glad to find the case for war in the Transvaal set forth with all the eloquence and fervour of one of the ablest journalists trained on the Pall Mall Gazette. Before noticing the article in detail, let me enter a caveat against the e traordinary and somewhat unworthy misrepresentation in which Mr. Garrett seems to deem it necessary to indulge in relation to his old chief.

"STUPEFACTION" INDEED.

He says that he read with stupefaction my dictum that we ought to support Sir Alfred Milner "even to ultimatum but no further. He quotes this phrase in inverted commas, and then bases upon it the monstrous misrepresentation that I advocated the sending of an ultimatum with a reservation that, after having flung down the gauntlet, we should run away if it is picked up—that we should promise to use force in a certain eventuality, but lie in so promising. I could hardly have dreamed that an old pupil of mine should have accused me of advocating a policy the foundation of which is a lie. If Mr. Garrett had taken the trouble to quote accurately the article which he says has stupefied him, he would have seen that I did not say we ought to support Sir Alfred Milner "even to ultimatum point." On the contrary, what I wrote was that I was "prepared, and am prepared, to follow Milner blindfold so long as he stops short of ultimatum point." I said further that I would follow him unhesitatingly in any policy that did not depend for its success upon war, but I could not bring myself to admit that even Milner should be permitted to lead us into a war with the Transvaal. from threatening to use armed force without intending to make good our threat, I expressly stated that the pressure which I advised was not to be backed up by any threat of war. I wrote: "Pressure, steady and resolute—with that I agree with all my heart. From pressure carried to the point of throat-cutting in the Transvaal I recoil. It ought not to be." So far from advocating a policy of bluff, I condemned it as a dangerous game, but deprecated interfering with Milner's liberty of action, so long as he abstained from threatening war.

A FAIR QUESTION.

Yet, with this before him, Mr. Garrett feels himself justified in accusing me of advocating bluff and threatening the use of force! I can only suppose that my article so stupefied him that he forgot what he read, and he was still more or less stupefied when he made his reference to my attitude in this matter. But if he can so utterly misrepresent an old friend on such a vital matter as this, how can we trust him when he professes to describe the policy of the Boers?

THE EVIDENCE OF MR. GARRETT.

This, however, is a small matter; and, leaving it on one side, let us now come to the gist of the whole thing. Mr. Garrett sets out with great vigour and lucidity his conception of the position of things in South Africa. It practically comes to this—that the Dutch farmers, who are in a majority, and who are prepared to kill and be killed in defence of their old Tory protectionist notions,

have no intention whatever of being compelled to walk in the way of progressive British Liberalism, or even such a washed-out version of it as commends itself to our Unionists at home. Mr. Garrett, no doubt, intended his article to be a crushing demonstration in favour of British intervention, if necessary with an overwhelming force of troops to conquer the Dutch. The net effect of reading it will be more than ever to convince people at home that the task to which they are invited by our Jingoes is much more serious than they had any idea of, and that of all the mistakes which have ever been made the greatest was to imagine that it was an easy thing to bluff old Kruger and the Dutch into capitulation.

THE DUTCH FARMER IN AFRICA.

Mr. Garrett's picture of the Dutch farmer in the Cape Colony who relies upon his gun to keep his farm clear of what Sir William Harcourt once called the "inspector vastatrix," so dear to the humanitarian reformer, is one full of warning to those who are gaily discussing the beginning of a Dutch war in South Africa by the abolition of the constitution of the Cape The old Dutch farmer in the Cape Colony is evidently a customer who may be quite as difficult to deal with on occasion as the embattled farmers of New England who were held so cheap by George III. a hundred years ago. The Dutch farmer is a very tough nut to crack, and Mr. Garrett's description of him and his ways is about as unpleasant reading as we could have on the verge of a new South African war. If Mr. Garrett had published his article six months ago, instead of reserving it until we are almost in the deathgrapple, he would have effectively destroyed all chance of the adoption of the policy into which this country has been jockeyed. Day by day all through the summer the supporters of Mr. Chamberlain had only one song to sing, and that was that if we would only leave him alone and allow him to bounce and bluff and make a show of force, there would be no need to use it. Those who were determined not to acquiesce in any policy of forcing reforms on the Boers at the bayonet's point, were silenced again and again by assurances that Mr. Chamberlain did not mean war, that he was only bluffing, and that if we insisted on protesting against his bluff, we might so spoil the game as to bring about the war to which we were opposed. But let anyone read Mr. Garrett's account of the solid, stolid human units with whom we have to deal in the Cape Dutch, as well as in their kinsmen in the Republics, and ask himself what chance there is of Mr. Chamberlain's bluff succeeding with such men. Mr. Garrett produces an impression upon the reader that the idea of bluffing the Boers, which, be it remembered, was put forward everywhere in England as Mr. Chamberlain's policy, was foredoomed to failure from the first.

#### WHAT THE DUTCH THINK OF US.

As Mr. Garrett reminds us in a passage which is very disagreeable reading, but is nevertheless perfectly true, the Dutch of A'ri:a have had no reason to have any respect either for our military capacity or our military determination. Mr. Garrett might go further, and say that they have as little reason to have any respect for our good faith, political foresight, or apprecia-

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tion of the elementary facts of the situation. The whole history of our dealings with the Boers, from the time of the first trek down to to-day, has not been such as to justify any confidence in our honesty, good faith, or even in our persistent consistency in any given course. Speaking of the Boers' estimate of our military position, Mr. Garrett says:—

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Coming into collision with the might and majesty of the British Empire has meant, so far, for the Boers, certain skirmishes between small bodies of troops, in which, as it happened, they beat us whether they were at the top of a hill and we at the bottom, or they at the bottom and we at the top; whether our men were British regulars or colonial irregulars. Sometimes our men showed their usual pluck, and sometimes they didn't; but in either case they hardly shot a Boer. Taking Bronkhortspruit, Laing's Nek, Ingogo, Majuba, and Doornkop all together, the Boers lost about one man to our twenty. So, on this showing, the Rev. Mr. Vorster understated his case. No Boer speech is complete without the tag about shedding their blood for the country. This patriotic phlebotomy is invoked to settle every question. Considering the political fruits of Majuba and Doornkop, which cost exactly three Boers between them, it must be admitted that the Transvaal has laid out the blood of its devoted sons at a better bargain than any people in history. Hunting the rovibatje has been simply the most exciting form of big-game shooting. If the simpler sort of Afrikander is a little inflated with his prowess, who shall blame him?

Mr. Garrett adds that "this would be no justification for getting up a quarrel in order to better our military luck or to avenge Majuba." But he conveniently ignores the fact that to avenge Majuba is the only real motive which impels the mass of our fighting people to clamour for the war which Mr. Garrett has done so much to render inevitable.

#### REAPING AS WE HAVE SOWN.

On the main question that lies between Mr. Garrett and ourselves there is only this to be said. Mr. Garrett seems to think that notwithstanding all our blunders, and bad faith, our vacillation, our incompetence, and our scandalous mishandling of the Dutch questions in South Africa in the past, we have a right to be indignant when we find that the African Dutch regard us and our ideas with dislike and contempt. But if we blunder, we have to take the consequences. If we lie, we may expect to be disbelieved, and in South Africa, as elsewhere, we have got to take the consequences of our misconduct. Mr. Garrett and those for whom he speaks seem to think that, because we have got ourselves into this mess, and have intensified the prejudices of the Boers against us and our progressive ideas, therefore there is nothing to be done but to make up for all our shortcomings in common sense, in fair play and in friendliness by killing the population which we have failed either to propitiate or to indoctrinate with our ideas. From this doctrine we cannot too strongly dissent. If we had made any kind of honest effort to win the confidence of the Boers, and to treat them as if they were human beings, and not dirt beneath our feet, things would never have got to the pass. It is all very well to dwell upon the Helot-like position of the Uitlander in the Transvaal, but it is a very little compliment to the political capacity of men of our race to believe that, even under a seven years' franchise, a majority of two to one would have failed to make itself felt in elections for the Volksraad.

## "FIVE YEARS FRANCHISE OR YOUR LIFE!"

Mr. Garrett makes out a very strong case in favour of doing our utmost to induce the Transvaal Government to

give the franchise to the Uitlanders, but he is forcing an open door. We are all agreed upon that point. The only difference is that most of us in England do not see either the morality or the policy of cutting the throats of the Boers merely because they prefer to insist upon a term of seven years' residence instead of a term of five. All that Mr. Garrett says upon Johannesburg being an English Ghetto may be true, as true as it is certainly smart; but how can we suddenly wax furious about this, when during all the years when Paul Kruger successively raised the restrictions on the franchise no attempt whatever was made by us to prevent him carrying out the policy the ultimate results of which are now before us? Because we were negligent in times past, and failed to do by legitimate peaceful pressure what might have been done if we had endeavoured to win the confidence of the Boers, that certainly gives us no right to walk up at the eleventh hour and demand a five years' franchise on penalty of instant war. In private life when a man muffs his chances, wastes his capital, and allows his rights to lapse for want of exercise, he has no right, when he at last opens his eyes to his position, to try to mend matters by running amuck upon his neighbours who have profited by his own negligence.

#### DON'T MEND MATTERS BY MURDER!

What he has to do is to recognise that, as he has made his bed so he must lie upon it, and that as we have got into our present position in South Africa by our own negligence, by our own apathy, by our own arrogant contempt of our fellow-subjects, and our cynical indifference to the honest obligations of good faith where they were concerned, we have got now to make the best of a position, and not endeavour to mend matters by murder. Mr. Garrett finished his article by saying:— "When you have said that war in South Africa would be a crime, you have advanced the controversy little. It remains in the given case to fix the responsibility and decide the criminal." There is small doubt that, when the verdict of history is recorded, the judge will have little difficulty in saddling a great deal of the responsibility upon Mr. Garrett; and if I do not use the term "criminal in relation to my old colleagues Mr. Garrett and Sir Alfred Milner, it is only because I shrink from using that term to describe persons whose motives are so admittedly excellent. But if war should break out, there can be no doubt as to the criminality of the result for which they have deliberately worked.

## MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S MISTAKES.

"DIPLOMATICUS," who writes in the Fortnightly Review, deals very plainly with what he considers to be Mr. Chamberlain's mistakes in relation to the Transvaal question. "Diplomaticus" is a curious mixture, and his article is like himself. For instance, he actually complains of Mr. Chamberlain for being too patient and too long-suffering in not taking immediate action against the Boers. "Diplomaticus" admits that the country certainly would not have tolerated any immediate action on the part of Mr. Chamberlain; and when that is admitted everything is admitted, and it is nonsense to call a mistake that which was inevitably enforced upon a statesman by the nature and conditions of the case. You might as well accuse a man of not breathing when his head is under water, as accuse a Minister of not taking a given course when you admit in the same breath that the nation, including of course his colleagues and the House of Commons, would not allow him to take it. The only

important part of "Diplomaticus'" article is that in which he roundly trounces Mr. Chamberlain for his inexplicable folly in putting forward a claim to the suzerainty of 1881. "Never," says "Diplomaticus," "was a good cause compromised in a more unhappy and gratuitous fashion. To have raised this question at any time would have been unwise and superfluous, but to do it at a time when the first object of statesmanship was avowedly to solve the franchise question was a fatal and unpardonable blunder. The claim was not only of very doubtful value "—" Dip-lomaticus " might have used a much stronger word, for it is an absolutely bogus claim—"but it is absolutely futile and unprofitable. There was absolutely no necessity for raising it. Even if the whole of Mr. Chamberlain's case were granted, the suzerainty for which he contends is an empty thing. It would not give us a single right or advantage we do not already possess, or which was not amply secured to us. The word alone as used in the 1881 preamble has no effective meaning":

But the worst of Mr. Chamberlain's blunder in putting forward this doubtful and unnecessary contention is that he thereby prejudiced the chances of an amicable settlement of the franchise question, inasmuch as he embittered the Boers and gave them a grievance with which to appeal, not only to Dutch symmathy, but to the sympathy of not a few leaders of public opinion in Europe. The extraordinary thing is that it was not raised in the heat of any controversy, but in the full tide of Sir Alfred Milner's conciliatory mission, and before the High Commissioner had come to the conclusion that diplomacy was useless to liberate the Uitlanders, and the moment for intervention had arrived. Mr. Chamberlain did not dream of it at the time of the Raid, for, when in the negotiations which followed that deplorable act of folly, President Kruger referred to newspaper theories on the subject, and declared roundly that the suzerainty "no longer exists," he abstained from controverting him, and correctly took his stand by Article IV. It was in October, 1897, that, in answer to proposals for a scheme of arbitration to settle all disputes between Pretoria and Downing Street, Mr. Chamberlain, for the first time for thirteen years, asserted the existence of the suzerainty in virtue of the 1881 preamble. The Transvaal repudiated the claim, and Sir Alfred Milner himself, following in the traditions of Sir Hersules Pohipson and Locky and in the traditions of Sir Hercules Robinson and Lord Derby, was "unable to see anything material in this controversy." Nevertheless the Colonial Secretary persisted in it, with the result that on May 9th of the present year he received a note from Mr. Reitz, the ill-temper of which is apparent in every line, and especially in the extravagance and defiance of the claim that the South African Republic is a "sovereign international State." It is not difficult to understand this ill-temper. The Boers

honestly believed that, in 1884, their diplomacy had obtained the revocation of the 1881 preamble. Now, on the morrow of the Raid, and on the eve of a fresh Uitlander campaign, when they had hoped to bargain for a further extension of their independence, they found themselves confronted by what they regarded as an attempt to reduce them to the status of the 1881 Convention. It was under this aggrieved impression that they went into the Bloemfontein Conference. Can we wonder that that meeting failed? How Mr. Chamberlain came to play this trump card into Mr. Kruger's hands passes my comprehension. The effect of the blunder is, however, clear, for if we have war it will not be on the question of a seven or five years' franchise, but, so far as Dutch public feeling is concerned, mainly on the

question of the suzerainty.

## OTHER VIEWS OF THE BOER PROBLEM.

THAT UNBLESSED WORD SUZERAINTY.

THE well-known writer who assumes the name of "the Looker-on" in Blackwood treats of our "deep South African troubles" again in the most pacific spirit. He says that the suzerainty claim, with far greater likelihood than anything else, may lead to war in South Africa. He holds that whether the preamble to the Convention of 1881 be legally unrepealed or not, it was morally renounced by Lord Derby's explanations and assurances in 1884. Yet, he proceeds-

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As we have acknowledged, it is an extremely difficult matter to deal with in the position to which affairs have been brought. With the best will in the world to put away that legal bit of paper and stand by Lord Derby's bargain our Government can hardly "back down" so far (that would be the word, "back down") as to announce the claim's abandonment. All they can do, apparently, is to "drop" it completely out of their demands. All they can And we say that this should be enough. For the Transvaal statesmen may be assured that our Government as a Government has no wish whatever to take advantage of the legal existence of that '81 preamble, if it be really alive. They may be sure that there is a much stronger disposition in Downing Street to honour Lord Derby's engagements as Colonial Minister than to do the other thing, whatever legal right may be lodged in a preamble which could not have been left alive with intention. But all may be settled before these words are published—peacefully settled, I believe.

He suggests that in the clause of the Convention of 1884, which stipulates in effect equal rights with the Burghers for British subjects in the Transvaal, are "the foundations of a peaceful settlement."

THE TYRANNY OF MISTRUST.

Rev. S. Usher Wilson-"a voice from Cape Colony" sends to the Nineteenth Century his view of the situation in South Africa. He says :-

Now mistrust is the key-note of the Boer nature. Mistrust is the strength of the Africander Bond. Mistrust is the festering sore in South Africa. . . . Apart from questions of suzerainty and an 1884 Convention, the selfism of a small number of enemies to progress, driven by mistrust of one another to occupy a vast tract of land far beyond the actual requirements of the struggle for nutriment, must be condemned in these days when old-time demarcations are breaking down, and the young man claims to be cosmopolitan.

The writer insists that Mr. Hofmeyer's object is to undermine British supremacy in South Africa. This is his

emphatic counsel :---

Great Britain must intervene to put an end to the mistrust and racial feud that now exist, and are paralysing the Commerce of Cape Colony. Great Britain must assert her supremacy in order to stem the poisonous sap that flows through the branches of the Bond, the evidence of its deleterious work being found in the evil fruit it produces.

#### THE DREADED RACIAL FEUD ALREADY HERE.

He goes on to predict that some day when Great Britain is involved in European war, "the whole of Africa will be in a blaze," from the Soudan, where the false prophet will again raise his standard, down to the Cape. The paper concludes with the asseveration :-

The horrible possibility of a long racial feurl in South Africa, spoken of by the home press as a thing of the future, is here already, and has been here, alas! for some time past: nor will it be swept away except by a prompt and firm decision that Great Britain shall be recognised by one and all as the paramount power in South Africa.

"MADDING PASSIONS MUTUALLY INFLAMED."

In the Nineteenth Century, Dr. J. G. Rogers, writing on Liberalism and its cross-currents, thus touches on the

The situation, it must be confessed, is about as awkward as can easily be imagined. We hardly need the genius of cari-caturists to make us realise the singular misfortune of having Mr. Chamberlain and President Kruger pitted against each other in the diplomatic warfare. But what is even worse, the peculiar nature of the dispute is fitted to call forth the worst qualities of both men. A generous, unsuspecting, straight-torward and patient policy is necessary on both sides, but i requires all the prejudice of a partisan to say that it has been found on either.

## IN DEFENCE OF THE BOERS.

"A DIPLOMAT" sends to the North American Review for September a "Vindication of the Boers" in reply to a paper on the other side by Mr. Sydney Brooks. Whatever may be said about the backwardness and defectiveness of the Transvaal, the writer argues,

the English cannot make it a plea for the suppression of Boer government, because that government, although primitive and slowly progressive, as I can afford to admit it is, does not come within the class of institutions which are an outrage to the moral feelings of mankind and provide the only excuse a State can invoke for the suppression of another State. No Englishman, I hope, will deny that the essential notions of morality, if not of civilisation, pervade the Transvaal State. What is missing in it, is a set of institutions and ideas productive of well being and luxury. The faculty of a people to dispense with these calls forth the frequent commendation of the English themselves in their political and social literature, as well as in their current talk, with the help of expressions such as "healthy simplicity of life," "freedom from the enervating and corrupting influences of civilisation," and so forth.

The Boers not having forfeited the right to be an independent State, they are bound to observe the supreme law of State life—the maintenance of independence and self-preservation. The writer applauds "the positive meritoriousness" of the Boers in carrying out this duty. He also commends President Kruger that he "has not pressed his case with all the force it derives from absolute legitimacy," but "has actually made concessions" in his "desire to spare the pride of a great nation."

#### THE REAL AIM OF THE ENGLISH.

The writer insists that-

apart from all considerations of legitimacy or non-legitimacy, that, as a matter of opportuneness, the franchise should not be granted by the Boers to the English, because it would lead to the loss of their independence. When representation is claimed, it is done with the idea that it will be efficacious; else why claim it? When the English demand representation in the Boer Parliament, they do so with the intention, not of satisfying a whim, but of modifying the legislation of the Transvaal in a way to make it meet their views. They cannot hope to do so without having a majority. Therefore, they aim at outnumbering the Boers in the Raad; and, once this desideratum has been fulfilled, the government of the country will have passed into the hands of men who, following the ordinary impulses of flesh and blood, will transform the Boer State into an English dependency—notwithstanding any assurances to the contrary or even the taking of the oath of allegiance. Can anybody contest this view?

## THE BOERS DOOMED.

The writer thus gloomily sums up the situation in terms of Apocalyptic luridness:—

It is a choice of two evils for the Transvaal, of suicide or death at the hands of another. One way or the other, whether they yield or appeal to arms, the Boers are doomed. . . . Great Britain means to settle the South African problem in her own way and at any cost. Whatever the choice of the Boers, the end seems to be fast approaching. Most of us will probably live to see the curtain fall on the last act of the tragedy now enacting in the Dark Continent, the suppression of the Transvaal. Europe will look on, but will not stir; and Great Britain, at the zenith of her power and glory and prosperity, will continue to shoot in the skies of international politics, a fiery and uncontrollable orb, until she meets the star that is rising from the East, borne on the wings of Autocracy and Orthodoxy, and which is slowly but steadily moving on the same path. Then the heavens will ring and shake with the tremendous clash, and we shall witness the truth or falsehood of the proud English creed that there is no end to the mission of Great Britain, that she can only grow and spread her Empire, and that, superior to

Rome, she will achieve durability in the midst of supreme power.

THE NEW DIPLOMACY AT ITS WORST.

Mr. John Herlihy, writing on the record of the Session in the Westminster Review, thus refers to Mr. Chamberlain's policy:—

The Blue-Books which have been recently published show that his real object is to obtain an open acknowledgment of British suzerainty—whatever may be the exact meaning of the phrase—in South Africa. The folly of such procedure can only be realised when it is remembered that there is a considerable Dutch majority at Cape Colony, and that there is a Dutch Ministry in power at Capetown. In his conduct of negotiations, which were obviously of the most delicate and critical character, Mr. Chamberlain has exhibited the methods of the "new diplomacy" at their worst. Violent speech alternated with hectoring despatch. . . . Should hostilities break out Mr. Chamberlain may find that the ravages of the war fever have been less deep than be imagined, and that a heavy reckoning will be exacted for any blood which may be shed. A great Empire entering into a life-and-death struggle with a community of 30,000 farmers is not a spectacle from which much ground for legitimate pride can be obtained. Victory won under such circumstances is attended with very little honour, but, on the other hand, no one expects that the work of subjugation will be an easy or a bloodless one. It is, however, when the British taxpayer, who, after all, does not love war for its own sake, has to pay the toll of blood and treasure which Mr. Chamberlain's policy will render necessary, and when he perceives that, as a result of the course followed by that statesman and his representative at the Cape, one of the most loyal and contented of British colonies has been converted into a seething mass of disaffection, that his final opinion will be formed of a line of action attended with such disastrous results.

#### BITTER THE FRUIT OF THE RAID.

The controversy raised by Mr. Edward Dicey's attack on Mr. H. A. Bryden's article on "British and Dutch in South Africa," which appeared in the August Fortnightly, is continued in the October number of that magazine by a letter in which Mr. Bryden triumphantly convicts Mr. Dicey of misrepresentations, personalities and extraordinary ignorance, both of who his opponent is and of some essential facts of the situation which were either well known to everyone before or have been demonstrated since—such, for instance, as the solidarity of the Orange Free State, which Mr. Dicey holds would never dare to join forces with the Transvaal.

Mr. Bryden seizes the opportunity to reiterate his views as to the impolicy of a war in South Africa. He says:—

I deprecate war, if by any possibility it can be avoided, for the reason that, thanks to the Jameson Raid and Mr. Rhodes's share in that shameful business, the feelings of the Dutch in every corner of South Africa have been violently inflamed, and their suspicions thoroughly aroused. For this reason, in my judgment, a war of coercion against the Transvaal must almost certainly lead to strife and bloodshed from the Limpopo River to Cape Agulhas. I say that the horrors of such a struggle between the white races ought, by every human possibility, to be avoided. The war party in this country, and apparently Mr. Dicey, think otherwise.

Mr. Bryden shows that in the event of a race war in South Africa the Dutch would draw their soldiers from ninety thousand adult men. He thinks the urban British, who are the most clamorous for war, may be left out of account as fighting men. He says:—

The Cape population, roughly classed as British, is largely urban. It consists, for the most part, of men quite unaccustomed to rifles and horses. It would be mere massacre to take utterly untrained men, such as these, into the field against sharp-shooting, hard-riding Boers, accustomed from infancy to the life of the Veld.

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## THE SEQUEL TO THE STORY OF DREYFUS.

In the last number of the REVIEW I published a narrative of the strange, sad story of Alfred Dreyfus, down to the time of going to press. I have received so many letters from all parts of the country, thanking me for condensing the complicated narrative into so simple and succinct a form, that I think it may be well to add a final chapter concerning the Rennes trial.

Our story in last month's issue broke off, it will be remembered, at the point where the examination of witnesses was being brought to a close. On September 9th the Court-Martial returned a verdict of "Guilty, with extenuating circumstances," five of the judges having been in favour of a verdict of guilty, and two of a verdict of not guilty.

## THE PARDON OF CAPTAIN DREYFUS.

While the newspapers were still foaming with vehement denunciations of the injustice perpetrated by the Rennes Court-Martial, it was announced that President Loubet at the instance of General de Galliffet had pardoned Captain Dreyfus. The official statement setting forth the grounds upon which this pardon was granted alleges that Captain Dreyfus had already suffered five years imprisonment on Devil's Island, and that his health was impaired, and as he was found guilty with "extenuating circumstances," the Minister of War recommended his pardon. President Loubet promptly accorded it, and Captain Dreyfus left the prison at Rennes, and rejoined his wife at Carpentras, where he is enjoying the first luxurious moments of the released prisoner. As a condition of his pardon there is to be no appeal to the verdict of another court-martial; but so far as the military authorities are concerned the policy of the sponge is to prevail. In the army bygones have to be bygones, and General Mercier and all the other notables who figured so disreputably before the public are to remain where they are. Note that Colonel Du Paty de Clam has suddenly recovered from his mysterious illness with not less mysterious rapidity. Captain Dreyfus and his friends accepted the pardon with considerable reluctance, for to be pardoned implies that you are guilty, whereas, as Captain Dreyfus said in the dignified declaration which he published immediately after his release, he regards life as worthless without honour. But he would not have facilitated the rehabilitation of his character by remaining in prison to die. Liberty and the reunion with his family and his friends may give him renewed strength in the civil courts. As for hoping to secure any vindication of his honour before a court-martial, the experience through which he has passed convinced not only himself but the whole civilised world that the French court-martial is the last place in the world in which to go in search of The policy of the sponge, however, will not apply to the civil courts. Zola's trial will come on next month, and there are likely to be infinite developments before the affaire Dreyfus is finally out of the way. An intelligent French journalist who called at Mowbray House the other day said the impression that prevailed in Dreyfusard quarters in Paris was that it would be four or five years before the final vindication of Dreyfus was obtained on all points. In the meantime the efforts of the patriots in France would be directed towards purging the General Staff and those who had brought discredit

upon it, and undertaking a campaign against the clericalism which has so completely condemned itself by its alliance with the enemies of truth and righteousness.

#### MR. DOOLEY ON THE COURT-MARTIAL.

It would be in vain to attempt to compute the square miles of printed matter that have appeared on the subject of Dreyfus and his wrongs since the close of the Court-Martial at Rennes, but amongst it all one gem stands out conspicuously, and that is the delightfully humorous skit on the procedure of the Court at Rennes written by the rising Chicago humourist, Mr. Doo'ey. By permis-sion of the editor of the Westminster Gazette I quote this farcical burlesque of the "evidence" of General Mercier :-

"Pris'ner," said th' prisidint iv th' coort, "th' eyes iv Fr-rance upon us. th' honor iv th' naytion is at stake. Th' naytional is upon us, th' honor iv th' naytion is at stake. Th' naytional definces, th' integrity iv that ar-rmy upon which Fr-rance must depind in time iv peace, th' virtue iv public life an' th' receipts iv th' Exposition is involved. Incidentally ye ar-re bein' thried. But why dhrag in matthers iv no importance? We ar-re insthructed, accordin' to th' pa-apers, be th' Coort iv Cassation to permit no iv'dince that does not apply to your contiction with th' case. 'As sojers we bow to th' superyor will; we will follow out th' insthruction iv th' supreme coort. We have not had time to r-read thim, but we will look at thim afther th' thrile. In th' manetime, we will call upon Gin'ral

Merceer, that gallant man, to tell us th' story iv his life."
"I obey, mon colonel," says Gin'ral Merceer, kissin' th'
coort. "Not to begin too far back an' to make a long story short, I am an honest man an' th' son iv an honest man.

admit it.'

"Good," says th' prisidint. "D'ye reconize the pris'ner?"
"I do," says Gin'r.l Merceer; "I seen him wanst dhrinkin'
a shell iv Munich beer in a caafe." (Marked sensation in th'

coort an' cries iv "Abase la bock!")

"I says to mesilf thin, 'This man is a thraitor.' But th' thrainin' iv a sojer makes wan cautious. I determined to fortify thra-nin' iv a sojer makes wan cautious. I determine to boun, mesilf with iv'dince. I put spies on this man, this perfiejous wretch an' discovered nawthin'. I was paralysed. An officer iv th' Fr-rinch ar-rmy an' nawthin' suspicyous about him! Damnable! I was with diff'culty resthrained fr'm killin' him. But I desisted. (Cries iv "Shame!") I said to mesilf, 'Th' honor iv Fr'ance is at stake. Th' whole wurruld is lookin' at me—at me, Bill Merceer. I will go to bed an' think it over.' I wint to bed. Sleep, blessed sleep, that sews up th' confused coat-sleeve iv care, as th' perficious Shakespere—(cries iv 'Consultation of the control spuez Shakespere!')—says, dayscinded on me tired eyes. (Th' coort weeps.) I laid aside me honor—(cries iv 'Brave Gin'ral!') coort weeps.) I laid aside me honor—(cries iv 'Brave Gin'ral!')—with me coat. (Murmurs.) I slept. I dhreamed that I see th' German Impror playin' a Jew's harp. (Cries iv "Abase Rothscheeld!" an' sensation.) I woke with a vi'lent start, th' prespiration poorin' fr'm me rugged brow. 'Cap. Dhryfuss is guilty!' I cried. But no, I will confirm me iv'dince. I darted into me r-red pants. I dhruw with fury to th' home iv Madame Cleepathry, th' cillybrated Agyptian asthrolygist an' med'cine woman. (Th' coort: "We know her, she supplies iv'dince to all French coorts.") I to! her me dhream. She ividince to all Fr-rench coorts.") I tol' her me dhream. She projoosed a pack iv cards. She tur-rned a r-red king an' a black knave. 'Th' Impror Willum and Cap. Dhryfuss,' I Diack knave. In Import within and cap. Ditypuss, 1 says, in a fury. I burst forth. I had Cap. Ditypuss arristed. I dashed to th' prisidint. He was a-receiving rayfusals f'r a new Cabinet. 'I have found th' thraitor,' says I. 'Hush,' says he. 'If th' Impror Willum hears ye he'll declare war,' he says. I was stupefied. 'Oh, my belovid country!' I cried. 'Oh, hivin!' I cried. 'What shall I do?' I cried. was not a minyit to lose. I disbanded th' Ar-rmy. I ordhered th' Navy into dhry dock. I had me pitcher took. I wint home an' hid in th' cellar. F'r wan night Fr-rance was safe!"

They was hardly a dhry eye in th' house whin th' gin'ral paused. Th' aujeence wept. Siv'ral of th' minor journalists

was swept out iv th' r-room in th' flood. A man shoovlin' coal in th' cellar sint up f'r an umbrella. Th' lawn shook with th'

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convulsive sobs iv th' former Ministers. Gin'ral Merceer r-raised his damp face an' blew a kiss to a former Minister at wan iv th'

windows an' rayshumed his tistimony.

"It was about this time or some years later," continued Gin'ral Merceer, "that I received iv'dince iv th' Cap's guilt. I made it mesilf. It was a letther written be me frin' th' Cap. to a German grocer askin' f'r a pound iv sausage an' twinty r-rounds iv putzels. (Turmoil in th' coort.) It was impossible, mon colonel, that this here letther cud have been written be Esterhazy. In th' first place he was in Paris at th' time; in th' sicond place he was in London. Th' letther was not in his handwritin' but in 'th' handwritin' iv Col. Pat th' Clam. Thin again I wrote th' letther mesilf. Thin who cud 've written it? It must 've been Cap. Dhreyfuss. (Cheers fr'm th' coort.) I give me reasons as they occurred to me: First, th' Armeenyan athrocities; sicond, th' risignation iv Gin'ral Alger; third, th' marredge iv Prince Lobengula; fourth, th' scarcity is sarvint girls in th' sooburban towns; fifth, th' price iv gas. (Cries iv "Abase th' price iv gas!") I thank th' audjence. I will rayshume where I left off."

## THE MAGAZINES ON THE JUDGMENT.

The judgment of France by her treatment of Dreyfus is the subject of several contributions to the periodicals of the month.

MR. SWINBURGE'S ODE.

The finest is the shortest. It is a sonnet by Algernon Charles Swinburne, and stands first in the pages of the Nineteenth Century. It is entitled "After the Verdict, September, 1899," It describes France as she lies torn asunder by "fire of hell and hate," in the shame cast on her by "her meanest born" "soldier and judge." Yet she—

Lies not wholly vile who stood so great.

The poet has this great word of generous praise for the Dreyfusites and their vindication of the fair fame of France:—

> High souls and constant hearts of faithful men Sustain her perfect praise with tongue and pen Indomitable as honour.

The hearts of the fighting Protestants will be delighted with the closing couplet which brands as infamous "the holy hounds of Rome."

#### OVERSTRUNG ANDIGNATION.

The National Review, which has fought the Dreyfus question step by step, devotes two articles to it in the October number. Mr. F. C. Conybeare heads his paper "Sword and Cassock." It is a furious denunciation of the part played in the Affair by the Roman Catholic Church. He declares that "every cannibal instinct is lurking within" that Church "as of old." Feeling is manifestly overwrought when a writer is moved to write as follows of Cardinal Rampolla's satisfaction with the Dreyfus verdict:—

Perhaps we ought to be grateful to the Pope's chief adviser for not having at once arranged a solemn *Te Deum* of thanksgiving, like that with which the Vatican commemorated the Massacre of St. Bartholomew's. Probably he reserves that for the actual massacre of Jews and Protestants, for which the ultramontane Press in France has for the last two or three years been openly registering its vows.

Apropos of the faithful minority of Dreyfusards, Mr. Conybeare cites Abraham's prayer for Sodom, and then exclaims:—

Assuredly, unless the French quickly throw off the incubus of guilt and bring forth better fruits, they will some day wake up

and find a big hole in the map of Europe where formerly the name of France was written.

Does the writer expect fire from heaven or an earthquake, or what?

## A TOWER OF SILOAM.

The apocalypse of evil which has emerged in the Dreyfus case seems indeed to develop apocalyptic fore-bodings in even the most staid writers. An article on "France To-day" in the October Blackwood can scarcely find language strong enough to portray French rottenness. The writer quotes from the anti-Dreyfus press several appalling extracts, many of which he feels compelled for decency's sake to leave untranslated. He says:—

If these writers are in truth the mouth of France, as by their popularity they seem to be, then she is defiled indeed, her civilisation shown to be a mere external skin, veneering a body corrupt, decaying, and ready to perish.

The writer does not want to play Pharisee. He bids us look nearer home to see lest we all likewise perish. He says:—

It must be confessed that if France to-day symbolises the condition of the world, then there is much to fear for the future. If what is now springing up rankly in France is germinating throughout the world, then the beginning of a new century may be a rude one, a terrible shaking, the end of which no human-foresight can predict. Whether it be so or not, that which is now seen in France, if it leads to a destructive fall of a national tower of Siloam, should cause all other nations to look inwards with a single eye, searching whether this boasted light of civilisation may not, as perverted by human conceit and self-confidence, have become a light of which it may be said, "How great is that darkness."

#### RELIGION REVIVING IN FRANCE.

"The Looker-on" adds bewilderment to the situation by insisting that this frightful demoralisation of the French people coincides with a revival of their religious life:—

We stick to it that religion is kept alive in France by the women; that the birth of a man-child in that country is an addition to France of a congenitally unreligious person. But though that seems to have been very near the truth half a century ago, it is not so now. Englishmen of late middle-age, whose youth was passed in France, say that no change of sentiment, none in Paris of all places, strikes them more than this. In their time no man went to church devotionally, to few men did it ever occur that they should go at all; while nowadays as many black coats gather there as would do credit to a country parish in England. The religion which the women never lost has come back to their husbands and sons. But with religion the priest; and with the priest the priest's ascendency; and with his ascendency the depravation of every just and honest instinct which Pafaire has revealed.

In these "reverberations from La France croyante" the Looker-on finds a warning against our sacerdotalists.

## THE OUTLOOK FOR DREYFUS.

Sir Godfrey Lushington reviews in the National the course of the Court-Martial at Rennes. In a preface he refers to a possibility of the Court of Cassation intervening, and proceeds—

The most the Court of Cassation could do would be to quash the verdict at Rennes. After the pardon it is inconceivable that it would send Dreyfus before another Court-Martial. To this extent, then, the present decision must, I fear, be considered final. Dreyfus must for ever forego the hope of being reinstated by a verdict of his brother officers. Much, however, could be done indirectly towards his moral rehabilitation by a Government prosecution of the Generals for the various crimes committed by them in pursuing their conspiracy against him—a course which, for other reasons, is so peremptorily required.

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## A WORD FOR THE OTHER SIDE.

The article of "An English Officer" on "The Rennes Verdict and the Dreyfus Case" in the Fortnightly Review for October contains little more than a summary of facts already known; but it is interesting as a counterblast to the vituperation poured by the English press on the heads of every one who dared to think that Dreyfus was guilty. People who classify all human motives as pure unadulterated villainy and unblemished innocence make a great mistake:—

Passion, misrepresentation, and hasty inference have, however, been by no means confined to one side in the fierce fight which has, to an extent such as no other cause cellibre has ever done, convulsed the civilised world. For many of the charges which have been made against the chief accusers of Dreyfus there is as little evidence as there is against Dreyfus himself. The case is a most intricate one. The labour of studying the actual process verbal of the Rennes Court-Martial or of the Cour de Cassation is enormous. All that has reached the greater portion by fair of the English public are the exceedingly brief epitomes made under the greatest difficulties by English correspondents.

And very few English correspondents were really qualified to follow the case, as is shown by the importance they attributed to insignificant facts. Of the general policy of misrepresentation Boisdeffre is an example. Boisdeffre was classified with Mercier and Gonse, and even with Henry and Esterhazy, merely because he dared to believe that Dreyfus was guilty. But the writer, it seems to me with perfect justice, says:—

I defy anyone really to study the story and to read in extenso the evidence of General Boisdeffre without seeing that he was in all respects a high-minded and honourable man. He made one great mistake. Deceived by the best-known forgery of Henry, he pledged himself to its authenticity. As soon as he discovered his error, he, despite all the remonstrances of his friends, insisted upon resigning the position he held. It was virtually the command of the French army, the object of the ambition of a lifetime. He still evidently and really believes Dreyfus to be guilty.

Mercier, also depicted as a scoundrel, was in reality a weak, obstinate, and not very scrupulous man, who shut his eyes to facts But to suppose that from the beginning he set to work to destroy a man whom he knew to be innocent is ridiculous. The fact is, that the generals at one time sincerely believed in Dreyfus's guilt, and had no object whatever in selecting him as a victim otherwise. Catholic animus had nothing to do with the question, for many pious Protestants believed, and still believe, Dreyfus to be guilty. To confess error is not such an easy thing in the face of a populace which share that error, and a mixture of fear, amour propre, ambition, and obstinacy was what really determined the action of the generals, not dishonesty or malice.

## THE ANGLICAN CRISIS AND THE DREYFUS CASE.

The revulsion of feeling aroused in this country by the disclosure which the Dreyfus Affair has made of French Jesuitry is being turned to partisan account against the Anglo- and Roman Catholics of this country. It is of no avail that English Romanists refuse to accept Gallican methods as characteristic of their communion; it is in vain that they appeal to the present Pope's significant distinction between "Latin" and "Roman"; their recognition of Latin decadence and of English ascendency, combined with their hope that the English spirit (which they distinguish from the condemned "Americanism") will eventually pervade the Vatican, is disregarded. Catholics in France have supported the infamics of Dreyfus's persecutors; therefore, runs the

current argument, beware of Catholics in England—whether Romanist or Ritualist. So Mr. W. A. S. Benson in the *National Review* says:—

It is difficult to overstate the painful impression made on the public mind by the fearful revelation of moral decay in France under the influence of that debased hierarchy with which, as the world knows, the Ritualists were exchanging compliments but three years ago. It has been remarked and resented that the most frigid portion of the English Press over the travesty of justice in the Dreyfus affair has been that which expresses High Church opinion. Men observe and compare notes, and the final result is a distinct hardening of attitude against the Ritualist casuistry to which I have adverted.

Similarly Mr. F. C. Conybeare, contributing a simply ferocious paper entitled "Sword and Cassock" to the *National Review*, observes:—

As a whole the Latin Church, at any rate among the Latin nations, has been against Dreyfus, against innocence, truth, justice, charity, humanity itself. . . . Such is the Church after which Lord Halifax hankers, and with which he aspires to link his own, to which he humbly goes for recognition of English Orders.

The "Looker-on" in Blackwood bears witness to the same tendency:—

All Dissent looking on with a reawakened interest in its own quarrel with the Babylonish Woman, the English Church is in a turmoil of contention between its Catholics and Protestants. Its Catholics are English born and bred; nevertheless, every wind of suspicion that blows about the French priesthood strikes upon them with oblique wing.

The attention which has been roused by "the decivilising work of the clericals in France" turns at home a hostile glance upon the Catholic party which would "submit the English to a similar sacerdotal caste." The writer argues that the Affair sheds a new and forbidding light on the advice once thought to be almost harmless, "Follow your priest."

## THE NATIONAL ART COMPETITION.

THE September issue of the Artist devotes a good deal of space to the National Art Competition, 1899. According to the writer of the notice, the total number of works examined was 97,335. Of these, 1,091 gained awards, seventeen attaining the high-water mark of a gold medal. The competition, which is between the schools of the United Kingdom and the Colonies, seems practically limited to applied art. The Studio of September also has a special notice of the competition by Esther Wood, who thus sums up:—

A final review of the exhibition, and a careful comparison of it with the examiners' report, can only excite wonder as to what principles can have governed the making of awards, especially when the praise thus implied is qualified by severe detraction in the catalogue.

But we are bound to agree with the examiners in their reluctant admission that "the work sent from the Royal College of Art, as a matter of fact, is not beyond that sent up from the general schools." In other words, the work of ordinary students in the London and provincial art classes is quite able to hold its own against that of more highly endowed and privileged persons.

Mr. Aymer Vallance discusses the competition in the Magazine of Art for October.

THE Revue Encyclopédique of September 2nd is devoted to physical education. The subject is treated from many points of view, and the various articles are profusely illustrated.

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## THE GREATEST OF NONCONFORMISTS.

A CHARACTER SKETCH OF JOHN MORLEY.

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A "MEMBER of Parliament," writing in the Century Magazine for October, gives a very brilliant sketch of the career and opinions of Mr. John Morley, the last high placed exponent of the principles of honesty and moderation, who has stood out against the onset of militant Imperialism which is now submerging the world. The keynote of Mr. Morley's character, says the writer, is Puritanism. In rejecting the dogmas of that great movement he has ever remained one with it in spirit. Indeed, he is described as "the greatest of England's Nonconformists," and represents in politics and life principles of which Lord Rosebery, the millionaire, successful racing man, and exponent of the policy of luxury, conquest, and arrogance, may be considered the negation. It is Mr. Morley's voice that has been courageously and consistently raised against these tendencies, and the conflict is not a conflict of persons, but a chapter in a great secular struggle. Of Mr. Morley personally the writer says :-

Mr. Morley is at bottom one of the most genial of men, largely tolerant, kindly, modest in putting forward his own views, the best of listeners to the views of others. striking proof of this that when once a certain number of ladies and gentlemen agreed to write down the name of the man among their acquaintances whom they would select as their companion on a desert island that of Mr. Morley appeared on all their lists. But nature has given him a certain sternness of feature : a long and strong nose; a face not lean and hungry like that of Cassius, but still thin and in rigid lines; a full and compressed mouth, that looks stern in repose; and a figure which remains spare in middle age—all of which suggests fanaticism to the full-bodied Englishman. In addition, there is in Mr. Morley's face and air a great deal of shy reserve, of pride and dignity, of the repose that comes to be the expression of most men who have been the companions of books and high thoughts throughout their lives, all of which might suggest something in him of that same air of aloofness and loftiness in Saint-Just which stirred the bile of Danton.

Of his religious opinions we are told that :-

Rejecting the dogmas of the churches, he is yet profoundly religious; unable to share the orthodox hopes of future life, he yet is full of the briefness of this; in something like a spirit of despair he has to turn away from the spectacle of human misery, because he cannot narcotise himself by the faith in the Deity at once of the pictist and the encyclopedist—the Deity that is at once all powerful and pitiless or remote. Mr. Morley finds a substitute for the old faiths, not in blank negation, but in a new creed that embodies much of the old.

As a politician Mr. Morley has too great solid qualities to be an entire success :—

In addition to all this, Mr. Morley is not of the temperament that feels itself quite at home in such an assembly as the House of Commons. He once said to a friend that there was an atmosphere of personal contention in the place which disgusted him. This was a characteristic saying from one whose conflicts had been the conflicts of the spirit rather than of the flesh—the conflicts with ideas, and not with men. And Mr. Morley, like many men accustomed to study and to probe ideas to their very roots, is devoid of the readiness and alertness of mind that are the special requisites of the House of Commons.

But his comparative failure has been in no way due to lack of the greatest of all the statesman's gifts :-

Put this man before four or five thousand men, and all the hesitation, the self-distrust, the pained silence of the House of Commons, disappear, and he becomes one of those whose voice can sway the multitude at their own will. Often he holds such an audience spellbound for an hour or more, the slight form transforming itself into something impressive, vivid, inspiring; the voice ringing with all the inner glow of the conviction, the strong emotion, the large vision of the man. And what is

remarkable is that these speeches, while impressing enormously the immediate audience before the speaker, are equally impressive to the much larger audience outside. The wonderful literary finish, the striking and original figures, the apt phrase, the homely sense in the midst of the brilliant eloquence, make Mr. Morley's speeches the most widely read of any of his time, and the most keenly enjoyed.

The writer gives the following criticism of Mr. Morley's literary style:—

Contemptuous of glitter, it is yet glowing: it has movement, variety, above all things the strong and palpable pulsation of inner passion. In this respect the style is not only the man, but the revelation of the man. It unveils him, so to speak, and shows how much of scorn, of indignation, of pity there are underneath his typically English reserve of manner and frigidity of look

#### A TRADE "INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT."

THE attention of Chambers of Commerce may be directed to a paper in the September Forum on the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, written by Dr. W. P. Wilson, director of the Museum. He claims that his institution is unique. It was begun at the close of the Chicago World's Fair, when the city councils of Philadelphia purchased for the purpose exhibits from the Fair. It is governed by civic chiefs and other leading citizens. It has three main departments: (1) the educational, which is confined principally to teaching commercial geography; (2) the Museum proper, or arrangement of exhibits; and a third, which must be described here in the writer's words:—

The Bureau of Information, whose purpose is to keep our business men in touch with the entire commercial world, receives its data from numerous sources. Among these may be mentioned:

First, the trade journals of different countries, of which some twelve hundred are regularly received at the Museum. As fast as they arrive they are turned over to a staff of readers versed in different languages, who cull from them what facts appear to be worth preserving. The information thus received is indexed by the card system. Matters calling for immediate attention are at once brought to the notice of those manufacturers for whom they may be of practical value. For example, if it should be learned that there was a special demand for harvesting machinery in Argentina or Australia, that fact is made known at once to manufacturers of agricultural machinery; the report being accompanied by special directions concerning the ways of reaching the market indicated. Some 2,000 such notices are sent out in the course of a month; and they frequently result in opening a new market to one or another of our manufacturers.

Second, the consular and other official reports of the United States and of foreign governments. Of these the Museum has a large collection. It has, in fact, a greater number of official reports and books detailing commercial information than has the Government at Washington.

Third, the reports of special representatives. The Museum maintains a corps of special students of trade conditions, some of whom are constantly at work in foreign countries, studying the markets in the interest of American exporters, and endeavouring to bring foreign governments and dealers in touch with the Commercial Museum.

Finally, the communications of the Museum's foreign correspondents—the representatives of reputable importing and commission houses abroad. The names of reliable foreign importing and commission houses are entered on a list which is frequently revised and kept up to date.... Recently the Museum has undertaken to furnish foreign concerns with a list of reliable American firms.

Is there any chance of a similar Intelligence Department being founded in connection with the Commercial College at Birmingham or the new University for London?

## DOES PROHIBITION PROHIBIT?

LADY HENRY SOMERSET'S ANSWER.

It is a powerful article which Lady Henry Somerset contributes to the Contemporary Review under the head of "Practical Temperance Legislation." She urges that all sections of the Temperance world should unite in the support of some such measure as that outlined by Mr. Whittaker, M.P., in his memorandum to the Report of the Royal Commission. She thus states Mr. Whittaker's recommendations in broad outline :-

I. Consolidate and reduce the number of classes of retail licences.

2. Reduce the number of licences and abolish beerhouse and grocers' licences.

3. Allow a term of grace before bringing ultimate provisions into operation. During that time carry out the reduction in the number of licences, and arrange compensation to be paid by those who remain to those who drop out.

4. Ultimate provisions, to come in force at the end of the

years of grace

(I) Much higher licence fees.

(2) Power to further reduce the number of licences, close on Sundays, and close altogether by direct popular vote, or

(3) Adopt management by the Local Authority.
(4) Provide substitutes for and counter-attractions to the

THE TEST OF SUCCESS OR FAILURE.

She specially desires to lay stress on two points on which temperance people are not united, but on which she thinks they must be harmonious, for she holds these points to be "essential to any extensively useful scheme of liquor law reform": "first, the direct popular veto, and, secondly, the management by the local authority of such portion of the trade as is not suppressed by local veto." She observes—

Just at present it is an article of faith among all sorts of " superior persons" that prohibitory liquor laws have up to date been always and everywhere a failure, and that nobody but a faddist would propose that the power of prohibition should be given to localities in any part of the United Kingdom.

Against this prejudice she appeals not to the persistent belief of many temperance reformers, but to "the official statistics of the consumption of alcoholic liquors in certain British colonies and foreign countries" which have been republished this year by the Board of Trade. She examines these to see what has been the effect of prohibitory and local option laws in reducing the consumption of alcohol. She lays stress on this test as decisive.

RESULTS IN SCANDINAVIA.

In Sweden before the local option law of 1855 the consumption of spirits was enormous, estimated at from six to ten gallons of proof spirit per head. By the end of 1856 the amount had been reduced to little less than 21 gallons per head. Last year it sank to 1 65 gallons.

In Norway local option was introduced in 1845. Immediately beforehand the consumption of proof spirits per head was 16 litres; from 1846 to 1855 it was 8 litres; from 1876 to 1885 it was 4 litres; from 1890 to 1894 it was 3'4 litres; and is at present only 2'2 litres ('48 gallon). Since 1845 there has been an increased consumption of wine and beer, averaging per head in 1897 59 gallon of wine and 4 62 gallons of beer. In all, the consumption of alcohol for 1897 was equal to 1'18 gallons in proof spirit.

In striking contrast to Norway stands Denmark, in so many respects akin. Denmark has had no prohibitory legistation and drinks more alcohol now than ever. "The alcohol consumed in Denmark in 1897 in the form of beer, wine, and spirits was equivalent to 5'02 gallons

of proof spirits per head of the whole population. The present per head consumption of spirits is greater than that of any other country in Europe."

#### IN CANADA.

Canada is declared by the writer to be "the soberest Christian country in the world." During 1871-75 the yearly consumption in the Dominion was reduced to 1'615 gallons per head, during 1891-93 to 1'10 gallons per head. In British Columbia there has been no prohibition except on Sundays, and the annual consumption per head has averaged 2'30 gallons of proof spirits. Prince Edward Island, which is mostly a prohibition area, shows a corresponding average of '306 gallons. Comparing per head consumption in British Columbia with the Dominion as a whole, the local option law has reduced the Dominion's drink bill at least one-half :-

The half of England's drink bill for the last year was seventyseven million pounds, but, roughly, seventeen million pounds of this sum was for duty. If we in this country had but had a "failure" of the same character, and on the same scale as that of Canada, we should have thereby saved sixty millions last year, or five times the money necessary to start an old-age pension scheme. Prohibition prohibits on a large scale in Canada.

#### IN THE UNITED STATES.

Prohibition in the United States is too often set down as a failure, and the wide extent to which it prevails is not recognised. Lady Henry quotes Mr. Whittaker's memorandum, where he says :-

Five States are under prohibition; 37 are under local option of some kind; 4 are under licence only. Of the 37 local option States, 25 have local option by direct popular vote; 5 have it by direct personal approval of a majority of the voters or residents in the vicinity being required before a licence can be issued; and in 7 States the local option takes the form of full control, with power to prohibit, entrusted to the elected local authority.

Lady Henry points out that in Massachusetts, for example, among 1,200,000 of a total population of 2,200,000, the liquor traffic has been suppressed by local option. "It has so happened that in every one of the States which repealed State prohibition a local option law giving the power of prohibition exists at this hour, and in all but two the power is exercised through the direct popular veto."

IN THE STATE OF MAINE.

The vexed case of Maine is next dealt with. The British Consul in that State reports that "all breweries and distilleries have been suppressed: the liquor-traffic has been reduced to one-twentieth of its former proportions." The Hon. Woolcott Hamlin, ex-supervisor of Internal Revenue for Maine, declares the beer trade to be not more than I per cent. of what he remembers it to have been, and the trade in distilled liquors to be not more than 10 per cent. of what it formerly was. Lady Henry thus forcibly contrasts prejudice and statistic :-

Prohibition in Maine is said to be "an unquestionable and abject failure." Let us look at incontestable facts. The population in Maine is 670,000. Prohibition is confessedly a success throughout the area inhabited by six-sevenths of this . There is some question as to the degree of success among the other 100,000.

AN IMPRESSIVE CONTRAST. \*

Lady Henry sums up :-

Thus it appears that in local option countries—the United States, Canada, Norway, and Sweden—there has, during the last half-century, been a decrease of from 50 to 75 per cent. in the consumption of alcohol. During the same period there has been an increase in Great Britain, France, Germany, and Belgium. This broad, strong fact can neither be argued nor sneered out of existence. And all the maladministration and

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evasion of the laws in question, so often and so earnestly pressed on our attention, has failed to prevent the realisation of this magnificent result. . . The average of the present rates of consumption of the four local option countries is equal to 1.74 gallons of proof spirits per head per annun, while the average of those of the following countries (where there is no popular local veto), the United Kingdom, Denmark, Hungary, Germany, Belgium, France, Italy, Spain, and Switzerland—is 4.95 gallons per head. The details which are summed up in these two figures are all derived from the return published by our own Board of Trade.

Lady Henry argues that prohibition cannot entail any serious lack of vitality, since "the average of the deathrates of the four local option countries is 16.5 per 1000 per annum, while that of the European countries named above as having a high drink-rate have an annual deathrate of 24.9." These facts explain, in the writer's opinion, the tenacity with which temperance people adhere to local veto.

## MESSRS. ROWNTREE AND SHERWELL'S SCHEME.

As to public management of the retail trade in liquor, Lady Henry says she knows no better scheme than that of Messrs. Rowntree and Sherwell. She thus appeals to the more radical sections of her party to support that scheme:—

I am satisfied that if, by helping this scheme, we can contribute to the reduction of the consunption of drink, to say a fourth of what it is at present, and prevent habitual drunkards, male and female, and young people, working girls and boys, from fourteen to eighteen years of age, from buying liquor, we are accomplishing much good, even although it may be certain that the fourth of the traffic which unwillingly we leave in existence will still continue to do harm. We should not, I think, be deterred from doing the good in our power merely because we cannot do all we wish.

She admits the danger of the corporate self-interest which would take the place of private self-interest. But she does not think the danger sufficient to deter. She concludes—

At this time the temperance forces must combine as never before; they must lay aside all differences, and must bring together in the overwhelming force of a righteous cause the different sections of the great army of reform.

#### IS OUR STOCK DETERIORATING?

MR. ARNOLD WHITE writes in the National Review on what he calls "the cult of infirmity." That the Boers do not fear to face the flower of our British troops supplies Mr. White with occasion for severe diatribes against our national indifference to health and our tender care for disease.

## A DISMAL PICTURE.

It is a black picture which he draws. "The higher average of life has been accompanied by a lower average of health." "Our species is being propagated and continued increasingly from under-sized street-bred people." Here is another and characteristic group of assertions, the plumpness of which is undeniable:—

We townsmen who depend for bread and life upon the physical fitness of our soldiers and sailors, destroyed the peasantry as land faddists, are destroying our merchant seamen, and we have permitted Parliament to remove obvious safeguards against disease.

Out of every thousand applicants for enlistment in the Army 403 are rejected on inspection; and large numbers of those who are admitted contract the maladies of vice. Mr. White proceeds:—

The philoprogenitiveness of an unsound proletariat is sheer decadence. Malthus, in any of the five phases through which his opinions passed, is out of fashion. Of foreign food to-day

there is plenty for those who both will and can work. Of health, physical and mental, there is a diminishing quantity. Modern civilisation and philanthropy on the whole are hostile to conditions of sound national health. The boy and girl marriages of the pauper classes are a loathly scandal.

#### INGLORIOUS JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS.

Charities next fall under Mr. White's censure. The charitable celebrations connected with the two Royal Jubilees are thus vigorously described:—

People who wanted baronetcies pestered people who wanted to be let alone, to enable destitute invalids to prepagate the unfit ... The greed of the idle poor is roused, parental responsibility annulled, helplessness fostered, and a cult of ill-health held up to a race that must lose empire when it loses vigour.

## THE CURSE OF "CHARITY."

#### Mr. White infers :-

Whatever factor is wanting in dealing with distress, there is no lack of money.

(2) That the struggle for life among professional philanthropists tends to pauperise the masses by killing the wish for self-help, and thus bequeaths to posterity a legacy of moral and physical unfitness greater than that inherited by the present generation from its predecessor.

(3) That so far from the Queen being honoured by the numerous projects for multiplying and maintaining the unfit, Her M tjesty is dishonoured, the country imperilled, and irremediable wrong inflicted on posterity.

#### REMEDIES.

What can be done? asks Mr. White. He evidently regards re-peopling the rural districts with healthy men as one of the most important aims of the reformer. He says:—

#### STERILISE THE TRAMP.

The change required is in public opinion. We must abandon the formulæ that the decay of agriculture is really a popular boon; that every poor man in need of help is an innocent victim. Of the London and New York unemployed, at least two out of five are not only unemployable, but unworthy of help. In other words, a sterner attitude by the average man towards pauper volupturies is essential if England is to begin to deal with her unfit. Consider the army of 26,000 tramps who infest the high roads of England, rob and rape when they dare, and use the casual wards as hotels. Extirpate them by immuring them for life, not because they are wicked, but because their stock is corrupt. Until we are content to see the idle perish, if they choose to perish, little change for the better in the health of the people can be looked for. If public opinion demands the maintenance of the idle poor, maintain them; but immure them.

PUBLIC AUD:T FOR CHARITIES.

The next stage in the process of sterilizing unfitness and levelling up the national stamina is for generous people to do more of their own charity for themselves. . . . No one should be allowed publicly to appeal for money unless his accounts are subjected to a public audit. A certain standard of accounts should be exacted from public charities as from public companies. . . . . If we are to become a healthy people, the permanent segregation of habitual criminals, paupers, drunkards, maniacs, and tramps must be deliberately undertaken before Old-Age Pensions are seriously thought of.

## PREVENT CHILD MARRIAGES.

Secondly, the marriage law requires overhauling. In England a girl may be married at twelve years of age, and a boy at fourteen. A limit of age suitable to a sub-tropical country does not harmonize with our climate and social conditions. A medical certificate of physical and mental fitness for the marriage state should be exacted by a wise State before union, in the interest of the unborn, who deserve justice no less than their parents deserve compassion. Such a condition involves no hardship. A few wealthy and aged bridegrooms might feel aggrieved. If, however, people are unfit to assume parental responsibilities, and are medically pronounced to be unfit, social stigma should justly follow defiance of the highest social law.

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## NEW MARVELS OF APPLIED SCIENCE.

(I) TELEPHOTOGRAPHY.

MR. DWIGHT L. ELMENDORF describes in Scribner's for October this combination in effect of the principle of telescope and camera. Experimenting in 1890 with the lens of an old field-glass, he found he photographed a cathedral through it a considerable distance off. Further experiments taught him that "the field-glass combination of lenses yielded an image nearly as large as that produced by the telescope lens, and that, too, with a camera only one-third the length of the other." Subsequently—

A negative lens, with a rack and pinion mounting, was manufactured of such a size that it could be attached to any fine rectilinear lens of suitable focus, although in some cases special corrections are necessary. This is called the "Telephoto Attachment," and was employed in making the telephoto illustrations shown. The tube is 3½ inches long and 1½ inch in

By this means he is able to take photographs of distant objects showing the clearness and nearness which the telescope produces to the eye. Most beautiful examples are given. The use of the new instrument in war is

What remarkable pictures of the naval battle of Santiago, the ch. s: of the Cristobal Colon, or the gallant rescue of the despairing Spaniards from their burning ships, might have been obtained from the battle-ship *New York*, with a lens of this description, even at long range! I believe it will be of inestimable value for the purpose of securing views of the batteries and fortifications of an enemy's harbour, which might be done at a safe distance from their guns.

The writer says further :-

With a new combination of very thin lenses now in process of construction, I hope to be able to diminish the time of exposure so that moving objects may be photographed without difficulty. If successful, this new lens will be invaluable for the purpose of ob aining pictures of birds and wild animals in their natural haunts, long before they become aware of the approach of their enemy. . . . Instead of being compelled to carry heavy unwieldy cameras and a battery of lenses, the wandering photographer will be able to accomplish even more with a compact camera and a little telephoto tube, no larger than the single barrel of a small field-glass.

(2) WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FROM BALLOONS.

In Pearson's for October, Rev. J. M. Bacon describes his feats in "Telegraphing from the Clouds." experiment of wireless telegraphy between a station on the earth and a free balloon was made last July by the writer in an ascent from Newbury. He says :-

The balloon carried the two requisite wires essential to the proper working of the receiver-one being led round the silk and attached to the valve above, while the other, which terminated in a water-dropper, it was my care to lower from the car as the ascent commenced. . . . It has been found necessary, when a recording instrument, suspended in free air, has to be brought into the same electrical state as its surroundings, that fine material particles should be constantly given off from it into the air, so as to equalise electrical conditions. . . The transmission of the messages commenced at about two minutes and were continued till about twenty minutes after the start, which would embrace distances of from one mile to twelve or thirteen. . . . On comparing notes subsequently we agreed that the instruments used would have continued to telegraph for another ten or fifteen miles, and that the entire distance might have been doubled by merely carrying the mast-head at Newbury some twenty feet higher.

The practical uses of this discovery are numerous:-

For reconnoitring purposes, a manned balloon, in wireless telegraphic communication with the station whence it was dismissed, might render most important service. . . . We have warrant for imagining that had we but accurate information of meteorological conditions prevailing at a few thousand feet above us-in other words, were we but in telephonic communication with a movable observatory above the cloud line-we might be able not only to foretell our weather with far greater certainty, but even in some measure to control it.

The problem of exploring the vast inaccessible regions of the globe, which has hitherto baffled the traveller alike by land and

sea, may be left in future for the balloonists.

Thus equipped, Andree and his companions might have sent word of their adventures and been rescued in time.

## (3) THE MAGICAL TAPESTRY MACHINE.

Under the title of "Seeing by Wire" Mr. Cleveland Moffett reports in Pearson's his interviews with Jan Szczepanik (pronounced Shtépanik), the inventor of the telectroscope. This Polish wizard "was born June 12th, 1872, at Krosno, a village in Galicia, where he grew up in the care of an aunt, for his parents died when he was very young." As far back as he can remember, he had it in mind to invent a machine for seeing at a distance.

He was deeply impressed by Jules Verne's romances and he read Polish translations of Shakespeare and Samuel Smiles. When twenty years old, he graduated as teacher, and supported himself by teaching while he pondered his scheme for electric weaving and distance-In the winter of 1894-95, he wrote to the Austrian Minister of War informing him of possible discoveries, and was sent for to Vienna. But nothing came of his overtures; and he spent two months in the city in poverty, hunger and cold, finally returning to his village school. At last Ludwig Kleinberg, a business man, heard of him and called him to Vienna. Kleinberg was nearly ruined over the weaving invention of the young Pole, eight machines being built in succession and all failures. Then a German architect joined the firm; and finally success was achieved. For this Jacquart weaving machine has been made the largest camera in the world, which weighs about two tons, and at its full stretch is nearly twenty feet long :-

The lens is five inches in diameter, and the plates are four feet square, each one weighing sixty-five pounds. A remarkable point about these plates is that they are ruled into over eight hundred thousand little squares or oblongs, the shape varying with the pattern to be woven. These peculiar plates, or "rasters," form the chief part of the weaving invention, and effect an enormous saving of time in the making of designs for carpets, gobelins, damasks, curtains, plushes, tablecloths. For instance, the design for an elaborate piece of tapestry that might have occupied six or eight months in the making by the old hand method may now be finished in an hour or less, thanks to Szczepanik's genius. It is simply a matter of photography, any picture or design whatever being produced upon sensitised paper through the little squares, oblongs, of the raster, these corresponding to the threads, shadings, and bindings of various satins, twills, woollen goods, etc. An expert has estimated that this invention will save 50,000,000 francs annually in the textile industry, and do the work of designing far more accurately than

it has ever been done.

## (4) THE ELECTROSCOPE.

The electroscope is described at length. It was first put to the test in 1896 over a distance of two miles. As now developed, it consists of vibrating mirrors and prisms connected by electric wire. Two mirrors in the transmitter and two responsive mirrors in the receiver are kept vibrating at a uniform rate some three or four thousand times in a second. The transmitting mirrors resolve the image cast upon them into points of light, and project these points upon a selenium disc. The transmitting wires terminate in vibrating metal plates or "lips," which allow a changing band of light thin as a hair to

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(2 nam rail (3 cros whi pass between them. Each individual point of light falling on the selenium disc sends a distinct vibration along the wires to these "lips," and the light from the electric lamp in the receiver falls through those lips on the receiving mirrors. The separate points of light are thus reproduced in these mirrors, and the component parts of the image on the transmitting mirrors reappear on the receiving mirror in a succession so rapid as to seem to the eye to be simultaneous. The prisms serve to transmit and reproduce the colours as well as the outlines of the image.

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This marvellous invention will not be shown to the public until the Paris Exhibition in 1900, under penalty of the inventor forfeiting a million francs to a French syndicate which has contracted for the Exhibition rights. That syndicate will make all arrangements for its being shown, including the erection of a building capable of holding from eight to ten thousand persons. The inventor

## FROM CAPE TO CAIRO BY RAIL.

In the October Windsor I complete my sketch of the Cape to Cairo Railway. After describing the extension from Cairo to Khartoum, I discuss the probable route beyond Khartoum:—

The ultimate route of the Khartoum railway is uncertain, Originally, the idea was entertained of carrying it along the Nile valley through Fashoda to Sobat, where the trunk line from the south was to have effected a junction. More careful examination of the proposed line of route has compelled a modification of this scheme. It is more likely that the railway will be deflected eastward, and, like the telegraph, will skirt the western frontiers of Abyssinia. There is also some talk of building the much discussed Suakim-Khartoum branch; but at present the notion is not to cross the desert to Berber, but to trend southward by Kassala. Suakim is undoubtedly the sea-gate of the Egyptian Soudan; and a line of a few hundred miles in length has always an enormous pull over its rival whose haulage exceeds a thousand miles.

#### SEA-SIDINGS OF THE MAIN LINE.

Pointing out that railways without seaports are like plants without roots, I indicate the contemplated lines of communication with the sea between Alexandria and Cape Town. The only port in actual touch by rail with the route is Beira, which is the natural seaport of Rhodesia, and which will, when Portugal sells her colonies, pass with Delagoa Bay into the hands of the English. The ribs, so to speak, which it is hoped will branch forth from this backbone of the African railway system, are two on the west, five on the east:—

To the West Coast there is at present talk of two railways, one crossing German territory to the British post of Walfish Bay, the other stretching across the Congo Free State, which would unite the Atlantic with Lake Tanganyika. The railways from the East Coast which will feed the great trunk line are as follows:—

(1) The Natal railways, which start from Durban and at present terminate in the Transvaal.

(2) The Delagoa Bay railway, starting from the port of that name in Portuguese territory and terminating like the Natal railways in the Transvaal.

(3) The Beira Railway, of which I have already spoken, crossing Portuguese territory, enters Rhodesia at Umtali, from which point it is in communication with Salisbury on the north and Buluwayo in the south-west. (4) The German East African railway, which is still a subject for discussion at Berlin. This line, the preliminary survey of which has been undertaken, will start from Tabora, and, after crossing the German Protectorate, will throw out two branches, one terminating at Ujiji on Lake Tanganyika, the other at some post on the Victoria Nyanza.

(5) The British East African railway from Mombasa to the Victoria Nyanza, This line is now in course of construction,

(6) Between Mombasa and Suakim on the Red Sea there is a stretch of 1,800 miles as the crow flies, a belt through which there will be no access to the sea. Not until we reach Suakim can the Cape to Cairo line extend a branch to the sea. Whether zid Berber or zid Kassala, there is no doubt but that the grand trunk will some day reach the sea at Suakim.

## ONE THOUSAND MILES OF RAIL AND THEN-

I next indicate the diminution of rail-distance which might be effected by using the waterways on the route:—

If Mr. Rhodes were to utilise all the lakes on his way, he would be able to get a lift of 400 miles on Lake Nyassa, 400 more along Tanganyika, and nearly 300 on the Victo. ia Nyanza, 500 that at least one-third of the gap yet to be bridged could be crossed by steamer. If, in addition to the lakes, he decided to utilise the Nile below Khartoum, it is possible to travel when the Nile is high 450 miles from Khartoum to Fashoda; and if the floating vegetation could only be cut through by steamer and the waterway kept clear, he might go by boat to the Albert Nyanza, which is 750 miles further south. By thus utilising both river and lakes, the distance to be covered by rail would be reduced to a little more than 1,000 miles. Mr. Rhodes's idea is, however, to carry the railway the whole distance, so as to avoid transhipment, and to escape the malarious marshes between Khartoum and the Albert Nyanza.

#### THE ARCHITECTONIC IDEA.

The power of the mere idea then claims attention :-

The essential and distinctive characteristic of the Cape to Cairo line is that, almost for the first time in the history of the British Empire, the piecemeal efforts of widely-separated workers are visibly harmonised into a stupendous whole by the colossal conception of one master mind. Most of the achievements of the English have been more or less unconscious and unintended. In Seeley's phrase, we founded our Empire in a fit of absence of mind. But for Mr. Rhodes the Cape to Cairo line would have got itself built in sections, and it would never have been discovered that it was a Cape to Cairo line until the last gap had been bridged and the trains were actually running.

#### THE NEXT STEP IN PROCESS.

But the notion is still in nubibus :-

No practical proposal, it need hardly be said, has ever been made as yet to construct the Cape to Cairo line. All that is at present in negotiation is the construction of the northward extension of the Bechuanaland railway to the gold and coal regions of Rhodesia, which it is necessary to tap in the interests of the Colonists themselves . . . When the Mafungabusi area is tapped, where seventy miles of coal-beds lie waiting the pick of the miner, not only will the railway find fuel, but it will also find mineral to fill the cars at present returned empty. The hundred miles from Buluwayo to Gwelo are all surveyed and pegged out ready for the constructor. From Gwelo to Mafungabusi, a distance of one hundred and fifty miles, another section is surveyed, and will be taken in hand at once. Beyond Mafungabusi there are only one hundred and fifty miles to cross before the line will reach the Zambesi. This river it is proposed to bridge just outside the Portuguese frontier, about five hundred miles east of the Victoria Falls, where a short bridge of a quarter of a mile will carry the line across the one great river it will meet on its northward way. Mr. Rhodes hopes to cross the Zambesi in five years' time. Up to this point the Cape to Cairo line may be said to have materialised, or to be in a fair way to materialise. North of the Zambesi the line exists only on paper and in the imagination of Mr. Rhodes.

The right of way through German territory is a point which remains as yet unsettled.

#### "THE NEW REFORMATION":

As Mrs. Humphry Ward Understands It.

ONLY the rough constraint of popular controversy can, one supposes, account for a writer of Mrs. Ward's eminence stooping to a phrase so hackneyed, and so beloved of the theological upstart, as "The New Reformation," in order to describe her view of current religious changes. She gives this title to her plea for "a conscience clause for the laity" in the Nineteenth Century for October. The paper is a reply to criticisms of her proposal in the Times to relax the standards of the Church of England so as to admit within its fellowship librith, the Ascension, and the Descent into Hell. To Lord Halifax's assertion that "German criticism" has become more conservative, Mrs. Ward concedes that the dates of the books of the New Testament are allowed to be much earlier than the Tübingen critics and others had imagined, but she rejoins that many of the ideas once thought most distinctively Christian have been traced by modern scholarship to the times before Christ.

CHRISTIANITY HALF BORN BEFORE CHRIST.

She even says :--

We now know that Christianity as a system of ideas was more than half in existence before the Lord lived and taught—that its distinctive doctrines of the Kingdom, the Son of man, heaven and hell, angels and devils, resurrection, soul and spirit, were the familiar furniture of the minds amid which it arose. . . . The doctrine of a pre-existent Messiah, the elements for the doctrine of a suffering Messiah, the "heavenly man" of St. Paul, the whole rich and varied conception of the afterlife and its conditions, with its attendant ideas of angels and devils—to say nothing of that whole "theosophy trembling on the verge of becoming a religion," as it has been called, which the thought of Philo produced on Hellenistic ground—all these were already in existence either long before the Galilean ministry or before the First Epistle to the Thessalonians. What is popular speculation, the adaptation of Babylonian and Persian ideas, or theosophic philosophising, from a Greek or Palestinian basis, in the generations preceding Christianity, "cannot immediately become inspiration in the Apostles"—as Dr. Hausrath says.

This is, of course, only Mrs. Ward's way of putting into modern dialect, by the aid of modern research, though with a touch of exaggeration all her own, the ancient belief in an Old Dispensation leading up to and preparing for the New. The decisive question remains, How far was the Old accepted, or rejected, or modified by the Authority whom Mrs. Ward speaks of as "The Lord"? In shifting the sources of "more than half" of Christian beliefs from the two centuries after to the two centuries before the crucifixion—according to Mrs. Ward's own showing—modern criticism has brought a much larger area of belief under the historical jurisdiction—so to speak—of that Authority, and has in this way rendered undeniable service to the traditional faith.

MRS. WARD'S VERSION OF THE CHRISTIAN FAITH.

The writer proceeds to offer the usual critical objections to the Birth Stories in the Gospels, as also to the narratives of the Ascension and the Descent. But as no "new reformation" may hope to be wrought by mere negatives, the best thing to do is to present what Mrs. Ward seems to regard as the positive truth of Christianity. She says:—

Supposing that reflection on the facts of moral and intellectual experience, including Christ and Christianity, has brought us to "faith"—that is, to the personal and intense conviction that the clue to the world lies in goodness and the struggle for goodness, and that behind that struggle and the relation of our will to it

lies a divine will to good, and a divine consciousness, with which our own will and consciousness are mysteriously but most truly connected—in other words, if the sum of our moral life, including, consciously or unconsciously, the influence of Christ's life upon ours, has brought us to Christ's doctrine of God—our view of the Christian phenomenon will be very different. We shall say to ourselves, "It is impossible that such an influence upon man's paid and bitters can be a very constraint to the contract of th mind and history can have arisen without special meaning in a world that issues from a divine thought and goodness. moral life is not an accident; no more are those great religious influences which in all races and at all times have carried men beyond or through the moral life into the region of religious faith and hope. The forms that these influences take—which at bottom are always the influence, so far as appears, of a man on men-may be often evanescent, but the influence itself, so far as it belongs to the central prevailing world-force, the force that makes for righteousness, cannot be without significance in the divine purpose. The influence starts from a human life; but the life is more than appears—it is a symbol, a challenge, a divine word, by which, more conspicuously than through the ordinary processes of moral education, God speaks to and calls the souls of men. The life of Jesus Christ was at the beginning, and is still, such a symbol and challenge.

"TO BE A CHRISTIAN" IS-WHAT?

To be a Christian is to adopt at once Christ's doctrine of God, and His view of the kind and nature of that life which leads us to and reconciles us with God. It is also to feel Christ Himself as a Reconciler and Revealer, and the influence of His life, historically working in us, as a healing and impelling force. It is to stand for Christ, against the selfish and material elements of the world. It is to be tenderly and humbly eager to obey the few and simple directions that He laid down as to the outward rites of His society, or ecclesia—to bring our children to baptism, unto God, in the name of the Lord Jesus—to partake of His memorial feast, as the symbol and food of our mystical union with Him, with the brethren, and with God. It is to recognise the "Kingdom of Heaven," the striving life of "faith," and the society of the faithful, as that to which Christ calls us, and to own Himself as its King and Leader. It is so to live this life in His love and service, and in the faith which flows from His heart into ours, that when death comes our dearest hope may bewithin the general, tremulous, yet inextinguishable hope of humanity—that beyond the darkness and storm of the great change we shall in some way, inconceivable to human imagina-tion, find our Master, and yield our humble account to Him, and know Him at last more truly even than Mary or Peter or John knew Him on earth, in the presence and the light of God.

The votary of clear-cut dogma may pronounce this version of the faith cloudy; but to a more sympathetic eye the clouds seem like the clouds of dawn which make the sunrise only the more beautiful. Between composing "Robert Elsmere" and writing the above passage, Mrs. Ward has evidently travelled far, and certainly not in the direction of denial.

"WE ARE NOT UNITARIANS."

To the charge that she is wishing to bring Unitarianism into the Church, she answers, "But we are not Unitarians and . . . we have no wish to be Unitarians":—

To us the Church forms are natural and dear. If we are driven out, because the personal relief we claim is denied us, we go with a sense of wrong and exile, protesting in our Lord's name against a separation which is a denial of His spirit, and an infringement of His command.

THE LAYMAN'S "CONSCIENCE CLAUSE."

The relief she asks for is in regard to the personal assent to the Creeds required in Confirmation. She says:—

Why should it be impossible that in the Church Confirmation service, the bishop should address an alternative quistion to those candidates who might have claimed it in writing? The question might be of the simplest and least contentious character—for instance, "Do you here, in the presence of God and of

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this congregation, renew the solemn promise and vow that was made in your name at your baptism; desiring to take upon yourselves the service of God and the following of Christ?"

## WITH WHOM LIES THE "ABSURDITY"?

Mrs. Ward closes this memorable paper with the words:-

Let there be no strangling of the free life of knowledge and thought within the Church; no laying of other burdens on the brethren than those laid by the Lord Himself; no final division and mistrust between those who trust in the same God, who are called by the same beloved name, who hope together the same unconquerable hope.

Surely any one not initiated into the niceties of ecclesiastical distinction would be ready to say that a "Church" which refused admission to applicants who thus voice their faith has ceased to be a Church and has become a sect. Yet "Looker-on" in Blackwood can say that but for her ethical and philosophical aims it might be supposed that in pressing her claim for admission to the Church, Mrs. Ward meant to bring the argument for Anglican "inclusiveness" to "reductio ad absurdum"!

A more practical criticism is that of the Rev. Dr. Cobb, assistant secretary to the English Church Union, who in his Nineteenth Century article on the Church crisis says:—

This ideal of Mrs. Humphry Ward's is magnificent, but it is not war. If the National Church could be so enlarged as to find place for everybody, the first result would be that High Churchmen, Evangelicals, and the orthodox Free Churches would remain outside her borders. This would give us the curious result of a National Church embracing everybody except those who hold to the historical presentment of Christianity.

## HOW TALL CHIMNEYS ARE FELLED.

THE doom of the tall chimney has, technical writers assure us, been sealed by the introduction of the forced draught, and the prospect of the disappearance of these giant stalks makes us hail the exploits of the chimney feller. Mr. Robert Mulready has a most instructive paper in *Harmsworth's* for September on "Felling Chimneys." He sketches the work of Mr. J. Smith, of Rochdale, "the Lancashire steeplejack," who has felled over seventy chimneys, and all without any mishap. The writer says:—

The modus operandi employed by Mr. Smith is delightfully simple. He cuis away a portion of the base of the chimney, and substitutes thick wooden props. These are afterwards set on fire, and directly they are consumed, the chimney, deprived of its foundations, comes down with a run.

A chimney at Preston, over 250 feet high and weighing 3,500 tons, was underpinned in this way. Over  $6\frac{1}{2}$  tons of coal, with a great mass of other combustibles, were laid about the props. The closing scene in the doomed chimney's career is thus described:—

The fire laid, M.: Smith ordered everyone to stand beyond the space indicated for the reception of the falling chimney. The pyte was fired by a lady, and instantly there was a roar, and cracking and leaping of flames, as the inflammable substances caught alight, and dense, copious clouds of black smoke poured from the mouth of the shaft. Probably no chimney ever smokes so freely as it does during the few minutes before its coup de grace. But though the bonfire was blazing away merrily, Mr. Smith's task was by no means ended. . . Still, it is most essential that the fire should burn evenly, so that the props all collapse simultaneously. Mr. Smith stood before the burning mass, and with his practised eye immediately realised whether his happy requirement was being fulfilled. Pailful after pailful of liquid he dashed upon the fire, here or there, as necessity demanded. Presently there was a loud

groan from the dying chimney, and Mr. Smith ran to a place of safety. The groaning and cracking increased in volume, the chimney gradually canted a little, the crowd cried, "There she goes," and forthwith the stack fell right over as the consumed props collapsed, and crashed down with a rumbling noise like thunder, buckling up in its aerial flight into several pieces like cardboard.

The description is made more vivid by the reproduction of instantaneous photographs of the chimneys in the act of falling.

## UNCLE SAM'S TWO SUITORS:

## RUSSIA AND BRITANNIA.

MR. ARCHIBALD LITTLE replies in the North American Review for September to the papers contributed in a previous number by Prince Ookhtomsky and Mr. Vladimir Holmstrem. Mr. Little sums up the Prince's preface thus succinctly:—

It indicates the basis upon which recent official action by Russia in China is avowedly founded, viz.: (1) the idea of autocracy; (2) the idea that the culture of the West leads to anarchy; (3) the idea that America must emancipate herself from England's political tutelage, and co-operate with Russia in China.

## Mr. Little retorts :--

Now, seeing that America is in herself the living embodiment of this Western culture which Prince Ookhtomsky so unhesitatingly condemns, and to which alone Russia is ladebted for her civilisation and influence in the world, it will be seen that logic does not play a high part in the Prince's argument.

## MUNICIPAL EXTENSION NO "GRAB."

To the charges of Mr. Holmstrem that our "open door" policy is only a cover for "the opportunity of plundering China," Mr. Little concedes that we were misguided in occupying Wei-Hai-Wei and socontradicting our disavowals of disintegrative intent. Mr. Little offers an explanation of the expansion of foreign or cosmopolitan settlements in China, which it is worth while remembering. He says in effect it is a case of normal urban extension, not of predatory annexation:—

Shanghai having become the commercial metropolis of China, populous suburbs have grown up around the privileged district outside of municipal rule: their insanitary condition is a menace to the health of the overcrowded "settlement," and hence their incorporation is a vital necessity. . . This is the game of "grab" which Mr. Holmstrem so virtuously deprecates. . . . This applies equally to the Hcng Kong "extension" formed by the recent cession of Kow-loong.

## WHERE AMERICA'S INTEREST LIES.

The gist of Mr. Little's paper is found in the following paragraph:—

Flattering as it may be to the Great Republic to have on hand two suitors for her favour like Russia and Great Britain, I do not fear that she can long hesitate in deciding whose policy in Asia best promotes her interests; whether China should be developed under Russian autocracy or under conditions of free competition for all, as it will be wherever British influence predominates. Idealists, like Mr. Stead, see only the good side of Russian aims and civilisation, but practical men of business feel the pressure of her exclusive commercial policy and dread the arbitrary rule of her officials. There are two Russias—a liberal, peaceful Russia. and an aggressive, despotic Russia. The latter peaceful Russia, and an aggressive, despotic Russia. is now in the ascendant, and we have cause to fear its action in China. No one knows better than do Russian publicists and politicians that the British Premier, Lord Salisbury, spoke the truth when he said a year ago in the House of Lords: "If I am asked what is our policy in China, it is the maintenance of the integrity and independence of the Empire and its guidance in the paths of reform,"

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## WHAT WAS DONE AT THE HAGUE.

BY ONE WHO WAS THERE

In the September Forum I give a summary retrospect of the distinctive achievements of the Conference at the Hague. I begin by quoting Mr. Seth Low's remark that the Conference formed the nearest approach yet known to the Parliament of Man, and I go on to point out that the Congress represented more of the world and its inhabitants than any similar assembly that has ever been gathered together for the work of international legislation. I add :-

That circumstance in itself is sufficient to give distinction to the Conference at the Hague, which, it is expected, will be the forerunner of a series of conferences, each of which will aim at being more and more universally representative. On the eve of the twentieth century the human race has begun to federate itself. That is the supreme significance of the assembly.

#### ONLY THREE WORLD-UNITS.

The second feature of it to which I call attention is a bit of a paradox :-

The constitution of the Congress attested in the most forcible fashion the equality of all independent sovereign states. The net result of its work has been to demonstrate more forcibly than ever the fact, that in the affairs of this world it is only the great Powers which count, and that among the great Powers only the

greatest speak with decisive voice.

We find, at last, that there are practically only three units in this Parliament of the World. There is the Franco-Russian Alliance, with its appurtenances, including Montenegro, Bulgaria, and Persia. There is the Triple Alliance, with its appurtenances in Servia, Roumania, Turkey, and Greece; and third, there is the Anglo-American group, which, although not united in formal alliance, nevertheless constitutes an integer more homogeneous in race, religion, language, laws, and constitution than either of the other governing groups. Round the English-speaking group the free Western states are grouped; that is to say, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, and Portugal.

The destinies of the world are now controlled by three groups of Powers... The only capitals of this planet are London, Washington, St. Petersburg, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, and Rome. What these capitals decide will be done. It is a great triad, but it has never before been so conspicuously revealed before the eyes of the race, whose policy it controls.

## THE NEW FACTOR.

The third feature on which I lay stress is the advent of the United States as a leading factor in international affairs. I remark upon the distinguished personnel of the American delegation, and particularly upon the fact that Mr. White and Mr. Holls were personæ gratæ at Berlin. It was, I recall, Mr. Holls who won from Germany a reluctant consent to the establishment of an International Tribunal of Arbitration. He also had the credit of introducing into international law the principle of special mediation, or the selection of "seconds" by Powers in danger of resorting to an international duel. He secured sanction for what may be regarded as an alliance for peace.

## RUSSIA'S STRENGTH AND WEAKNESS.

The fourth feature of the Conference which I mention was its demonstration of the impossibility of agreement among the three groups as to the standstill or "stabiliza-tion" of existing armaments. That Russia should have faced this rebuff is a wonder to many, but I observe she has already garnered good results from this action :-

She stands before the world, and especially before the hungry millions of the European democracy, as the only great Power which is in revolt against the unending sacrifices which militarism exacts from its votaries.

I feel bound to add :-

Russia did not conduct her case at the Hague with much skill. There was a woful lack of solid preparation on the part of the Russian delegation, which, however, may be excused on the ground that its members, unused to parliamentary nethods, were little qualified to hold their own in debate. But, although the Russians did not impress anybody with their smartness or debating power, they succeeded in producing a very general impression as to their sincerity and honesty. There was indeed something almost heroic in the attitude of the Russian delegates. They were sent to defend a cause in which they personally had but little belief; and they had to do so in an arena, with the laws and usages of which they were totally unacquainted. They did their duty loyally and to the best of their ability. It was done by order of the Emperor . . . . There was something very fine in the childlike obedience that never allowed them to think of their ineptitude and inexperience as affording any reason why they should not do their best.

Parliamentarism may have many weak points, and it has certainly many disadvantages; but it carries with it one great benefit. It sharpens the wits of men; it accustoms them to express articulately and lucidly the ideas which they entertain; and it enables them to reply with rapidity and good temper to the onslaughts of their opponents. The Russians at the Conthe onslaughts of their opponents. ference were like fish out of water.

I further point out that the Conference has done the work of three Conferences rolled into one. And it has prepared work for three distinct conferences in the future : for the Revision of the Geneva Convention; for reconsideration of the declaration of Paris in respect of the capture of private property at sea, and as to the rights and privileges of neutrals in time of war.

#### THE SUPREME ACHIEVEMENT.

I then say :-

The chief task accomplished by the Conference, however, and that by which it will live in history, has been the establishment of a system of international arbitration. The fact that there is no statutory obligation or treaty undertaking to resort to this tribunal on all occasions, matters but little. When railways were invented many old fogies objected to travel by the cars. No laws were made compelling them to travel by rail; but the convenience of the system proved more potent than any statutory enactment. To-day every one uses the cars. So, in time to come, all nations will resort to the international tribunal, which it has been the glory of the Conference at the Hague to set up.

Of the international Commissions d'Enquête, I re-

It is possible we may find in these international Commissions d'Enquête rough and ready informal courts of arbitration, in constituting which we may use the Permanent Bureau at the Hague, and which can be brought into operation without any stipulation that we must accept their judgment as final. For the old formula, "Always arbitrate before you fight," is now substituted the new formula, "Always investigate before you fight;" and in nine cases out of ten you will never fight at all.

I conclude with the anticipation that-

the historian of the future will probably take the meeting of the Conference at the Hague as marking the beginning of a new era of international union, and the visible beginning of the great work of the federation of mankind.

THE great-grand-daughters of the Queen, according to the beautifully illustrated paper by "Ignota," which opens the Girl's Realm for October, now number thirty-two, of whom thirteen are princesses. Her eldest great-grand-daughter, Princess Feodora of Saxe-Meiningen, was also the first great-grand-daughter of the late Emperor William I., and her birth twenty years ago was an event in the royal annals both of England and Germany.

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## THE HUBBUB IN THE CHURCH.

By VARIOUS WRITERS.

THE magazines for October are ahum and aglow with discussions of the Primate's Opinion and its consequences. The Nineteenth Century has no fewer than three distinct articles on the "crisis." Mrs. Humphry Ward's is noticed elsewhere.

"THE ARCHBISHOP WRONG."

Mr. George W. E. Russell, writing on "Lambeth and 'Liberation,'" declares the Church of England to be suffering from two great evils: (1) the ascendency of schoolmasters and college dons, and (2) "Episcopolatry." On the first Mr. Russell remarks: "To have flogged the young seems to be an indispensable qualification for the see of Canterbury, but it has its drawbacks as a preparation for ruling the Church." On the second, Mr. Russell observes that "the whole Catholic revival in the Church of England has been effected by prolonged resistance to the bishops"; yet horror is expressed if we criticise bishops.

Mr. Russell announces that down to July 31st he had steadily refused to believe in "The Crisis," although he had noticed "the bogus agitation originated by Mr. Kensit, fomented by Sir Wm. Harcourt and the Times." The real crisis was created by the Primate's Opinion of July 31st. The writer declares that the conduct of the Primate "has the effect (I expressly said not the intent) of treachery": and that "from the beginning of the hearing to the end" the Archbishop was "wrong with the intense wrongness which only an honest man can achieve." His main criticism is that "the Archbishop by basing his opinion on an Act of Parliament has deprived it of all spiritual authority." He refuses to bow to a "brand new Papacy at Lambeth." He insists that "not in archbishops, nor bishops, nor priests isolated from the general body of the baptised, that the life of the Church resides." "The Church at large . . . is 'the entire Spirit-bearing body': and to no less an authority than that entire body can I as a Catholic Churchman look for the regulation of our English worship."

"THE ONLY WAY OF ESCAPE."

"Disestablishment," he reiterates, "is our only way of escape." He quotes what Bishop Moberley taught of the absolute necessity of "the full co-operation of the laity," and closes with these strong words:—

The principle may, I think, excellently serve for the guidance of the Church of England, when at length she makes up her mind to free herself from Acts of Uniformity and Church Discipline Bills and Archiepiscopal misrulings and State-made bishops; from the interference of outsiders, and the worship of the Jumping Cat, and the appeal to the Man in the Street; and all the degrading incidents in which Establishment has involved her.

THE PRIMATE AS PROMOTER OF DISESTABLISHMENT.

Rev. Dr. Cobb, assistant secretary to the English Church Union, writes on "The Church Crisis and Disestablishment," and holds with Mr. Russell that "there was no crisis in the Church of England before July 31st, in spite of all the scare headings in the newspapers." The Primate's judgment has raised, he says, the whole question of disestablishment. He writes "as one who neither desires nor fears but expects disestablishment." The whole trend of legislation, he argues, moves that way. The undogmatic and anti-dogmatic spirit of the times makes Establishment as a permanency impossible. He anticipates that as the Welsh Disestablishment Bill followed the precedent of the Irish Disestablishment Act, so the English Disestablishment measure will follow the precedent of the Welsh Bill.

Risks would have to be run: but "the influence of the Church would be increased a thousandfold."

WHO IS TO BLAME FOR THE CRISIS?

Mr. W. A. S. Benson discusses the Archbishop's judgment in the National Review. As the writer previously cited lay all the blame of the crisis on the Primates, this writer lays it mostly on the shoulders of Lord Halifax. "If any individual may be fairly singled out as responsible for the ecclesiastical confusions of the last two years that individual is Lord Halifax." He and his friends "have played the rôle of agents provocateurs to the Protestant prejudices of their fellow-countrymen." Mr. Benson suggests a "Concordat by which the existing practice should be permitted in certain churches on condition that Episcopal direction is secured for the future." On the prospect of Ritualists going over into the Disestablishment camp, he laments that "they would contribute to the policy of spoliation just that moral respectability which it has hitherto lacked." He adds: "When I consider the practical advantages and splendid opportunities of the National Church, I am distressed beyond words by the recklessness which on the doubtful chance of satisfying certain ceremonial preferences will cast aside so great a heritage."

THE IMPENDING RISK TO RELIGION.

"The Looker-on" in Blackwood is appalled by "a nearer danger than disestablishment" and a greater risk to religion, which threatens in "an apparently impending public wrangle over the mysteries of the sacrifice of the Mass." He shudders at the consequence in the newspapers, the headlines, the discussions in the street, which would treat of the miracle in up-to-date style. "What gain to scoffing and what pain to reverent spirits!" But he expects that it will be "forced on by Romanising intruders."

Mr. Austin Taylor writing in the Contemporary Review on the Ritualists and the electorate, finds in the false position Ritualists have assumed the real cause of the commotion. "In trying how much the cannon would bear before bursting, they have been blown away from

the touchhole." He exclaims :-

Why blame the Primate? To have followed up his Consubstantiation theories by a declaration in favour of incense and processional lights would have been to precipitate Disestablishment within five years. The man who doubts this would doubt that the world moves.

WHAT ABOUT THE SCHOOLS?

Mr. Taylor offers as immediate objective to the Protestant laity "the passing of a Church Discipline Bill," and as further aim a more Frotestant use of State patronage in the appointment of Bishops. He scouts Autonomy as beside the mark. The nation must decide on the character of its Establishment. Disestablishment he would view with apprehension, and only as a last resource, as "preferable to the continued Establishment of what may become practically a Roman Catholic Church." He adds:—

If the Church of England were disestablished owing to the impossibility of further maintaining her upon a Protestant basis, the teaching of half the young in the country could no longer with safety be entrusted to her care. The same policy that would in such circumstances dictate Disestablishment would equally dictate the withdrawal of State support from the Anglican schools.

"WHAT was Shakespeare like?" is the title of a short study of the chief likenesses of the dramatist, which Mr. John Munro contributes with portruits to Cassell's for October.

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## HUMOUR, ITS PLACE AND FUNCTION.

AN AMERICAN'S VIEWS.

It is a very pleasant and genial paper on "The Mission of Humour" which Mr. Samuel M. Crothers sends to the September Atlantic Monthly. He points out how we try to deal with the immense variety of fact presented by experience-how we group them as the province of art or science or philosophy. But, he goes on-

But when art and science and philosophy have done their best, there is a great deal of valuable material left over. There are facts that will not fit into any theory, but which keep popping up at us from the most unexpected places. Nobody can tell where they come from or why they are here; but here they are. Try as hard as we may for perfection, the net result of our labours is an amazing variety of imperfectnesses. We are surprised at our own versatility in being able to fail in so many different ways. Everything is under the reign of strict law; but many queer things happen, nevertheless. What are we to do with all the waifs and strays? What are we to do with all the sudden incongruities which mock at our wisdom and destroy the symmetry of our ideas? The solemnly logical intelligence ignores their existence. . . . More sensitive natures allow themselves to be worried by these incongruities which they cannot ignore. . . . Just here comes in the beneficent mission of humour. It takes these unassorted realities that are the despair of the sober intelligence, and it extracts from them pure joy. One may have learned to enjoy the sublime, the beautiful, the useful, the orderly, but he misses something if he has not also learned to enjoy the incongruous, the illusive, and the unexpected. Artistic sensibility finds its satisfaction only in the perfect. Humour is the frank enjoyment of the imperfect. Its objects are not so high—but there are more of them.

HOW TO ENJOY HUMOUR.

Like everything else, humour begins low down, in coarse and cruel fun: as the writer remarks with a dash

The coarse man, with an undeveloped sense of humour, laughs at others; it is a far finer thing for a person to be able to laugh at himself. When a man comes to appreciate his own blunders, he has found an inexhaustible supply of innocent enjoyment. The pleasure of humour is of a complex kind. There are some works of art that can be enjoyed by the man of one idea. To enjoy humour one must have at least two ideas. There must be two trains of thought going at full speed in opposite directions, so that there may be a collision. Such an accident does not happen in minds under economical management, that run only one train of thought a day.

Mr. Crothers finds it noteworthy that humour is one of the few mental processes that we can carry on only when we are awake: a "fact" which "noble creatures" who "laugh out in their sleep," like Browning's undeveloped Man, may be disposed to question. That humour involves a certain detachment of mind is a statement less

open to cavil.

#### JOHN BUNYAN AS A HUMORIST.

Mr. Crothers finds one of the best examples of humour pervading a serious work in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Pro-Greatheart's eulogy on the bravery of Mr.

Fearing leads to the remark :-

It is the mission of a kindly humour to take a person full of foibles and weaknesses and suddenly to reveal his unsuspected nobleness. And there is considerable room for this kind of treatment; for there are a great many lovable people whose virtues are, not chronic, but sporadic. These virtues grow up, one knows not how, without visible means of support in the general character, and in defiance of moral science; and yet it is a real pleasure to see them.

The writer distinguishes the humour which is a flavour from that which is an atmosphere. "As we naturally speak of the flavour of Charles Lamb, so we speak of the atmosphere of Cervantes or of Fielding." Luther's humour one of his most irresistible weapons :-

Luther's Table Talk penetrated circles which were well protected against his theological treatises. Men were conscious of a good humour even in his invective; for he usually gave them time to see the kindly twinkle in his eye before he knocked them down,

Akin to Luther's was Lincoln's humour. One good remark must not be forgotten: "Dean Swift's humour would have been irresistible if it had only been good

## "THE SCOT IN FICTION."

THIS is the title of an entertaining study in the September number of the Atlantic Monthly. The writer, Jane Helen Findlater, protests vigorously against the conventional Scot of modern romance as a travesty of the reality. She warmly objects to the popular fancy that the Scots are a nation of misers. Even Rudyard Kipling declares "The Scots are near." She says:—

For one miser in Scotland there are twenty men whose frugality is infinitely noble; and it is well to remember the historic Southand's burden for many a century, and if her men and women spend charily now, it is from an instinct inherited through generations of half-starved ancestors whose heroic struggles never kept the wolf at any great distance from the door.

The old jests about election and predestination are wearing thin: you may, says the writer, travel from one end of Scotland to another and never hear predestination or election mentioned.

But the writer's criticisms are not all on one side: she finds real vices overlooked as well as real virtues. She

says :-

Not content with making us too bad, the novelists also make us not bad enough, and some of them even make us far too good. If some of the national failings have too great prominence, many of the national vices are almost entirely ignored. There is little or nothing said of the drunkenness in Scotch villages and of the unchastity of our agricultural districts, or of the dirt that disgusts every stranger who visits Scotland for the first time. These outstanding blemishes of our nation find small space among the newer story-tellers. The cottages are so trim and clean, the women wear such spotless mutches, the husbands sit in the ingle-neuk reading the Bible, the ploughmen chastely court the outfield workers with honourable marriage full in view.

She complains that modern writers impute a tenderness to the Scot which is not there. She unveils another overlooked defect :-

Again, independence, which is always supposed to be at the root of the Scotch incivility, is a good thing, but it may be, and is, bought too dearly at the expense of the ordinary courtesies of I think that Miss Ferrier is the only Scotch novelist who has at all shown the boorishness of our nation . . . The modern writers are merciful in their depictions of Scotch manners among

The perennial interest which Scotsmen take all over the world in their national character, and which their intellectual influence forces on the attention of the general public, will doubtless invest this paper with even more

than its intrinsic value.

THE Gouin method of learning French was described in the REVIEW OF REVIEWS for May, 1892. Mr. Howard Swan has been appointed to teach French on this method to the Evening Continuation Classes of the London School Board, for students and pupil teachers.

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## STORIES FROM THE MAGAZINES.

MR. MICHAEL MACDONAGH supplies a fund of anecdotes under the heading "At the Reporter's Table" to the October Cornhill. Some of them are rather hoary, it is true, but good stories have to wait long for superannuation. A few may be cited here:—

Not long ago a young reporter attended a Salvation Army meeting professionally. As he was walking up the hall a "lassie" stopped him and asked him the usual question, "Are you saved?" "Oh, no, I'm a reporter!" he replied in a spirit of intense self-abnegation. What right had he to any of the luxuriousness of religion?

## THE NEMESIS OF A STOLEN SERMON.

Here is a warning to over-smart reporters from the miserable fate of one who was so sharp that he cut himself:—

The Morning News of Belfast had, some years ago, a slight difference with the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Armagh. His Grace was announced to preach one Sunday at the con-secration of a new church in the county of Armagh, and, desirous of conciliating him, the Morning News sent a special reporter to "do" the ceremonies, including a full report of the Archbishop's sermon. The reporter was, unhappily, late for the sermon. However, he thought there would be no difficulty in obtaining the manuscript from the Archbishop. But his Grace was not going to help out of a difficulty the representative of a newspaper which had offended him. He refused to give the manuscript. The reporter's position was desperate; he knew he would be disgraced at the office if he failed to supply a report of the sermon. As he passed through the hall, on his way out of the presbytery-after his unsuccessful interview with his Grace-he espied under a table the purple bag of the Archbishop. Unobserved, he pounced upon it, and, to his exceeding joy, found the desired manuscript. Next morning the Morning New came out with a graphic description of the ceremonies, and, what it prized much more, a four-column report of the Archbishop's sermon. But its joy was short-lived. Next day Archishop's serion. But its joy was short-lived. Next day it had to publish the humiliating announcement that his Grace had delivered no such sermon! In fact, the published address was the amateurish effort of a young ecclesiastical student in the College of the Archdiocese, which the Archbishop had placed in his bag to read in connection with the awarding of some prizes !

## A GRIM JOKE AT THE SCAFFOLD.

In the following instance the joke becomes all too

In the days when executions were still public, a London reporter was commissioned to attend the hanging of a man in a provincial town. He had often seen an execution, and he thought he could describe this one very well without going to the trouble and expense of a journey to the provinces. All he required was the fact that the execution had actually come off, and he could easily arrange to obtain that. Well, an immense crowd gathered in front of the gaol that morning to see the hanging. But after the unfortunate wretch had been pinioned, and the cap drawn over his face, a shout was raised on the outskirts of the throng: "A reprieve! a reprieve!" and, sure enough, a little telegraph boy waving a buff envelope was passed over the heads of the people to the prison door. The sheriff directed the hangman to suspend operations and to remove the cap from the man's face. Imagine the feelings of the unhappy wretch thus brought back from the very threshold of eternity! The sheriff opened the telegram, read it, and then with a gesture of indignation crumpled it up in his hand and bade the hangman proceed with his awful task. The telegram ran: "High Sheriff, Blanktown Prison.—Wire whether execution was carried out. Reply prepaid.—Johnson, — Office, London."

## "WHA'S THAT SPUTTIN'?"

Of an old Scottish reporter in attendance at one of Lord Rosebery's meetings, this incident is told :--

Lord Rosebery was very solemn as he approached his perora-

tion; and the meeting, under the glamour of his eloquence, sat hushed in concentrated attention. All at once a drop of moisture detached itself from the glass roof and fell with a splash on the bald head of the old reporter. "Wha's that sputtin'?" he demanded in a loud and indignant Scottish accent. The audience burst into such a roar of laughter that it was some time before the noble lord could proceed. This story affords an illustration of the indifference to the most exalted flights of our political orators which familiarity often breeds in the old and seasoned reporter.

## THE WASHTUB-FOUNT OF FASHION!

Lady Broome continues her entertaining "Colonial Memories" in Cornhill for September. She has much that is most interesting to tell of her story in Trinidad. She has a good word to say for the negroes' fondness for smart clothes—a word which the driest old Gradgrind of economics must appreciate. But for this passion for gorgeous apparel it would be extremely difficult for either negro or negress to work. Food and shelter so to speak "grow by the roadside," the climate makes bodily exertion most irksome. Why should he and she toil or spin except to get them clothes which would vie with Solomon's in all his glory? In the cathedral every negress had on a most expensive hat. Lady Broome goes on:—

I once asked a friend where and how these smart damsels obtained their patterns, for nothing could be more correct or upto-date than their skirts and their sleeves. "Oh, the washer-women set the fashions here, especially yours. It is very simple: when you send a blouse or a muslin or cotton dress to the wash—and these women wash beautifully—the laundress calls in her friends and neighbours, and they carefully study and copy that garment before you see it again; and the same thing happens with the gentlemen's tennis flannels, and other garments."

#### SMART SAYINGS OF CURRAN.

In Cornhill also—that periodical emporium of all manner of good stories—a number of anecdotes of Curran are given by Mr. R. Barry O'Brien. Three may be repeated here:—

As a cross-examiner, Indeed, Curran's skill was unrivalled. He was ingenious, witty, trenchant, raking a witness by a fire of raillery or overwhelming him by a series of perplexing questions. "My lord," cried one of his victims, "I cannot answer Mr. Curran, he is putting me in such a doldrum." "A doldrum!" exclaimed the judge; "what is a doldrum, Mr. Curran!" "Oh, my lord," replied Curran, "it is a common complaint with persons like the witness. It is a confusion of the head, arising from a corruption of the heart."

A stingy barrister went abroad for a holiday. Somebody told Curran that he had taken with him only one sovereign and one shirt. "Well," said Curran, "he'll change neither till he comes back."

Curran and a friend were walking together one day at Cheltenham. An Irish acquaintance who aped English manners was seen coming along lolling his tongue out in a remarkable fashion. "What on earth does he mean by that?" said the friend. "He's trying to catch the English accent," said Curran.

## A PRESIDENTIAL SURPRISE.

Mr. H. J. Holmes in the October Royal describes a few of the feats of facial mimicry performed by Mr. Amann, "a man of many faces." Photographs are shown of his successful impersonations of Mr. Gladstone, Napoleon, Mr. Rhodes, Bismarck, the Kaiser, and—crowning triumph—the Queen. While he was engaged at Hammerstein's Olympia, New York, Mr. McKinley was elected President. On the day when the result was known the following incident occurred at Hammerstein's:—

A wild burst of cheering almost shattered the roof; men stood up on their seats and, almost mad with excitement, threw

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their hats in the air and yelled vociferously. Ladies waved their handkerchiefs and clapped their hands with the utmost

What caused all this commotion?

A well-known figure was seen making his way up one of the

"McKinley! McKinley!" was the cry. Every possible means of expressing enthusiastic loyalty was indulged in. McKinley in Hammerstein's on the first day of his election as President of the United States of America! The audience was determined on expressing their approval of the kindly act.

Amidst the greatest demonstration ever witnessed within the

walls of Hammerstein's the figure of the popular President marched up the house. Instead of sitting down, however, he proceeded towards the stage. The audience saw at once his intention. He wished to say a few words on the auspicious occasion. "Speech! Speech!" came in encouraging and vociferous accents from all parts of the house. The band played

"Hail, Columbia!"

The new President smilingly faced the audience. Then some-thing happened. The well-known features of Mr. McKinley melted before the eyes of his expectant but astonished supporters, until they saw that it was Mr. Amann, and not the President, who stood before them. A good-humoured roar of laughter, mingled with applause, concluded the incident.

## The Government Waste-paper Basket.

THE Waste-paper Basket is a theme that deserves a poem. What hopes of literary fame, what outbreathings of tender affection, lie buried within its wicker walls. needed not the intricacies of the Dreyfus case to invest this indispensable receptacle with tragic pathos. It is the veritable Gehenna of disappointed, misjudged, superfluous literature. That is the editor's waste-"Her Majesty's Waste-paper Basket" as Mr. Philip Astor portrays it in *Harmsworth's* for September. He tells us that up till 1852 the paper ddbris of the Government offices went as perquisites to office-keepers, with such strange results as the discovery of a confidential document in a child's drum, or of a document of intimate family importance wrapped round a pound of butter. Since 1852 special arrangements have been made for the disposal of the office refuse under control of the Stationery Office. In 1885 premises were secured in Earl Street, Westminster, and a staff of sorters obtained, which together form the waste paper department. The writer thus describes the material it has to deal with :-

Hither come 3,500 tons every year, the average day's receipts varying from ten to twenty tons. How vast is this amount will be realised from the fact that if a single week's waste paper from the Government offices was thrown into Trafalgar Square, it would almost bury the Nelson column. The contents of the waste-paper basket for one year would outweigh forty-three eighty-one ton guns. . . . Vast as the present quantity is, it is increasing at the rate of eighty tons a year.

The escapade of the charwoman with the bordereau gives additional interest to the following paragraph:-

Confidential documents receive careful and effectual treatment. They are taken by the officials to the cutting-machine, where they are thoroughly sliced up. When papers of an especially secret character are dealt with, the middle section of each pile is taken out and placed in a separate receptacle from the rest. The cut fragments are then placed in sealed sacks, and are conveyed in charge of an officer to a paper-mill, the locality of which is kept secret, and are there reduced to pulp under his

The used ribbon from Morse telegraphic instruments pours in at the rate of fifteen hundredweight a week.

## THE CASE FOR AGUINALDO.

A FILIPINO signing himself "Semper Vigilans," and writing from Paris, puts "Aguinaldo's Case against the United States" in the September number of the North American Review. The editor vouches that the writer is "an authorised personal representative" of the Filipino

#### PERFIDIOUS ALBION ONCE MORE.

The secret of the situation, as the writer describes it, will be news to most British readers :-

Perfidious Albion is the prime mover in this dastardly business she at one side of the lever, America at the other, and the fulcrum in the Philippines. England has set her heart on the Anglo-American alliance. She is using America as a cat's-paw. What she cannot obtain by force, she intends to secure by stratagem. Unknown to the great majority of the American people, she has taken the American government into her confidence, and shown it "the glorious possibilities of the East." The temptation has proved too strong. Now, in this, England is playing a double game, on the principle of "heads I win, tails you lose." If America should win, all is well; England has her ally safely installed in the East, ready at her beck and call to oppose, hand in hand with her, the other Powers in the dismemberment of the Orient. If America loses, she will be all the more solicitous to join in the Anglo-American alliance.

#### THE JAPANESE PRECEDENT.

The writer will not deny that there are savages in the Philippines, but insists that the Filipinos are "not an uneducated people," or unfit for self-government, and thus reveals their national ambition :-

It is the fittest and the best of our race who have survived the vile oppression of the Spanish Government, on the one hand, and of their priests on the other; and, had it not been for their tyrannous "sovereignty" and their execrable colonial methods, we would have been, ere this time, a power in the East, as our neighbours, the Japanese, have become by their industry and their modern educational methods.

#### THE FATAL AMERICAN MISTAKE.

The writer reviews the war of liberation up to Admiral Dewey's victory. Then he says :-

We hailed you as the long-prayed-for Messiah. Joy abounded in every heart, and all went well, with Admiral George Dewey as our guide and friend, until the arrival of General Merritt. Either on his own responsibility, or by orders from the Govern-ment at Washington, this general substituted his policy for that of Admiral Dewey, commencing by ignoring all promises that had been made and ending by ignoring the Philippine people, their personality and rights, and treating them as a common enemy.

Never has a greater mistake been made in the entire history of the nations. Here you had a people who placed themselves at your feet, who welcomed you as their saviour, who wished you to govern them and protect them. In combination with the genius of our countrymen and their local knowledge, you would have transformed the Philippine Islands from a land of despotism, of vicious governmental methods and priestcraft, into an enlightened republic, with America as its guide—a happy and contented people—and that in the short space of a few months, without the sacrifice of a single American life. The means were there, and it only required the magic of a master-hand to guide them, as your ships were guided into Manila Bay.

The practical application lies here :-

Therefore, we Filipinos say: "Recall General Otis, give the Peace Commission a free hand, try rather methods of fair dealing, make our countrymen believe that you are sincere, and be sincere and just in your dealings with them. Suspend the order for these rabble volunteers, the scum of your country.

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#### KEW BRIDGE.

LOVERS of the picturesque will regret the disappearance of Kew Bridge. It dates back to 1789, and its predecessor, a brick and timber bridge, was built in the reign of George II. In the October number of the Art Journal, Mr. Edward C. Clifford gives a brief history of the bridge. He writes:—

Kew Bridge, as it stands, is only 400 feet long, and passes over a central arch 22 feet high, so its gradients are necessarily steep; and its width of twenty-four feet, reduced by a narrow footpath on either side, allows room but for one vehicle to pass

Except its steepness and narrowness there seems no reason why the bridge should go. The beautiful white stone of which it is built is good and sound, and hard as ever, and as firmly bound together as when first fitted. The bottoms of the piers are but a little chipped, the structure itself seems never to have needed repair.

The present bridge was bought by the Corporation and the Metropolitan Board of Works in 1872, and subsequently made free of tolls. The new bridge is to be built of granite; to be

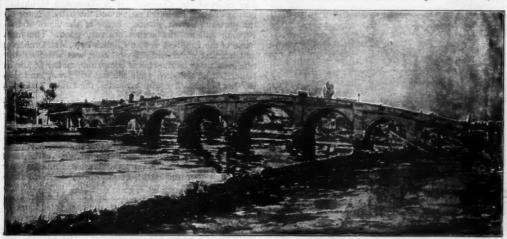
## THE OCEAN STEAMSHIP OF 1933.

IT is a breath-taking forecast which Mr. Joseph R. Oldham contributes to Cassier's for September under the heading "Untrammelled Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering Development."

From the rate of progress which has marked the last third of a century, he calculates what the next third of a century will bring about. He says:—

In a third of a century after the New York was launched [in 1865], the tonnage of the largest screw steamer,—omitting the Great Eastern,—had increased five-fold, the Lucania reaching 12,952 tons. If the capacity of the largest ocean steamers were to increase in like ratio during the next thirty-three years, the largest steamer would then be of 65,000 gross register tons. The corresponding dimensions,—if it be possible that my idea of length to breadth and breadth to depth will prevail in those days,—would be, length, 1,100 feet; breadth, extreme, at upper deck, 120 feet; depth, 75 feet.

Twenty-five years ago the Engineer of London published an article which declared an ocean speed of twenty-five



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KEW BRIDGE: FROM A DRAWING BY EDWARD C. CLIFFORD.

[The " Art Yournal."

55 feet wide, and have longer approaches, starting at one end from the drinking-fountain, opposite Kew Bridge Station and reaching at the other almost to the church, whose copper-covered cupola shows so vividly green against a storm cloud. It will stand stiff and formal on the old scene.

## Edna Lyall at Home.

IN the Young Woman for October, Leily Bingen describes Edna Lyall as she found her at her home in Eastbourne. She lives there with her married sister, who is the wife of the Rev. H. G. Jameson, vicar of St. Peter's. Her work-room is at the top of the house. Among the portraits in the room are those of Michael Davitt, Mr. Gladstone, and the Tsaritsa. She adopted her nom-deplume "Edna Lyall" by making a name out of her real name, which is Ada Ellen Bayly. She is now suffering from the after-effects of an attack of malarial fever contracted in Italy. She is amusing herself with water-colour painting. She writes her novels with a typewriter, and teaches a class of shop-assistants every Sunday afternoon. She began novel writing as a child, and devoted nearly all her spare time to it. Her father was a barrister of the Inner Temple. Of her novels she likes "Doreen" best, and then "Knight Errant."

miles an hour an impossibility. That impossibility is now accomplished fact. So the writer goes on to say:—

Before a third of the next century expires, another increase of at least 50 per cent. in ocean speed may safely be prophesied. How this is to be accomplished it would be too hazardous to attempt to surmise; but I may point out how I think it will not be done, and that is by carrying and handling five thousand tons of bunker coals in a hull drawing nearly fifty feet of water. The model of the ocean mail steamer of the next century will probably be that of a very much enlarged destroyer of great breadth and length and small draught of water forward.

Lighter and stronger materials will compose the structure, which may be moved by multiple propellers, possibly working in a tunnel, so that a number of wheels could be worked by separate shafts, actuated by rotary motors, as the sizes of screw shafts and engines even now under construction are perilously large; or the motive power may be produced by compressed air or gas. Then, the form of least resistance probably being discovered, the hull, broad and light in comparison with the augmented dimensions, will rise on top of the waves rather than pass through them. The rolling and pitching may be more severe than at present, but with improved cabins and a shortened voyage, the difference may not be noticed. The construction of a steamer of sixty-five thousand tons will probably not trouble the constructors of the future nearly as much as did the building of the Great Eastern those of the past.

## AN ARTIST'S PARADISE.

THE frontispiece of the October Art Journal represents one of the charming etchings by Mr. Percy Robertson. In a note to accompany the frontispiece M. W. writes:—

The beautiful little Surrey village of Shere lies about midway between Dorking and Guildford to the southward, and under the shelter of that long ridge of the North Downs, which runs almost directly from one town to the other. Surrey has always been a favourite county with artists—Mrs, Allingham and the late Birket Foster, among others, have discovered the material for some of their best pictures within its borders—and perhaps none of its picturesque little villages has found more favour in their eyes than Shere. Nothing is wanting here to complete the



SHERE: FROM AN ETCHING BY PERCY ROBERTSON, A.R.E.
(From the Art Journal for October.)

happiness of the landscape-painter, whether he may happen to prefer rugged, natural scenery, untouched by the hand of man, or the richer and more cultivated pastoral country.

Shere itself, with its quaint old houses and its placid stream, offers many pictures of singular charm, while the bolder scenery of Hindhead and Leith Hill may be found within comparatively easy range, and the neighbouring villages—Wotton, once the residence of the author of Evelya's famous d'ary, Gomshall and Albury—are all of them notable for the beauty of their situation and surroundings.

Mr. Pobertson, which appea ed in these pages lait November.

The artist has been equally happy in his rendering of "Shere," seen from the adjacent meadows, on a calm, sunny afternoon of late autumn, one of those afternoons of Indian summer which bring back recollections of June, even in mid-October.

Everything is drawn with that sympathy which comes of combined love and knowledge. The tree branches, rapidly becoming bare, are delicately traced against the warm, tender sky, their feathery indefinite forms contrasting with the sharplines of the church tower and the dark roofs and square chimneys of the more distant houses of the village. The recession of the field, from the foreground to the bushes in the middle-distance, is ably suggested. The various figures too—the old man tempted out by the mild sunshine, the country boy who idly dabbles with his stick in the stream, the little girl in sun-bonnet and printfrock who watches him, the children going home by the field-path—all help to add to the completeness and charm of this sympathetic and admirable picture of English rural life.

## THE TSARITSA.

MR. ARTHUK MEE in the Young Woman writes an article entitled "Empress of a Hundred Millions: the Life Story of the Czarina." It is illustrated by photographs of the Tsar and Tsaritsa and the baby. None of the portraits do her justice. Some of the views of the Russian palaces and scenes are very good. The first nurse of the Empress was an English lady, Mrs. Orchard, and her first governess, Miss Jackson, was also English. She grew up to be the closest companion of her widowed father, but he also died while she was still young, and she left her home to live with her sister, the Grand Duchess Serve.

Mr. Mee gives a romantic account of the courtship of the Emperor, asserting that the Emperor's father opposed the union with all the emphasis he could command. Mr. Mee says the fact that Princess Alix was a Lutheran was almost a fatal objection to their marriage. Kaiser Wilhelm also opposed the match. Mr. Mee asserts that one reason why the present Emperor was sent on a tour round the world was in the hope that in the constant change of scene he would forget his love, and come back to do as he was told. Mr. Mee says, "So modestly has she lived amid the splendours of the Russian Court that the world knows little about her, save that she is a womanly woman who lives in a secluded mansion and nurses her own children." Her palaces and her jewels are nothing to the happy mother in Peterhof Park. Tall, slight, with hazel eyes and fair hair, she spends her day playing with her children and studying the condition of the Russian poor. The Empress is head of the body charged with the arrangements for poor-law relief, and has read all the best works on the English poor-law. Only three of the thousands of their wedding presents are in the Empress's private rooms: first, a gift of tapestry from the French people; secondly, a Japanese ivory sea-eagle; and a threefold Japanese screen of grey and greenish white silk, representing the sea in a storm and the foam of the breakers. The Tsaritsa's bedroom at Peterhof is hung with blue satin brocade. There is not a picture in it. She speaks five languages. Riding, painting, rowing, sketching, swimming and tennis are her favourite recreations. The following story is new to me. Mr. Mee says:

Freed from the fear of the censor, she indulges with her penand pencil in a way which makes even Russian Ministers tremble, drawing them in caricature which would mean death or Siberia to any other artist. She has drawn the Tsar himself—a solemn, bearded, but bald infant in long clothes, tied in an armchair and surrounded by a host of Grand Dukes and Grand Duchesses armed with feeding-bottles, all insisting on feedinghim in a different way. No wonder the Tsar is screaming at the top of his voice! MR publis "A | numb with been like w table. histor Count and p the di preser provin

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MR. RIDER HACGARD'S diary for 1898, which he has published in in-ta'ments in Longman's under the title of "A Farmer's Year," comes to a close in the October number. The reader will feel a genuine regret on parting with this genial companion of so many months. It has been delightful reading. It does for the farm something like what Oliver Wendell Holmes did for the breakfast table. It will form a vivid and valuable picture for future historians of present day agricultural life in the Eastern Counties. The last instalment is full of varied wisdom and picturesqueness. The project of a Queen's nurse for the district leads the writer to wish that the charities at present distributed in doles of coal could be applied to providing competent nurses for the rural population.

#### MR. RIDER HAGGARD IN THE STONEYARD.

The writer was on a visit to the workhouse, and sensibly resolved to put himself for once in the vagrant's place. He says:—

At Heckingham there is a yard where tramps, in payment of their lodging, are set to break granite to be used in road repairs. To-day I had a try at this granite breaking, and a poor hand I made of it. I hit hard and I hit softly, I hit with the grain and across it, I tried the large and the small hammer. As a result flakes of sharp stone flew up and struck me smartly in the face, but very little granite did I succeed in breaking. My companion tried also, and after him the master, who said that he understood the game, but neither of them did any better. I have come to the conclusion that even in breaking stones there must be a hidden at.

#### A NOVELIST-FARMER'S BALANCE-SHEET.

Mr. Haggard is good enough to give the annual accounts of his two farms (Ditchingham and Bedingham). Ditchingham, with a gross income of £3,088, shows a balance available for rent, interest and living expenses of £333. Bedingham, with a gross income of £1,028, shows a balance of £89; or a joint profit of £422. But—

there must be deducted from this sum of £423 rent on say 250 acres at £1 an acre, and interest on £2,000 capital at 4 per cent, amounting to £80, plus management expenses—let us say £20, or in all £350. This leaves a total of £72 154. 4d., upon which the farmer would be supposed to exist, that being the living profit left after the satisfaction of outgoings and charges. As a matter of fact, however, he would not be able to exist on it.

## THE LAST RESORT OF BRITISH AGRICULTURE.

This retrospect suggests the reflection that "taking the country through, the farming outlook has seldom been more gloomy than it will be at the beginning of 1899." He goes on:—

What then is the farmer to do and where is he to turn for aid? Protection, at any rate upon wheat and meat, is at present but a dream, and he will be wise if he dismisses the hope of it from his mind. A bounty on corn might help, but will there ever be a bounty until some great war has taught the people how necessary it is that a certain proportion of our acreage should be kept under corn? I doubt it.

What remains then? I can see but two things: help from the State in the shape of the equalisation of the taxes and rating upon real and personal property, and the passing of a thoroughgoing and comprehensive Act inflicting severe penalties upon dishonest traders who, amongst other frauls, sell foreign meat for B:itish, and colour the fat of animals and other substances in such a way that the public buy them believing them to be butter.

#### THE CLOSING DOXOLOGY.

"The Farmer's Year," however, does not end in gloom or despair, but with a devout prayer which may yet become a Watch Night collect:—

Now, above every time and season, in this midnight moment while the world beneath us leaps to the pathway of another year, to Him who, with an equal hand, makes the Star, the Child, and the Corn to grow, and, their use fulfilled, calls back the energy of life He lent them; to the Lord of birth and death; of spring, of summer, and of harvest, let us make the offering of a thankful spirit for all that we have been spared of ill and all that we have won of good, and rise up in quietness and confidence to meet the fortune of the days to be.

A fitter ending it would be hard to find.

## LORD PAUNCEFOTE IN WASHINGTON.

MISS ELIZABETH BANKS'S paper in Cassell's on the British Embassy in Washington will be read with especial interest at this moment, and with peculiar satisfaction by all friends of the Anglo-American good-fellowship.

#### " THE EMBASSY."

They will say, "This is just how it should be," when they learn that the British Embassy stands a near next in rank to the President's Court. The writer says:—

All the other embassies and legations in Washington are properly designated by their nationality. . . . Not so with the representative of Great Britain and the magnificent house on Connecticut Avenue, which he makes his private and official residence. The house is called "the Embassy," and the Ambassador himself has always been popularly spoken of as "Sir Iulian."

Next to receiving a special invitation to the White House, no invitations are so highly prized as those which come from the British Embassy. Ever since Sir Julian and Lady Pauncefote, with their four daughters, went to live in Washington about ten years ago, the British Embassy has been, socially, the most important of all the embassies and legations in Washington. This has been due, in a great measure, to the personal popularity of every member of the Ambassador's family. He himself is the typical, hearty, likeable Englishman of the sort that is always popular with Americans, while Lady Pauncefote and her four daughters won their way to the heart of Washington at once because of their freely expressed admiration for people and things American and especially the city of Washington itself, which they consider the most beautiful modern city they have visited. It is understood that during the year Lady Pauncefote dispenses hospitality to a larger number of people than any other hostess in Washington, with the exception, of course, of the President's wife.

The Misses Pauncefote, it appears, have maintained the best traditions of English out-of-door life. Their long walks fired the emulation of a number of American girls, who formed a Pedestrian Club, which, however, collapsed with the first long tramp. The Ambassador's daughters were among the very first in Washington to make cycling a fashionable sport for girls. Lord Pauncefote rides the tricycle, and is said to be infecting President McKinley with a desire to do likewise.

#### A FAIR ANCESTRAL LEGEND.

Miss Banks adds a legend which forms fitting ancestral background to the modern Knight Paladin of Peace:—

There is a very interesting old story connected with one of the Ambassador's ancestors and the namesake of his daughter Sibyl, which Washington people are very fond of repeating. During one of the Crusades the ancestor, Sir Grimbald Pauncefote, was taken prisoner by Saladin, who refused to release him unless his young bride, Sibyl Lingoyne Pauncefote, sent to him her beautiful white hand as a present. The lady, hearing of the condition on which her husband would be released, cut off her hand and sent it. A long time afterwards, so it is said, the truth of this story was proven, for when the skeletons of the knight and his lady were exhumed, the bones of only one hand were to be found; and even now in one of the old charches of Gloucestershire there are to be seen metallic figures of Sir Grimbald and his wife with one of her hands cut off.

## THE LATE ROBERT INGERSOLL.

THE North American Review for September republishes for its opening article a paper by the late Robert G. Ingersoll entitled "The Agnostic's Side." This is followed by a study of Ingersoll's influence, contributed by his old personal friend and controversial foe, Rev. H. M. Field, D.D.

HIS GENEROSITY.

The writer found Ingersoll's personality to be not as that of other Americans. In physique and gait he might have been taken for an Englishman. He says:—

In all the years that I have known Ingersoll, I never saw him in a hurry. The crowd might rush by, but he never quickened his pace, but walked slowly as if in deep thought. When I met him in Broadway he was always ready to stop under an awning, or by a friendly door, and discuss the questions of the day.

or by a friendly door, and discuss the questions of the day.

The two gods that Americans worship are time and money.

Ingersoll cared for neither. Money had no attractions for him



ROBERT G. INGERSOLL.

except for the use he could make of it. I am told by one who knew of his affairs perhaps even better than Ingersoll himself, that his income from his practice at the B11 and his lectures was often not less than a hundred thousand dollars a year, yet it was soon scattered. He could not deny himself the pleasure of giving it away. The tales of his generosity had gone far and wide, and every morning there was a pile of letters on his desk from poor clerks who were starving in garrets, and young women who could not find any means of support. To such appeals he responded so bountifully that they came faster and faster. His friends warned him against the impositions that were practised upon him, and told him that he ought to have a bureau of inquiry, but he answered that he had rather be cheated a dozen times than leave one poor girl to suffer and perhaps die!

So friendly were the reverend writer and the deceased agnostic that in the public controversy between them Dr. Field would privately confess to Ingersoll the weak points in his own argument.

HIS ORATORY.

Of his oratorical power, Dr. Field says :-

Though Robert Ingersoll was a captivating talker, he was far more than that; he was one of the greatest orators that our country ever produced. It was not by the fireside, but on the platform, facing thousands of men, that he showed all his power. I once asked Mr. Godkin, the editor of the Evening Post, if he had ever heard Ingersoll? He said, "But once." It was in the old Academy of Music, and the pressure was so great that the police had to make a passage to the front of the platform. The hour to begin was eight o'clock. Ingersoll rose on the minute, and spoke till eleven, and not a man moved! For three hours he held that vast audience in the hollow of his hand! No wonder that the eager multitude were swept away by him as the forest is swept by the wind. He was born to be an orator

LORD KELVIN ON "DESIGN."

Ingersoll, says Dr. Field, leaves no successor :--

One after another the advocates of atheism find the ground sinking under their feet:

"The captains and the kings depart,"

while in their place come the great men of science like Newton, and Faraday and Kelvin, the last of whom has assured me over and over again that all the philosophy and all the science of the world cannot shake the simple argument from design, that is so simply and so admirably set forth in Paley's "Natural Theology," Against such authority no glittering theories can make any impression. They will have their little day and then fade away in the distance, and be seen no more, while the truth of Christianity will abide for ever.

## ITALIAN CAPTAINS OF AGRICULTURE.

IN agriculture as in manufactures the cry arises for trained "captains of industry." Given the right leader, the led will go every day to school under his leadership, and the technical instructions of the rank and file will not be a thing of County Council or School Board alone. This was the idea which, according to C. and L. Tod-Mercer, writing in Longman's, fired the mind of a model Italian landlord.

#### THE AIM OF THE COLLEGE.

His aim was to form a college for young Italians who were, or were to become, landowners, where they might receive the highest training in everything, economic and moral, connected with the management and development of their estates. It is pleasant to learn—

The idea has taken shape, and in 1896 the Government handed over the magnificent old Benedictine monastery of San Pietro at Perugia, with all its lands, for the establishment of the new institution. There, under the fostering care and through the untiring zeal of Count F——, it is rapidly becoming one of the first agricultural colleges of Europe, and has already attracted attention and admiration in Germany and Russia from the comprehensiveness and efficiency of its scheme of instruction. The care and interest taken in the welfare and progress of the students individually by the Count is quite paternal, and, if a great leaven of all that is noble, wise and helpful is not gradually spread by means of this college, it will not be his fault. It bids fair to become international.

Great attention is paid on this estate to the housing of the workpeople. The Count builds model cottages and lets them at a rental of 4½ per cent. on the outlay. He shares the opinion of his countryman, Professor Nitti, that "in manufacture as in agriculture wherever energy is given out the well-fed labourer proves superior to the underfed," and he visits the women and tries to get them to improve their cooking. He is also full of care for their health in improving their water supply; he insists on cleanliness both in their dwellings and in their stables, and provides for them a municipalised chemist shop. One instance very characteristic of his methods came to our notice as we studied the oil-making department. The olives are crushed at San Venanzio by steam power; men work night and day in gangs which are fed during the six weeks' severe work by their master, and every day each man is weighed to see that he gains in weight; if not, he is put to other work. They nearly always do gain, and then the Count is satisfied that the rations given are sufficient.

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A HISTORICAL SKETCH.

IN Tilskueren for September, Herr Ivar Berendsen, under the above heading, contributes some pages of Finnish history to make clear the grounds on which Finland bases the rights of which she has recently been deprived by Russia. It is in the first place necessary, says Herr Berendsen, to satisfy ourselves that Finland is a State, before we talk of coups d'état. Were she but a province of Russia the justice of this sudden deprivation of her liberties would be a mere matter of opinion and sentiment, and the nation most innocent of abuse of power might cast the first stone. But, to prove that Finland is no mere dependant-waking up all suddenly from a long happy dream of tranquil ownership and proud independence to the grim and humiliating reality—but, in very truth, a free State whose rights had been rudely wrested from her by a stronger hand, Herr Berendsen takes us back to the year 1780, when she was still a happy subject of the Swedish king, and the Finnish Separatists were a small handful whose disloyalty and discontent could only evoke disgust. The idea of Finnish independence was entirely new and unripe, and found favour only with the military nobility, and with but few even of this class.

#### THE FIRST SEPARATISTS.

But in those days was one Finnish-born Göran Magnus Sprengtporten, who at his own request had obtained his discharge from the Swedish army, in which he had served with much glory. He considered his valour ill-rewarded, and accused Gustav III. of ingratitude and of having forgotten his promises. Settling down on his property in Finland, he joined Major Johan Anders Jägerhorn's little political society, the "Valhalla Order," which included a small group of Separatists. In 1785 he went to Holland, and in 1786, through the Russian Ambassador at the Hague, he laid before Catherine II. a detailed plan for the separation of Finland from Sweden, the country to be known as the "Republic of the United Provinces of Finland." The separation was to be brought about by a Revolution, which, however, never took place. Across the envelope of this document Catherine wrote with her own hand, "It is easy to see that Finland's independence is not antagonistic to the interests of Russia." The next time dhe Separation question was brought forward was in 1788 suring Russia's war with Sweden, this time by Jägerhorn, tupported by Sprengtporten. The Finns were promised that the Russian Government should guarantee that "they should themselves decide their destinies, indepen-dent of all save God." Nevertheless, they remained loyal to Sweden. The plan obtained few supporters among them, and none whatever outside the nobility. Clamours of disgust for the traitors reached the king's ears instead, and in the war of 1808-9 the Finns had an opportunity of proving their loyalty.

#### THE RUSSIAN PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

These Separatist proposals are, therefore, not to be taken as signs of Finland's later political trend and development. It was Sprengtporten's relations with Russia—into whose service he finally entered—which became of deep significance, and the happenings of 1808-9 are not to be understood without them. It was Sprengtporten who composed the first proclamation to Finland, three days before the beginning of the war.

It was dated from Frederikshamn, and called upon the Diet to assemble at Abo to consider, in accordance with the customs of the Swedish Diet, all matters appertaining to the country's welfare. Sprengtporten formed the Russian plan of campaign and took part in the war. When in March he returned to St. Petersburg, the wind was blowing from another quarter.

## THE TSAR'S PROCLAMATION AND PROMISE.

On the 16th all Europe was notified that Finland was now considered "a conquered province," and when on the 8th of May Sveaborg fell into the hands of the Russians, Finland was ordered to take the oath of allegiance. The war, however, was not the military walk-over the Russians had expected. With undaunted courage, no little strength and skill, great fanaticism and boldness, the small Finnish forces advanced against the enemy. With long odds against them, they yet succeeded in driving their conquerors from large portions of the country. For this reason the oath of allegiance was only taken in the besieged districts and with feelings of furious indignation, while many fled to escape it. Ministers protested against the disloyalty required of them; the Finnish officers refused to be sent home; rebellions began; and Sprengtporten-strongly supported from now by Speranski, who had the Tsar's ear at this period of his reign, unwearyingly protested that only the keeping and confirmation of the country's old constitution could possibly restore peace and make conquest certain. On June 5th accordingly the Tsar issued the first signed proclamation: "Finland," he says, "cost what it will, shall belong to Russia, but the country's old constitution and privileges shall faithfully be kept in power."

From this first proclamation, step by step, Herr Berendsen follows the history of Finland up to the present denouement. He endeavours only, he says, to make clear the fact that the Finnish question is an international question, and that the championship of Finland is not a mere unwarrantable interference in the inner affairs of Russia.

#### Gossip about Mr. Chamberlain.

MR. ARTHUR MEE, writing in the Young Man upon the "Life Story of Mr. Chamberlain," has not very much that is new to say; but some of the gossip which he collected may be interesting just now when Mr. Chamberlain is so much to the front. The Colonial Secretary was born at 3, Grove Hill Terrace, Camberwell, on July 8th, 1836. He went to school at 122, Camberwell Grove. His dame was Miss Pace. With her he only remained for one year, and left Miss Pace's school to attend a private school in Canonbury Square, kept by the Rev. Arthur Johnson, after his parents had removed to Islington. From thence he went to the London University School, where he remained till he was sixteen. At eighteen he went into the shoe business, where he remained for two years. Then he went to Birmingham, and began to make screws. He was a teacher in the Sunday-school with four of his brothers in the Unitarian Church of the Messiah. He taught in the night-school, took part in penny reading entertainments, he was president of the Mutual Improvement Society, and a prominent figure in a local debating society at Edgbaston. At that time his political views leaned towards Toryism, and in 1858 he is reported as defending the aristocracy against Mr. Bright's attacks. At thirty he was an outand-out republican, and the rest of the story is too familiar to need repetition.

## THE FOREIGN FRIENDS OF FINLAND.

ADVENTURES OF THE DEPUTATION TO THE TSAR.

HERR IVAR BERENDSEN'S painstaking examination in Tilskueren of Finland's rights and wrongs is really a kind of preface to the rather amusing description Dr. C. M., Norman-Hansen gives in the same magazine of the adventures of the international deputation to the Tsar. Dr. Norman-Hansen, who together with Herr Berendsen had obtained the Danish signatures to the International Address, was selected as the delegate for Denmark; Nordenskiöld, as a Finn by birth, being chosen by Sweden as peculiarly fitted to champion the cause of the land of his birth. It was decided that the different delegates—representing England, France, Holland, Belgium, the Scandinavian countries, Austria, Hungary, Switzerland and Italy—should all meet at St. Petersburg on the 26th of June, each with his country's address.

## "UNWORTHY OF CONSIDERATION."

Dr. Norman-Hansen went via Stockholm, and, as the train neared the Swedish capital, the morning papers were handed in. Dr. Norman-Hansen had just opened the paper, when he saw his fellow-traveller crush his in his hands impatiently and toss it out of the window. Then he pointed to a telegram in Dr. Norman-Hansen's copy. The Tsar had deigned at last to read the address of the Finns and had written across it with his own hand:

"Unworthy of consideration!"

After that it seemed the journey must be vain—the Danish address especially, since it simply besought the Tsar to receive and consider the address of the Finnish people; and yet, on the other hand, perhaps the time could not have been better chosen. In blank uncertainty, Dr. Norman-Hansen pursued his way. At Helsingfors he was met by Nordenskiöld, and during the hour the steamer lay at the quay they went ashore. They questioned influential men who knew their purpose; was it worth while to continue the journey? Yes, was the answer. "Might it not hurt Finland?" "Nothing can hurt Finland!"

" MIXED GOODS."

They arrived at St. Petersburg on Sunday, June 25th, the day of the meeting, waiting anxiously for the others. Suppose the delegates from the bigger countries did not turn up! Obviously, a demonstration from the Scandinavian countries alone was out of the question. At last, on Monday afternoon, suspense gave way to relief, and Dr. Norman-Hansen rushed off to wire to his friend, Ivar Berendsen: "Mixed goods arrived, Steel, herring, wine, macaroni, cheese, butter." That stood for the six delegates who had turned up. Nordenskiöld for Sweden, Professor W. C. Brögger for Norway, Senator L. Trarieux (with laurels fresh from his fight for Dreyfus) for France, Professor E. Brusa for Italy, Professor van der Vlugt for Holland, Dr. Norman-Hansen for Denmark. Without this little telegraphic code, they soon found out they would have been cut off from communication with their friends while at St. Petersburg. The delegates from England, Germany and Hungary did not arrive, but their respective addresses came to hand. At the Hotel de l'Europe, St. Petersburg, they were all laid in an elegant casket, and it was now the mission of the deputation to seek audience of the Tsar in order to present them.

FROM PILLAR TO POST.

They have since been much chaffed for this naiveté in believing that they, unofficial foreigners, would be received. But the very fact that their mission was unofficial, and their address a direct plea to His

Imperial Majesty, and under no circumstances to be regarded as a piece of official diplomacy, inspired them with hope. The Tsar had received like addresses before in consequence of his Manifesto, and Baron Fredericks had at once given his promise to lay the matter before His Majesty, and endeavour to obtain audience for then. Probably, however, Baron Fredericks, unprepared for their visit, gave his promise in an unguarded moment. repented at once, and, as soon as their backs were turned, conferred with other Ministers. Then these laid their plans. They would toss these meddlers from pillar to post till finally they wearied and returned to their respective homes with long noses. A messenger was despatched to the hotel with Baron Fredericks's compliments and regrets. He could do nothing. if they approached the Minister for Home Affairs, Goremykin, well known in Russia as Pobyedonostseff's most trusted man. "More slippery than an eel, more courteous than a Japanese," he is described by the delgate for Holland. The energetic, fiery Trarieux wis selected to fence with this prince of diplomats, and finally he permitted the address to be taken from its casket and laid before him. Professor Brögger fancies he saw a slightly startled expression flit over the immovable face of the Minister as some of the most famous signatures were pointed out; but the polite "Très joli, superbe!" which now and again fell from his lips referred only to the artistic get-up of the address. His Excellency regretted he could do nothing. He would advise the deputation to approach His Majesty's adjutant at Peterhof.

FAILURE OF THE MISSION.

By now all St. Petersburg had heard of the European deputation and the address, and the authorities honoured them with the attentions of three police spies, for whose mystification the delegates conversed on the subject of the letter Nordenskiöld had received from Andrée, and on which their mission to Russia was based. Next morning they went to Peterhof. By the same train went Pobyedonostseff and the Minister for War, Kuropatkin. In vain the delegates sought the Tsar's adjutant. They returned to St. Petersburg as they had left it. At the hotel they found a card to Trarieux from Goremykin, inviting them all to his villa on Sunday morning, as he had a communication for them. The communication was the suavely-given message that the Tsar had refused to give them audience. The Times correspondent would have wired the result of their mission, but his telegram was suppressed; Dr. Norman-Hansen's innocent com-mercial telegram, "Cargaison disqualified," got through, and next day all the world had learned the fate of the International Address to the Tsar.

ONE of the unrecorded incidents of the Peace Conference at the Hague was the despatch by various enterprising firms to each member of the Conference of souvenirs of the assembly. Some of these souvenirs were merely ornamental, but the most useful and perhaps the most appreciated was due to the enterprise of Messrs. Mabie, Todd and Bard, who sent a silver-mounted Swan fountain pen to each member of the Conference with a request that they would use them for signing the Final Acte. Some famous treaties have been signed by jewelled pens, or by quills made out of eagles' plumes, jewelled pens, or by quills made out of eagles' plumes, but the Final Acte at the Hague was probably the first that was signed by fountain pens. Many of the delegates, however, did not reserve their pen solely for that use, but having tried them immediately after receiving them, found them so satisfactory that they used them for their regular correspondence.

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## THE AMERICAN LANGUAGE.

By WILLIAM ARCHER.

In the Pall Mall Magazine Mr. William Archer writes a very interesting and sensible article upon the American language. He says truly enough that not all the serious causes of dissension have begotten half the bad blood that has been engendered by trumpery questions of vocabulary, grammar and pronunciation. He therefore, greatly daring, ventures to discuss the burning question of the American language in the hope that he may be able to introduce an element of peace and mutual toleration. So far from objecting to bold innovation in language, he strongly approves of it. In the nature of things the Americans being face to face with the newer conditions of life, must be more fertile in producing new words.

FASHIONS IN PRONUNCIATION.

Mr. Archer thinks that America has, as a matter of fact, enormously enriched the language, not only with new words, but since the American mind is, on the whole, quicker and wittier than the English, with apt and luminous colloquial metaphors. He protests rightly against the absurdity of expecting absolute uniformity in pronunciation. Such national habits in the pronunciation of given letters, or the accentuation of particular words, is purely a matter of habit, and to consider either habit wrong is merely to exhibit that childishness or provincialism of mind which is moved to laughter by whatever is unfamiliar. To our ears the American habit of pronouncing "u" as "oo" is old-fashioned; but it is neither vulgar nor provincial to pronounce Admiral Dewey's name as "Dooey," as all the Americans do, instead of "Dyooey," as all the English do. Fashions; and it is quite possible, fifty years hence, the Americans and English may have exchanged their habit of pronouncing many such words. There is no consistent or rational principle in the pronunciation of the word "theatre," for instance, and to make a merit of one practice, and to find in the other a subject for con-

WHAT WE OWE TO AMERICA.

temptuous criticism, is simply childish.

The following observations which he makes concerning the adoption of new words are very sensible and very much to the point:

Passing now from questions of pronunciation and grammar to questions of vocabulary, I can only express my sense of the deep indebtedness of the English language, both literary and colloquial, to America, for the old words she has kept alive and the new words and phrases she has invented. It is a sheer pedantry—nay, a misconception of the laws which govern language as a living organism—to despise pithy and apt colloquialisms, and even slang. In order to remain healthy and vigorous, a literary language must be rooted in the soil of a copious vernacular, from which it can extract and assimilate, by a chemistry peculiar to itself, whatever nourishment it requires. It must keep in touch with life in the broadest acceptation of the word; and life at certain levels, obeying a psychological law which must simply be accepted as one of the conditions of the problem, will always express itself in dialect, provincialism, slang.

America doubles and trebles the number of points at which

America doubles and trebles the number of points at which the English language comes in touch with nature and life, and is therefore a great source of strength and vitality. The literary language, to be sure, rejects a great deal more than it absorbs; and even in the vernacular words and expressions are always dying out and being replaced by others which are somehow better adapted to the changing conditions. But though an expression has not, in the long run, proved itself fitted to survive, it does not follow that it has not done good service in its time. Certain it is that the common speech of the Anglo-Saxon race

throughout the world is exceedingly supple, well nourished, and rich in forcible and graphic idioms; and a great part of this wealth it owes to America. Let the purists who sneer at "Americanisms" think for one moment how much poorer the English language would be to-day if North America had become a French or Spanish instead of an English continent.

I am far from advocating a breaking down of the barrier between literary and vernacular speech. It should be a porous, a permeable bulwark, allowing of free filtration; but it should be none the less distinct and clearly recognised.

WORDS-GOOD AND BAD.

He says three-quarters of the English language would crumble away before a purist analysis. The Americans invented "scientist," a good word which Mr. Archer thinks should live, while "transpire," in the sense of "happen," is a bad word which ought to perish. He does not admire the use of the word "bully;" but he mentions that the most popular slang excression of the day is to "rubberneck," or mo e concisely to "rubber." Its primary meaning is to "crane the neck in curiosity, to pry round the corner," as it were. But it has numerous and surprising extensions of meaning. Mr. Archer's conclusion of the whole matter is very comforting:—

The idea that the English language is degenerating in America is an absolutely groundless illusion. Take them all round, the newspapers of the leading American cities, in their editorial columns at any rate, are at least as well written as the newspapers of London; and in magazines and books the average level of literary accomplishment is certainly very high. There are bad and vulgar writers on both sides of the Atlantic; but until the beams are removed from our own eyes, we may safely trust the Americans to attend to the motes in theirs.

#### BIG SKULLS AND WEIGHTY BRAINS.

PROFESSOR ARTHUR THOMSON continues his instructive discourse on the Treatment and Utilisation of Anthropological Data in the October number of Knowledge. Dealing with the form of skulls and brain capacity, he says :—

The average weight of man's brain is about fifty ounces, that of woman about forty-five ounces. This difference between the sexes is less marked in savage than in civilised races, and is apparently explained by the fact that in the higher races more attention is paid to the education of the male than the female, and, consequently, the brain is stimulated to increased growth.

It is hardly necessary to point out that quantity is no criterion of quality, and though the brains of many distinguished men have weighed much above the average (that of Cuvier weighed sixty-four ounces), there are abundant examples of equally weighty brains the possessors of which were not characterised by wits above the common herd.

But apart from the mere size of the cranium we have to consider its shape. If a number of skulls be taken and placed on the floor so that we can look down upon them, we will at once realise that they display a great diversity of form, provided always that we are dealing with mixed groups; some are long and narrow, whilst others are broad and rounded.

For scientific purposes these differences in shape are recorded by the use of what is termed the cephalic index. In practice the cephalic index is obtained by the following formula:—

Breadth × 100 = Cephalic Ind.x.

The results are grouped as follows:—Skulls with a propertionate width of eighty or over are termed Brachycephalic. This group includes, among others, some Mongolians, Burmese, American Indians, and Andamanese. Skulls of which the index lies between seventy-five and eighty are Mesaticephalic, comprise Europeans, Ancient Egyptians, Chinese, Japanese, Polynesians, Bushmen, etc. Whilst skulls with a proportionate width below seventy-five are Dolichocephalic, and are more or less typical of Veddahs, Eskimo, Australians, African Negroes, Kaffirs, Zulus, etc.

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## STATUES, MODERN AND "ANCIENT.

HOW THEY ARE MADE TO-DAY.

THE modern statue is often made, it appears, not by the artist who is credited with its creation. He only designs the clay or plaster model. The real work of sculpture is performed by other hands. Such is the testimony of Helen Zimmern in her instructive sketch of "The Genesis of a Statue" in the October Leisure Hour. She says:—

So mechanical is the making of a statue, that many a modern sculptor never puts hand to his marble himself, or only bestows upon it the very last touches. And on account of the skill of the Carrarese, the saving in the cost of transport, eminent sculptors of all lands send their clay or plaster models to Carrara to have them there vivified into marble . . . I saw such a sculptor's sketch, but seven inches high, being turned into a statue three feet in height

Some of the "workmen" are better artists than those whose works they copy; their pay runs from four to twenty francs a day, according to merit.

#### THE MANUFACTURE OF THE ANTIQUE.

The most curious, if not the most edifying, part of Miss Zimmern's paper is her account of the output of artificial antiquities. She says:—

The dealers are, of course, well versed in the tastes of their customers, and it is amusing to hear them sum up the different nations. Thus they tell me that English and Americans prefer to buy imitations of the antique, which means that the marble is polished and coloured so as to represent the antique marble of any age. Quite a large section of the works is devoted to the

polished and coloured so as to represent the antique marble of any age. Quite a large section of the works is devoted to the manufacture of antiquities. First the statue is made complete, then broken, sometimes buried for a while, and finally coloured. The workman mixes a soft sandstone with water, and with this he smooths the statue. Afterwards he rubs it down with pumicestone, and then with a substance called English stone, a very hard material that does not scratch the marble, but closes its pores. The treatment gives that polish to the marble which imparts to it the look that comes from age. This done, the whole is coloured to suit the length of time which it is supposed to have existed. The colouring process was not fully revealed to me, as it is a trade secret.

#### THE "AGING" PROCESS.

I know that the substance consists of tobacco, coffee and two or three other ingredients, which are all boiled together. With a brush this liquid is painted over the whole surface. After it has been on some ten or fifteen minutes, the statue is washed, and it has the appearance of being some thousands of years old. If a greater age be desired, the colouring substance is left on longer. I believe every minute is calculated to represent a century of life. This colour does not wear away with time, but sinks into the stone—indeed, time only renders it more mellow. Statues thus "doctored" are shipped to every part of the globe. A foreman told me that many English purchasers prefer this tint for the reason that London is always full of fog and smoke, and white marble gets speedily dirty and smoke-choked in its atmosphere. On this antique imitation dirt has no effect, for it can be washed off with a sponge, when it is as good as new. True, white marble can also be cleaned, but it requires a practised hand to do the work, and the right materials, which the ordinary household would not have to hand. Further, if the marble is stained, nothing can be done for it, and we all know that London fog contains greasy ingredients, so that, marble being porous, a few moments suffice to make a stain which will never go away.

"WORK and Play in Crutchland" is the title of an illustrated sketch in the *Quiver* by D. L. Woolmer, of the National Industrial Home for Crippled Boys in Kensington.

#### THE RIVAL AUTO-MOTORS.

"THE Progress of Automobilism in France" is the title of a paper by the Marquis de Chasseloup-Laubat in the North American Review for September.

#### A SOMERSAULT EXTRAORDINARY.

Describing several races or trials of speed, he mentions in his narrative of a test-run in January, 1897, this extraordinary episode:—

It was on one of these down-grades that Charron, who was running a Panhard petroleum carriage, and who wanted to catch up with us at any cost, was upset at a turn. Charron and his machinist were thrown out, though they were not hurt at all, and the vehicle turned a complete somersault, and landed on its wheels,—as was demonstrated in an undoubted way by the traces of gravel on the upper part of the carriage. It sustained no serious injury, except the destruction of the steering bar, which Charron repaired with a bit of wood. It returned to Fréjus without a stoppage of the motor.

The technical situation to-day is thus summed up by the writer:—

In the existing status of the science, each system, presenting different advantages and disadvantages, seems intended for a different line of application.

#### STEAM.

The steam carriage requires about 11 kilogrammes of its total weight for supplies for the horse-power hour: it needs a mechanic as fireman, independently of the conductor: its maintenance is quite complicated and difficult; but it is relatively inexpensive, furnishes a steady power, can start up readily with a heavy draft and takes hills easily. It seems designed, therefore, for heavy traffic, and for running across broken country and on roads carefully studied and of determined lengths.

#### ELECTRIC.

The electric carriage is of simple construction, and runs with relative ease. Better than steam, it is adapted to rapid movement at starting and on up-grades. It works without noise or vibration. But the 20 or 30 kilogrammes of storage-battery weight actually necessary to make the horse-power hour, and the length of time required to re-charge the storage-batteries, necesarily limits its sphere of action. It is, par excellence, the urban vehicle, especially for passenger traffic, rather than for freight.

#### OIL

The petroleum carriage, which requires only 0'750 kilogrammes of supplies for the horse-power hour, is hardy, relatively simple and readily run. But its vibrations, though much diminished in the new equipoise motors, are still quite perceptible. The combustion of the oil produces a disagreeable odour, if carburisation is not thoroughly regulated. The danger of fire from the presence of the fuel, which must needs be carried, is always to be feared from the slightest imprudence. The motors hitherto built are not elastic, and, save in racing carriages, are a little feeble in starting and on an up-grade. It is a good carriage for service in both city and country combined. For long runs, it is actually the only one available.

## Ladies and Automobiles.

THOSE ladies who have had the opportunity of driving motor vehicles can speak of "motoring" as a fascinating pastime. Apart, however, from the purely pleasure point of view, the introduction of the horseless vehicle for haulage purposes may affect the agricultural and horticultural industries of our country. As there is much foundation work preparatory to women becoming practical motorists, the formation of a Ladies Automobile Club will be discussed at a meeting to be held on October 20th, at 8 P.M., at 108, Cromwell Road, S.W., the town residence of the Viscountess Harberton, and ladies and gentlemen desirous of attending same can obtain tickets of invitation on writing to Miss N. G. Bacon, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street, W.C.

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## VOTING BY MACHINERY.

THERE is something strange about the slowness with which practical people like the English-speaking folk take up with mechanical devices for facilitating the record of votes. We use automatic appliances for registering the gas we burn, the water, and even the electricity we consume, but the simple expedient of auto-matically registering votes only gradually conquers official and popular consent. Last year Mr. W. H. Howe described in the Fortnightly the revolution in voting which the machine he described would effect. His most ingenious invention promises to do almost everything for the voter except make up his mind, and to declare the final result almost as soon as the last vote was cast, with an infallibility which no Protestant could challenge. But Mr. Howe's machine, although subject to many private tests, is politically no more than a hope. The United States, however, with characteristic energy, have already put the project of automatic registry to the ordeal of actual elections, and the results appear to be most satisfactory. In the September Forum Mr. Frank Keiper, examiner of voting-machines, U.S. Patent Office, offers some striking facts under the heading "Voting-Machines versus the Paper Ballot."

HOW IT WORKS IN THE UNITED STATES.

This Government official reports as follows :-

At the election held in the city of Rochester on November 8th, 1898, voting-machines were used instead of the paper ballot. The election progressed smoothly; the polls closed at 5 P.M.; and the complete returns for the whole city, which were unanimously accepted as conclusive, were announced thirty-seven minutes later. The city of Rochester now owns its own machines, and intends to hold all its elections with them in the future.

In 1896, a similar election was held in Hornellsville, where machines were first successfully used in presidential elections. These machines are owned by the town, and have been used there satisfactorily in five elections since. The returns were received in Rochester, in the election of last November, within ten minutes after the polls had closed in Hornellsville. The results in Jamestown, Fredonia, and Waverley have also been most satisfactory.

THE MACHINE.

The primary attraction of the machine is, the writer points out, its exclusion of error in voting and in counting. It simply will not let the voter or the returning officer make a mistake. Mr. Keiper thus describes the amalgam of mechanics and politics:—

The voting-machine is, primarily, a counting-machine, or, rather, a combination of counting-machines. It consists of three parts: (1) the keyboard, with one key for each candidate, and two—a "yes" and a "no" key—for each question; (2) the counters—one for each key; and (3) the interlocking mechanism, which limits the number of keys that can be operated in any one office group—the candidates of all parties for one office. The machine is operated by a small gate or lever which swings in both directions. It is unlocked by the movement of the gate, in a certain direction, before the voter indicates his ballot on the keyboard; while a movement in the opposite direction casts the ballot indicated, and at the same time resets and locks the keys.

When a ballot is cast it is counted at once by the voter himself; for the total vote on the counter for each candidate is advanced one step by the act. The voting is done in the privacy of the booth; and when the keys of the machine have been reset for the next voter, the identity of the preceding ballot is completely destroyed. Consequently, the secrecy of the ballot is absolutely assured.

AUTOMATIC DECLARATION.

Where the machine appeals perhaps most strongly to the imagination is in the instantaneous nature of its declaration. The moment the poll is known, the result in that booth is known. The writer says:—

When the judges declare the polls closed the gate is locked fast in its outward position; and by this means all the push-keys are locked, so that there can be no tampering with the machine or any further voting. The machine is now turned around; and in full view of the crowd, two cameras are focussed on the keyboard where the counters are exposed; flash-light photographs are taken; and the judges call off the totals to the clerks, who make a record of them. Messenger boys convey the results in haste to the telegraph office. Within fifteen minutes every precinct in the city has reported; and in less than an hour the newspapers show complete returns for city and county.

The returns, the writer reports, have never been disputed, and the cost of elections has been much reduced. In the city of Rochester the saving is put at over £1,000 an election. Each voting-machine costs £100, and as the city had apparently some seventy-three machines, they would all be paid for in seven elections.

## DISCOVERY OF CAPTAIN COOK'S FIRST LOG.

Professor Morris announces in Cornhill for October "a new discovery" which fills in part of a blank of four years in the life of Captain Cook. This discovery is none other than that of Cook's first log in the Royal Navy. Only lately, in the window of a curio shop in Bourke Street, Melbourne, "side by side with a letter from Emma, Lady Hamilton, an autograph log by Captain Cook was set out for sale." The writer thus describes it:—

It is a relic unmistakably over a century old. The paper is white foolscap, not pressed, trimmed to a page of twelve-and-a-half inches by seven.

The two watermarks leave no doubt that the book was originally issued from official Government stores in the reign of one of the Georges. . . . The book has been awash, and the stain of sea-water has outlined all the middle pages like a map; but the ink, though browned and sometimes very faint, remains everywhere legible and in places remarkably clear. The cover is of parchment boards, and the parchment has been worn into the familiar mellow brown which takes more than a century to acquire. There are 174 pages, and three blank leaves have been cut out, so that the book was originally bound up in forty-five sheets.

out, so that the book was originally bound up in forty-five sheets. On the title-page of the volume is written: "LOG BOOK On Board his Majesty's Ship Eagle, Kept by Jam' Cook, Master's Mate, Commencing the 27th June 1755; And Ending the 31th of December 1756." There is, however, a manifest erasure at the name and rank. "Jam' Cook, Master's Mate," is written over something else that was written there before and has not been quite completely scratched out. . . . After the comparison of the handwriting we returned again to the title-page, and though not absolutely certain, we came to the conclusion that the erased words were "Jam' Cook, able seaman." The conclusion was that Cook began to keep this Log as an able seaman, and when he put it away, holding the rank of master's mate, he added the date at which the Log ends, scratched out his original writing, and altered it himself.

Mr. Morris quotes Sir Walter Besant to the effect that between May, 1755, and May, 1759, there is a blank of four years which no one has attempted to fill up. Eighteen months of this period are now brought to light. They were spent chiefly in the Channel, the \*Lagte\* generally lying in some part of Plymouth ready to slip out and capture French merchantmen. They saw Cook's promotion from able seaman to boatswain and on to master's mate. Mr. Morris concludes:—

We may fairly claim that the discovery of this Log has diminished the gap in Cook's life, and has shown a glowing picture, laid in, perhaps, with sketchy hand, but with sure touch and living colour, of the daily life on board those British ships of war that broke their foes and "drove them on the seas" at the very opening of the Seven Years' War.

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# THE REVIEWS REVIEWED.

## THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THREE articles of high importance distinguish the October number, which bear, respectively, on Foreign Policy, Temperance Reform, and Theology. Mr. Garrett's on "The Inevitable in South Africa," and Lady Henry Somerset's manifesto on practical Temperance Legislation, have received separate notice. Mr. Zangwill's "Zionism," Sir Robert Stout's "New Zealand," Mr. Nundy's "National Church for India," and Mr. A. Taylor's "Ritualists and the Electorate," which belong to a different order, have also been separately dealt with.

### THE NEW EVANGELICALISM.

The theological paper is by Dr. P. T. Forsyth, and treats of the Cross as the final seat of authority. It is too purely theological to admit of full notice here, but all who wish to know whither the New Evangelicalism is tending would do well to read and study it. He presses for the conversion of the word and perhaps the idea of "Evangelical," and insists that not the Bible, but the Gospel, and the Gospel alone, is the religion of Protestants. He lays stress on two points:—

I. Grace to-day must be a gospel not so much of the supernatural as of the superhuman; it needs to be preached as transcending human love even more than natural law.

II. And as it is thus much more than sympathy, so it must be a gospel not in the first place of freedom, but of authority.

He leads up to this conclusion :-

There is but one authority which corresponds to all the conditions I have named, that is ethical, social, historic, personal, living and present. It is revealed, absolutely given, and for ever miraculous to human thought as the divine forgiveness always must be. It is the grace of God to us sinners in the Cross of Christ that is the final moral authority, as being the supreme nature and act of the supreme moral Being. And it is for ever a wonder to human thought except in so far as it has made in man its own thought. It is not irrational, it is rational; but it is not in reason to realise its own deep nature and content till it is redeemed. It provides a new standard and ideal which it guarantees as the final reality and therefore the final authority.

It is only a deep and expiatory view of Atonement that invests Christ with this final moral claim, or the Cross with its ultimate authority.

#### AN IMPERIAL VOLUNTEER FORCE?

"Miles," writing on Military Volunteers and Regulars, passes in review a great number of topics bearing on our land-forces. He urges that the Militia Bill when reintroduced should prescribe compulsory ballot for the unit-area which did not supply its proportion of voluntary enlistment, and not on the larger area of the county. The offer of the London Scottish leads to the remark that while regulars would be most valuable at the front, "ve should like to see legislation which would provine for the occasional volunteering for active service for the term of a campaign." The writer makes a somewhat vague suggestion which seems to point to the Empire, and not the Kingdom, being the area within which volunteers should undertake to serve. He says:—

If we are right as to that particular tendency of Englishmen to wish, when the time comes, to be actually at the front, a great statesman ought to be able to utilise this desire in creating a vast possible reserve for real emergency not for service at home only, but for Imperial needs. The possibility of such employment would give an immense stimulus not only to volunteer recruiting, but to the zeal with which the volunteers would prepare themselves to be fit for it.

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#### THE PROGRESS OF PLANT-DOCTORING.

Mr. J. B. Carruthers heads his paper, "Wanted, plant-doctors." He claims that no branch of science has advanced more in recent times than plant pathology and therapeutics. He gives these samples of the value of the practice of plant medicine:—

The prevention and cure of the Phylloxera on the vines of the Continent by means of spraying with the Bordeaux mixture rescued a whole industry in France from destruction. The surgical treatment of canker in trees has saved countless numbers of valuable trees; and various diseases of field crops, from dodder in clover to finger and toe in turnips, have been to a large extent stamped out. In a recent report of the United States Department of Agriculture the loss by plant diseases in that country is estimated at \$\mathscr{L}\pi\0.000,000 annually, and in the same report it is stated that the curative means employed in the case of a disease of peach-trees—"peach-leaf curl"—have secured a gain to peach-growers, in California only, of \$\mathscr{L}\times 100,000. In America they recognise the need and advantages of such work, and every state has its workers in plant diseases paid out of public funds, the whole being directed and controlled by a National Department of Vegetable Physiology and Pathology. Germany has its scientific labourers in this field by the score.

#### TWO HUMANE APPEALS.

Miss Edith M. Shaw describes "The Workhouse from the Inside" from the standpoint of a workhouse officer. She makes more intelligible the hardening effect on character which workhouse employment is said to entail. And she urges, "Look to the comfort of your officers," and preserve them from being degraded either in themselves or in the eyes of the inmates. Mr. Thomas Holmes recites from his experience in connection with the police court mission certain instances of "Obscure Causes of Crime." It is a beautiful paper, teaching charity in the best sense, not merely by the pathetic personal examples adduced, but by the loving spirit in which the whole its written.

## Windsor.

THERE is a great deal of matter in the October Windsor. Natural science is well represented, Mr. W. G. Bell contributes sketches of meteor showers, with special bearing on the shower expected in November. A New Zealand Vesuvius is the title of Mr. G. R. Falconer's story of the geological spasms which have recently affected that Colony. Mr. Alex. Meek sketches his experiences off the North-East coast "trawling for scientific purposes," under the Northumberland Sea Fisheries Committee. Statistics and specimens are collected to show how our local waters are faring from year to year. Other interests are appealed to in Mr. E. T. Slater's account of Dollis Hill—London's new pleasure-ground—and its memories of Mr. Gladstone; as also in Mr. Flinton's attractive sketch of camping out in British Columbia, and Mr. Lorimer's origin and history of the America Cup. I have referred elsewhere to my paper on the Cape to Cairo Railway.

## THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE October number is dignified by Mr. Swinburne's sonnet "After the Verdict" at Rennes, and by Mrs. Humphry Ward's wonderful confession of faith, both of which are noticed elsewhere. There are two other papers of an ecclesiastical turn, which with Mr. Usher Wilson's "Voice from Cape Colony," and Miss O'Connor-Eccles's unmasking of Vienna hospital scandals, claim separate notice.

## WHAT PAYMENT OF MEMBERS MIGHT LEAD TO

Sir Algernon West enumerates the varied services of the Great Unpaid,—commissioners of taxes, justices of the peace, visiting justices; trustees of the British Museum, National and Portrait Galleries; Royal commissioners; parish, urban district, and county councillors; members of educational boards; city councillors; and the Volunteers, numbering with the Yeomanry nearly 300,000 men. The writer eulogises at length the labours of the London County Council, and hopes for the perpetuation in this country of government of the people by the people for the people; but he goes on:—

The consideration of such a vast volume of work, involving considerable expenditure on the workers, should, when the question of payment of Members of Parliament next comes up for discussion, not be lost sight of; for if members are to be paid no logical reason could be adduced for not equally paying those who certainly are in many cases drawn from a poorer class of the community. Even in these days, when the very word Economy stinks in the nostrils of our legislators, we should pause before we entered into a course of general payment to Members of Parliament out of the consolidated fund, which in itself would entail a large expenditure and be so destructive of what is best in the history of our country.

## "LIBERAL IMPERIALISM."

Dr. Guinness Rogers chats on the political situation generally under the head of Liberalism and its cross currents. He laments that the Party has since 1886 "made too much of programme." He thinks Lord Rosebery's cry at the City Liberal Club "As in 1886," a "recall from a dreary 'ploughing of the sands' in obedience to a programme, to a broader Liberalism of guiding principles and loftier ideals." He defines Liberal Imperialism thus:—

It is as careful not to infringe the rights of other nations as it is jealous to safeguard those of its native land, and respects their national honour because it is sensitive as to its own. It abhors the spirit of the bully and the arts of the intriguer. It regards the tricks of diplomacy as below the dignity of a great nation, and treats land-grabbing as a form of national sin. Its motto for the nation, as for the individual, is, "Do justly, love mercy, walk humbly with God."

## WHAT HODGE WANTS.

Mrs. Stephen Batson, discussing Dr. Jessop's plea for a diversion of charitable surplus from town to country, argues that it is not charity that the country-folk want; they have plenty of it, plus the irritating supervision of squire and parson:—

We are ready to acknowledge that something must be done to keep the labourer at home; why not give him the thing that he wants, and the thing which we could so easily give him if we chose?.. Let him have his playground, his free library, including books other than didactic, and his club-room. Let him have a large increase of educational privileges, not provided as now in the form of elementary night-schools, established and presided over by the parson and terminable at his will, but permanent institutions on a county basis, which he will recognise and profit by as soon as they are permanent. Let him have all these, and let him know that he is the actual owner of them, though they may be vested in his parish council as the acting trustees. And, above all, let him have the power both of

renting and of buying land in his own parish, and, if possible, near his own door. The land hunger cannot be stayed by any cheaper food.

#### TIBETAN MYSTICISM.

Rev. Graham Sandberg, who confesses to being enamoured of Tibetan studies, gives many extracts from the memoirs and poems of a Tibetan mystic, the most Reverend Milaraspa. Of his philosophy the writer says:—

Were we to quote here these enunciations, they would be found to contain no real recondite wisdom, nor even any scheme of metaphysics and morality which could be dignified with the title of an ethical system. They are mostly mere pretentious phrases which have little consistency, and the profundity is only apparent, and will not bear analysis. There is nothing ennobling to the individual, or calculated to make the world the better; or, even in the Buddhist sense, less steeped in misery, in the doctrines of sublime vacuity and indifference to all earthly claims, with which Buddhism, whether Indian or Tibetan, occupies itself. It is essentially the religion of phraseological forms and onomatopoetical positions. Even the universal philanthropy preached becomes degenerate when it would condescend to practical individual exercise.

#### OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Alexander Sutherland seeks to dissipate the fear of over education, the one remedy for which is more education. Major C. C. Townsend foretells a great demand for electricity in India. Power in the form of coal is scarce, except in North Bengal; but just where power is most needed—in Southern and Central India—Nature has provided some of the grandest waterfalls which can be utilised for electrical development. Mr. J. A. Gibson repeats his "cry of the consumptives"—for compulsory notification of phthisis, special doctors, and special sanatoria.

## THE AUSTRALASIAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

DELIGHT over the vast majorities which voted for federation in July, and deep interest in the progress of the Australian cricketers over here, are the chief impressions left of the August number. Mr. C. B. Fry explains "How we lost the second test match," and Mr. A. C. Maclaren describes the third test match with the Australian Eleven in England. These papers, from leading members of the English team, with their generous appreciation of Australian prowess, should have an excellent effect upon our Colonial kinsmen. A more academic theme is broached by the Rev. Dr. Waddell in his paper on the influence of climate on character in New Zealand. He pronounced the temperatures of that colony as one of the most favourable for the development of character. The difference between its warmest and its coldest months is only seventeen degrees—"almost the smallest range found in any part of the world." He grants that the changes of climate are very sudden: but argues that this variability will tend to make character more eager, inventive and resourceful. The absence of extreme heat such as occasionally parches Australia encourages the cultivation of home-life. The writer argues that a climate of continuously brilliant sunshine produces a character voluptuous, easy-going, and pessimistic, and he points to Australia for examples. New Zealand has sufficient interruption of her sunshine to be kept optimistic. The same cause should, the writer thinks, help to produce a great school of landscape-art. He fears that the very advantages of her soil and climate may make New Zealand unspiritual and unmindful of the divine. Perhaps the encompassing ocean-"the murmurs and scents of the infinite sea "-the writer suggests. -supply the element of mystery.

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## THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

THE Dreyfus case claims a great share of the October number. It seems to have infected certain of the writers with something of the Gallic virulence of invective. Thus the editor in his chronique elects to call the most objectionable of Dreyfus' foes "cannibals," and declares that "France evidently teems with cannibals of all kinds." M. Judet is "the patriotic cannibal" "The Catholic cannibal" is represented by La Croix; "military cannibalism" by the Petit Caporal; M. Rochefort is "a splendid specimen of Parisian cannibalism." Mr. Conybeare's and Sir Godfrey Lushington's contributions are noticed elsewhere, as also Mr. Arnold White's "Cult of Infirmity," Mr. J. MacGregor's "Compulsory Arbitration at Work" in New Zealand, and Mr. H. Henson's "Archbishop's Judgment."

THE SHILLING DUTY ON CORN.

Mr. Ernest Williams, author of "Made in Germany, records his pleasure at the serenity with which Mr. Chaplin's kite-or proposal to reimpose the shilling duty on cornhas sailed through the air of public life. He regards it as an augury of public acquiescence. The suggested duty would not make England less of a Free Trade country than she was before 1869, when the tax was abolished. He is confident that the duty on wheat and flour would not fall on the consumer of bread. He considers it much more likely that the foreigner would pay it. He would, however, exempt Colonial corn from the tax, and so go without about a quarter of a million sterling. But levied on imports from the rest of the world, it would bring in over 21 millions sterling. He argues the necessity of the duty in view of the increasing demand for expenditure on social reforms, such as old-age pensions. Direct taxation, he urges, must be diminished, not increased. Here is a way of getting money which will cost the British citizen nothing!

#### THE ANGLO-AMERICAN OPPORTUNITY.

Mr. Maurice Low, reviewing the month in America, declares:

England to-day has the best opportunity she has ever had of arriving at such a cordial understanding with the United States that from this time on the two countries will act in unison in whatever is of material interest to both, and will practically be allies where an alliance would be valuable. . . . It is simply a question whether it will "pay" England to make some concession to the United States, so as to feel sure that in the United States England has a warm and strong friend. . . . If the United States is not an ally of England, then most assuredly she will be of Russia. It is a very simple proposition.

At the same time he warns us that if the "charge" of a British alliance were found to be imperilling Mr. McKinley's re-election, he would probably emit a message to Congress far less friendly than Mr. Cleveland's famous

threat of war about Venezuela.

#### "THE ONLY VITAL SCHOOL IN EUROPE."

This, Mr. W. A. S. Benson says, is the creation of William Morris in Arts and Crafts:—

That he found the arts of decoration practically dead in England, that he left them the one vital style of modern days, recognized through Europe as the only school of design which was not an empty echo of passed systems; his own work constituting the central current of the nascent style; this is one aspect of his work. . . . His unique achievement, for which, indeed, there is no parallel in the history of the graphic arts, consists of the great series of designs for surface decoration, painted, woven or printed.

Of later development the writer says :-

English designers are doing their part; they are recognized in Europe as the exponents of the only vital modern style, a style

still immature, and in the nature of things not reaching immediate perfection all round; but in the main logical, consistent, and progressive.

REFORM WANTED IN CRICKET.

The Hon. Alf. Lyttleton, M.P., sees a danger of cricket becoming dull and inconclusive unless there be reform. This is his problem:—

The institution of boundaries, the great increase in the number of matches, and, above all, the perfection of the pitches, have together operated in favour of the batsman, while the bowler

has received not one compensating advantage.

It has been proposed to increase the wickets in breadth or in height. But, in the opinion of the writer, "by far the best way of meeting the present discontents is to reduce the size of the bat." An inch or inch and a half might be sufficient. He points out further that "with a narrower, you might have a deeper bat, for the weight of wood taken from the side might be transferred to the back. But he would welcome any change which would diminish "the curse of undue scoring."

ANGLO-RUSSIAN GOODWILL.

In his chronique the editor records with satisfaction the interchange of cordiality between Russian and English naval officers at Odessa. He notes "a better outlook in Anglo-Russian relations than at any time since the formation of the Dual Alliance," and adds:—

If that unholy combination collapsed, as it may do under stress of circumstances, there would be nothing to prevent a rapprochement between Russia and Great Britain . . . Private letters from St. Petersburg report an excellent disposition on the part of the Government. If the Peace Conference cranks in this country would only hold their tongues, Lord Salisbury might be able to do business with Russia.

## THE CENTURY MAGAZINE.

THE Century for October is a good number, and contains, in addition to the character sketch of Mr. John Morley, which I notice elsewhere, several articles of considerable interest.

Rear-Admiral Sampson, who had been asked to give a few words on Admiral Dewey, lays on the paint with generous thickness, as the following paragraph shows:—

The names of three great admirals will stand out conspicuously in modern history, each of whom rendered transcendent service to his country: Nelson, the real victor of Napoleon and establisher of European peace; Farragu, the far-reaching effect of whose services in the Civil War has yet to be recognised by the general public; and Dewey, whose attack was as bold as that of Farragut at Mobile Bay (and I can use no higher praise), as successful as Washington's Trenton victory, and whose diplomacy and tact, after his destruction of the Spanish squadron, make a shining page which will not be the least in his glorious record.

Perfectly courageous, of thoroughly balanced judgment, and quick of decision, he [Dewey] has the qualities which carry one to fame if opportunity be given. The man and the hour fortunately came together, and the country is richer in another brilliant page of history and another heroic figure.

Not content with this, Admiral Sampson compares his brother officer to Washington! It is to be hoped that Admiral Dewey has more sense of humour than his

generous colleague.

Lieutenant E. W. Eberle, United States of America, writes on a kindred subject, the famous voyage of the Oregon, on which he was at that time stationed. The article is excellently illustrated. Mr. F. C. Penfield, late United States Consul-General in Egypt, writes on "Fascinating Cairo" attractively and at considerable length. Mr. P. L. Ford has an article on "Franklin as Politician and Diplomatist," and throws much interesting light on Franklin's attitude before and during the war.

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## THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE Fortnightly for October is hardly up to average interest, and, except "Diplomaticus's "raid on Mr. Chamberlain, contains no article of striking topical interest.

#### THE ENGLISH DREYFUS CASE.

This was the Popish Plot of 1678, and Mr. H. C. Foxcroft justifies the parallel by declaring that, in political and judicial development, France belongs, if not to the seventeenth, at least to the eighteenth century. The value of the parallel, he says, is not merely an academic one, for it shows that such episodes are not, as is assumed in the French case, indicative of national demoralisation:—

It would ill become an Englishman, with the experience of two centuries at his back, to forget in the just resentment of a disinterested indignation the lesson of English vicissitudes, or to deny that an act of national "possession," an interval of craven acquiescence in diabolical suggestions, may be followed by a recrudescence of national vigour, an outburst of patriotic energy, a revolution beneficent in its tendency, and an era of national triumph.

#### HISTORY IN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Mr. Andrew Reid, writing under the above title, declares that a very tolerable English history might be compiled out of the advertisement columns of newspapers alone. A history of manners and morals certainly might, whatever we may say about a political history. Here is an advertisement from the Daily Post of 1728:—

A T Mr. Stokes Amphitheatre in Islington Road, this present Monday, being the 7 of October, will be a complete Boxing Match by the two following Championesses: Whereas I, Ann Field, of Stoke Newington, as driver, well known for my abilities in boxing in my own defence wherever it happened in my way, having been affronted by Mrs. Stokes, styled the European Championess, do fairly invite her to a trial of her best skill in Boxing for 10 pounds, fair rise and fall; and question not but to give her such proofs of my judgement that shall oblige her to acknowledge me Championess of the Stage, to the entire satisfaction of all my friends.

I, Elizabeth Stokes, of the City of London, have not fought in this way since I fought the famous boxing-woman of Billingsgate 29 minutes, and gained a complete victory, (which is six years ago); but as the famous Stoke Newington ass-woman dares me to fight her for the 10 pounds, I do assure her I will not fail meeting her for the said sum, and doubt not that the blows which I shall present her with will be more difficult for her to digest than any she ever gave her asses.

## THE RITUALIST SQUABBLE.

Canon MacColl, writing on "The Lambeth Decision," declares that the Archbishops have chosen the one course which will make submission unnecessarily hard. If they had appealed to expediency or to conscience it is probable that their judgment would have commanded universal submission. Instead of this they involved themselves in an argument which is entirely historical and legal, and therefore worth nothing more than its intrinsic value. This intrinsic value Canon MacColl proceeds to depreciate in the light of history and logic. In regard to the use of incense, Canon MacColl says:—

The liturgical use of incense is a matter which every national church has a right to decide and regulate for itself without any peril to its catholicity; and the question before us is whether the Church of England has, in matter of fact, forbidden the liturgical use of incense. But equally untenable is the argument from the opposite side, that incense may be given up without compunction because it is not essential to the validity of the sacrament. The Puritans urged the disuse of the surplice on the same ground, and with just as good reason. All that is essential to the validity of the sacrament is bread and wine duly conse-

crated—a ceremony which could be discharged in three minutes.

## A FACTITIOUS CRISIS.

"An Oxford Tutor," writing on "The True Meaning of the Crisis in the Church," questions the existence of the crisis at all:—

To me the whole discussion seems to a great extent factitious, the creation of the newspapers, themselves roused by the sudden sally of Sir William Harcourt into the field of ecclesiastical controversy, a sally in which he displayed his great polemical gifts, but no real comprehension of the state of religion and theology in England.

#### MUNICIPAL TRADING.

Mr. Walter Bond writes against the craze for municipalisation, which he thinks is in general both unprofitable and unjust. He says:—

The operations of a municipality should properly be restricted to such work as cannot by any reasonable use of language be said to benefit any one section of a community more than any other; in other words, a municipality should only perform works of general public necessity. This formula would bring within the sphere of municipal operations all that directly relates to public buildings, public health (drainage, water, sanitary, and building regulations), public security (police, street lighting, and fire protection), public amenities (roads, pavements, park, and open spaces). Every municipal undertaking should be essential to the general welfare.

#### THE AGED POOR PROBLEM.

Mr. Geoffrey Drage, M.P., writes on the above topic, and does not seem to see much hope in Old Age Pensions, which he considers have failed signally both in Germany and Denmark. The effect in England would be disastrous:—

It has never yet been admitted in England that all persons over a certain age have a right to relief; the State has so far undertaken only to relieve destitution. Financially, it would involve an enormous burden of at least between 17 and 20 millions sterling a year for England and Wales. It is hard to say where the funds would be found, but it is obvious that there would be no finality about the scheme. It would be the beginning of a system of political corruption, panem et circenses, such as contributed largely to the downfall of the Roman Empire. From a Poor Law point of view there is nothing to show that the Poor Law expenses would be diminished.

Tinkering at the present Poor Law seems to be Mr. Drage's only remedy.

#### OTHER ARTICLES.

Messrs. Louis Becke and Walter Jeffery, writing on "The Sea Story of Australia," point out that the first half century of Australian history was primarily a story of the sea. In the value of its trade Sydney exceeds that of any British port, London, Liverpool and Hull excepted. Mr. H. G. Parsons contributes an article on "Australian Federation from the Inside," which is mainly interesting as showing the entire predominance of material and commercial interests in the politics of the Australian colonies. Miss Frances H. Low writes on "Mrs. Gaskell's Short Stories," Mr. Joseph Jacobs pelates an interesting "Romance of Scholarship," and there is an article by the late Charles Yriarte on Eugène Piot, the famous French connoisseur and collector.

THE difficulties and achievements of Flashlight Photography are feelingly described by Mr. F. M. Holmes in Cassell's. One of the points to be watched is that by the dedenness and brilliance of the "flashlight" the crowd or congregation are not so startled or diverted as to appear quite other than they usually are.

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## THE FORUM.

THE September bill of fare offers plenty of strong meat, with scant regard for the taste of the frivolous reader. Separate notice is required for Dr. Wilson's account of the Trade Intelligence Department at the Philadelphia Museum, for Mr. Denby's reassuring words on cotton-spinning at Shanghai, for Mr. Keiper's report on voting-machines versus the paper ballot, for Mr. Lala's picture of the people of the Philippines, and for what I have to report of the Conference at the Hague.

## WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL UP TO DATE.

President R. E. Jones, of Hobart College, examines Washington's Farewell Address in the light of its original occasion and of its modern applications. It is a clever argument against the use made of the Address by anti-Imperialists. He lays stress on Washington's allowing the need of "temporary alliances for extraordinary emergencies," and on his declaring the United States "an infant Empire." He grants that Washington's principles rule out a fixed alliance with England, which kinship makes superfluous. But Washington's chief dread was of his country being involved in the European Balance of Power. This balance of power is still maintained; and would inveigle the United States if the Europeanization of South America or of the Philippines were permitted. Therefore, argues the writer,—

If Europe really covets South America (her own testimony must be admitted); if our occupation of the Philippines would halt the system of European equivalence (the witness of Europe's fears and Germany's deeds applies); then there can be little doubt that Washington's Farewell Address indirectly favours

our retention of the Philippines.

#### NO DANGER OF A WHEAT FAMINE YET.

Mr. B. W. Snow discusses the wheat-scare set agoing by Sir William Crookes a year back, under the title "Agricultural Progress and the Wheat Problem." He finds that most writers on the subject tacitly assume that the average rate of acre yield of wheat is nearly stationary. They base all their estimates on acreage. They entirely overlook the possibility of increasing the returns from a given acreage by scientific methods. He quotes statistics to show that the producing capacity of United States wheat-land increased '5 bushel per acre in 1885-9 upon the rate for 1880-4, 1'3 bushels in the next five years, and 1'4 in 1895-8. He concludes:—

The increase in acre yields, in this country, has only begun. Practically, all that has been accomplished during the period under review may be attributed to improvements in implements for preparing the soil and planting the seed. Wheat is grown, year after year, without rotation—except in a few cases—on a third or more of our wheat acreage; not one acre in fifty is directly fertilised for the crop; and only a minimum amount of attention is given to seed-wheat and to betterment of seed-stock. If, in the face of what cannot be considered less than careless and inefficient agricultural practice, we have increased the wheat capacity of our land by 3'2 bushels per acre in so short a time, what may we not expect, in the way of enlarged acre yields, before we experience the hardships of a true wheat famine?

#### PRESENT-DAY RUSSIAN STORY-TELLERS.

"The Younger Russian Writers" are passed agreeably under review by M. A. Cahan. Their speciality is the short story. He pronounces them all realists. "Lifelikeness clothed in the simplest forms of expression, and artistic sincerity reflecting the self-criticisms and the melancholy moods of the Russian people . . . are still the

sine qua non." He offers an explanation of this realism. "Silenced by the censor, the reformer is forced to call upon the novel to convey his message... Sermonising is just what the censor will not allow; so the novelist must try to make his pictures talk, to let life expose its own wounds." For Russian criticism demands that "a work of art must also be a work of education." Hence "Korolenko is popular for his views on the social question: Chekhoff, in spite of his having none." The latter is "universally recognised as the greatest master of the Russian short story, and the most powerful living writer in his country after Tolstoy." M. Cahan reports that the four or five Russian magazines give much space to this artistic study of character and human motive. The best established of them—The Messenger of Europe—has, he says, only a circulation according to its own figures of from 7,000 to 8,000.

#### NINETEENTH CENTURY PHILOSOPHY.

Professor Eucken, of Jena, gives a characteristically German account of the progress of philosophy in the nineteenth century. He divides its course into three periods—the first of high idealism, the second of positivism, and the third a counter movement, a return to the problems of idealism; philosophy made lucid and put in touch with fact by the scientific development of the midcentury; the sciences unified by constructive thought:—

The element of realism is embraced within the new idealism; and it appears as if the century, at its close, were concerned in harmonising the divergent views evolved during its earlier decades. Thesis and antithesis are to be followed by synthesis: idealism and realism are to be reconciled.

Sociology and economics have claimed their philosophic due; but nineteenth century philosophy has done scant justice to the soul and the personality of man

The eighteenth century secured the emancipation of the individual; the nineteenth has insured the rights of society at large; and it devolves upon the twentieth to harmonise these differences. To this end, however, there must be effected a radical change in our ideas of life.

## OTHER PAPERS.

A thoughtful paper by Max P. E. Groszmann on the teacher and his duties urges as its chief point that it is "through the conception of human progress as an educational process that a new unification of spiritual efforts can be effected," and that the teacher must bring about the new community of spiritual interests, foreshadowed in the old time when priests were philosophers, poets, scientists, physicians and teachers. "Teaching is essentially a spiritual thing," Mr. Thomas R. Dodd, secretary of the South African League, puts forward afresh the claims of the Outlanders. Sir Wm. W. Bates gives a graphic summary of the heroic struggle of the British Government with Indian famines. He especially eulogises Lord Elgin's victory over the quadruple alliance of famine, plague, war and earthquake. "A friend of General Henderson" delivers "a word" to that gentleman, whom he regards as certain to be "the next Speaker of the House of Representatives."

IN Cassell's for October Professor Atkinson, who has undoubtedly performed remarkable feats in bone-setting, gravely assured his interviewer, Mr. Frank Banfield, that he "could give back to His Imperial Majesty" the German Kaiser "the full use of his left arm." The gift of practically another hand to the Kaiser suggests an increase in the output of the Imperial energy enough to make one tremble for the peace of Europe.

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## THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

THE September number supplies plenty of excellent reading, but scarcely reaches the highwater mark left by previous issues. Separate mention is required for the statement of Aguinaldo's case, for Dr. Field's sketch of Ingersoll, for "a vindication of the Boers," and for a marquis's account of automobilism in France, as well as for Mr. Little's reply to Russian versions of the Chinese situation.

HOW THE "SHAMROCK" GREW.

The Hon. Charles Russell, writing on the "America" Cu, race, recounts the genesis of the idea of the Sham-

To win back the Cup and to win it for Ireland has been, indeed, a dream of Sir Thomas Lipton's for many years. Belonging to one of the multitude of Ulster families who have emigrated, not to America like President McKinley's, but to Scotland, he found himself, in early manhood, a dweller on the banks of the Clyde. . . . Yachting was, as a matter of course, in the air; and the fact that "The Cup" had gone to America from Cowes in 1351, and had stayed there, somehow impressed its. If upon his imagination, even as a boy, and suggested vaguely the id-a that he himself might, perhaps, one day try to bring it back.

The id:a was mooted ten years ago, when Sir Thomas was crossing the Atlantic with Mr. Fife, the designer of the Shamrock, and subsequently revived and decided upon in a railway ride to Rome.

## FRENCH VIEW OF AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES.

Mr. Edouard Rod gives his impressions, mostly very favourable, of American universities. He was greatly taken with the combination of practical and theoretical departments. He says:

But he is painfully surprised by the teetotal exclusion of stimulants from university clubs.

#### OTHER PAPERS.

Mr. Francis B. Loomis, U.S. Minister to Venezuela, puts in a good word for the foreign service of the United States; claims that their Consuls have been unduly depreciated; and urges in favour of short terms of office that in long residence abroad Consuls cease to be American in spirit. Mr. J. S. Auerbach discusses the legal aspects of Trusts and rejoices that the Supreme Court of the United States in limiting State laws on the subject is "the refuge for persecuted capital and persecuted ability."

How differently the tendencies of modern life may be interpreted! While people in Great Britain are rejoicing in the recession of the principle of laisses faire from economics and politics, here is Mr. Charles Kendall Adams, in the Atlantic Monthly for September, declaring the "irresistible tendency toward individualism" to be "the most marked characteristic of all modern history." As an outcome of this individualism he glorifies the combinations of capital. "The essential principle of the Trust is inherent in human liberty." Among other "irresistible tendencies of the time" he mentions that towards the growth of great empires, and that of the advance of civilisation on barbarism.

#### THE ENGINEERING MAGALINE.

GERMANY A PUPIL OF ENGLAND.

Herr Rudolph Haack, continuing his sketch of German shipbuilding, offers as the principal explanation of its extremely rapid development, (1) British example, and (2) Technical instruction at home. He says:—

First of all, it must be cordially admitted that the British ship-building has served from first to last as a splendid model, which the Germans have not hesitated to use on the greatest scale. Many German naval and mechanical enginers held positions in the largest British yards, thus adding to their knowledge; others made frequent trips across the Channel to study the equipment and organisation of British workshops. Much of the heavy handling-machinery and many of the machine tools were bought in Britain. It is a pleasant duty to admit that, without Britain as a teacher, no such rapid success could have been attained.

#### GLASGOW AND OTHER CITIES' WATER SUPPLY.

Giving to the thirsty to drink, one of the most elementary of human duties, has in these latter days become one of the most splendid privileges of civic enterprise, as is made evident in Mr. Benjamin Taylor's account of the water supply of the City of Glasgow. The far-famed tapping of Loch Katrine in 1859 only supplies some 40,000,000 gallons per day, whereas the present needs of Glasgow amount to 53,000,000 gallons per day. Mr. Taylor describes the extensive extension works which will bring the daily supply up to 110,000,000 gallons. The original works with city piping cost £2,500,000. The following figures are of peculiar interest to every one:—

According to figures compiled by the city chamberlain, Dublin has the cheapest water in the United Kingdom, the cost working out at 0.857 of a penny per gallon per annum. Glasgow comes next, however, at 0.963d. Then comes Duadee, 1.077d.; Edinburgh, 1.340d.; Newcastle, 1.860d.; Leeds, 1.875d.; Birmingham, 2.453d.; Manchester, 2.476d.; B.adford, 2.770d.; Liverpool, 3.062d.... In Glasgow a £15 householder obtains for 71d. per annum a continuous, never-failing, unrestricted stream of the purest water in the world delivered right into his kitchen, wash-house, and bathroom. It is calculated that 380 gallons of pure water are delivered to the citizens of Glasgow for every penny paid.

AN ELECTRIC MINE.

Mr. Thomas Tonge describes electricity in the mines at Cripple Creek, Colorado, and remarks:—

Cripple Creek is perhaps the only gold-mining district in the world where a miner can go to his work in an electric street-car, descend the mine in an electric hoist, keep his mine dry by an electric pump, do his work by an electric light, run drills operated by electric air-compressors (possibly, in time, to be superseded by direct electric drills), and fire his shots by electricity from a switchboard remote from the point of explosion.

#### QTHER ARTICLES.

Metallography will be a new word to most readers. M. Albert Sauvert describes it as the science of metals with special reference to their structure. Chemical analysis reveals the composition of mals; but their structure as well as their chemical composition affects their physical properties. The microscope must come into play to reveal the structure, and has a great rôle to support in metallurgy. The micropholographs showing the structures of alloys as compared with the pure metal, and with greater or less degrees of alloy, are very striking. Mr. P. J. Darlington criticises adversely Mr. Halsey's premium system of remunerating labour, and declares he can find no feature in it in which it is better than piece-pay. The Hon. John Barrett advocates and possibly Japan, as allies for the "open door" in China.

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The London Quarterly.

THE London Quarterly Review has become much more interesting since its articles are signed. The current number has quite a store of good things. Mr. Henry J. Piggott, writing on the present Pope and the future conclave, holds that the policy of Leo XIII, will be maintained, no matter who his successor may be. That policy is described as one of conciliation towards existing governments, of arbiter on all the questions that distract public opinion, and recovery of the temporal power. His successor is, the writer says, generally expected to be either Cardinal Girolamo Maria Gotti, General of the Carmelite Order, or Cardinal Domenico Svampa, Archbishop of Bologna. The President of the French Wesleyan Conference, M. Prunier, vigorously disputes the assumption that Protestantism is something alien to the French genius. John Calvin, Theodore Beza, William Farel, the founders of the reformation in French Switzerland, were all Frenchmen. In 1561 there were no fewer than 2,150 Protestant churches. Mr. C. S. Horne, writing on the Cromwell tercentenary, holds that hostile criticism has retreated from Oliver's dealings with the King and with Parliament, and now takes its stand on his treatment of Ireland. Mr. Horne anticipates its rout from this last recition and holdly eaches to vindicate the from this last position, and boldly seeks to vindicate the wisdom, justice, and saintliness of Cromwell at Drogheda. It is a romance of philanthropy which Mr. Hugh Strong narrates in his sketch of Richard Cadbury, Christian capitalist and Socialist. Miss Anne E. Keeling supplies an entertaining and sympathetic paper on American humour, the range of which is given in her concise remark, "Artemus Ward is dead and Mark Twain reigns in his stead." Mr. J. A. Barnes sketches the Evolution of a reference Bible with special allusion to the late Dr. Moulton's labours on the references in the Revised New Testament.

Feilden's Magazine.

THE second number of Feilden's Magazine reports the unqualified success of the first. The editor explains in answer to numerous criticisms that by his motto "militantly British," he indicates his intention not to disparage the achievements of other nations, but to hurry up the backward British to the pace and place of their foremost rivals. In the order for tramway engines given by the Glasgow corporation to an American firm, the editor sees abundant reason for this policy of whip and spur. To send engines to Glasgow is as bad as sending coals to Newcastle or cutlery to Sheffield. Among other suggestions, he urges the formation of a translation department under the control of the Board of Trade to guarantee to British manufacturers correct translations of their trade catalogues. At present charges are high and the result uncertain. He also commends for British imitation the trade index of the National Association of Manufacturers of the United States, which enables the foreign buyer of almost any kind of goods to get into direct communication with the American maker. The first contributed article is by Sir W. C. Roberts-Austen, President of the Iron and Steel Institute, of whom an admirable portrait is given. His subject is the whom an admirable portrait is given. It is subject is the highly technical one of "the nature of the fracture of armour plates." Most of the papers are of similar technical interest. Mr. Ludwig Grote, President of the German Trades Club in London, describes "a revolu-tionizing innovation in the glass industry," which is

none other than the substitution of a certain kind of bellows or bottle-glass blowing machine for the lungs and mouth of the old human bottle-blower. It more than doubles working capacity and reduces labour, and so saves more than 50 per cent. of cost of production. Tom Mann contributes his experience as a working engineer of English and American methods. He reports that he found a large proportion of the most responsible positions in American engine and machine tool-shops held by Englishmen or Scotsmen. He confirms what Mr. Orcutt has said in another trade journal of the greater exchange of ideas between employers and em-ployed in America than in England. Mr. Mann says he saw more friendly consultation between master and man during sixteen weeks in American workshops than he had seen during sixteen years in British workshops. American employers greatly gain by accepting suggestions from intelligent workmen. The story of the building of the Great Central Railway has also a wider than professional interest. The general get-up is excellent.

The Royal.

THE Royal for October improves on its previous record, offering more of serious value and less of merely sensational interest. Mr. Harold J. Shepstone describes the prize mushroom of all mushroom-towns, Skaguay, "the gateway to Klondike." He recounts this "record in town building" and has the good fortune—rare in such narratives—to present photographs of the various stages of rapid growth. From one wooden store and a few tents on July 26th, 1897, Skaguay leaped into being a large town, well laid out with muni-cipal institutions—in six weeks' time! "Women Toilers of the Deep" is the title given to Mr. B. C. de Wolf's sketch of the Dutch oyster-women at Goes. Their work of gathering oysters, when they perforce wear dual garments, is declared to contribute to a splendid physical development, combining strength and beauty. A commendable and successful endeavour to make natural history of the commonest domestic sort popular and entertaining is supplied by Mr. James Scott, who writes with much-magnified pictures on "Some Interesting Insects." He treats in this way cockroach, blackbeetle, spider, house-fly, earwig, and clothes'-moth. "Novel Harvest Thanksgivings," sketched by Mr. G. A. Wade, reveal some strange developments of ecclesiastical ingenuity. Mr. H. J. Holmes' sketch of "Ludwig Amann"—the "man with many faces"—yields an extract for a previous page.

Round-About.

THE Post-Bag of the W.R.C. for October contains the following remarks from A 178 and B 173:—

My wife and I wish to write you a letter, and would be glad if you could publish it in your October Round-About. We write because we think it will encourage others, and also be the best compliment we can pay to the value of the W.R.C. A 178 and B 173 were our numbers, and after corresponding with a view to matrimony for a few weeks, we arranged a meeting. A 178 travelled five hundred miles to see B 173, and was so pleased with her, and she with him, that after three days together, they parted an engaged pair, and A 178 travelled five hundred miles home a happy man. We were married the end of last June, and are very happy, one having secured a loving, virtuous, Christian woman, and the other an upright, kind and good man.

The Conductor, on receipt of stamped, addressed, foolscap envelope, will forward specimen number of Round-About from Mowbray House, Norfolk Street, W.C.

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### THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

IN view of the recent events of historical interest, both in France and abroad, many of which will undoubtedly occupy the pens of the staff of the leading French review in say the year 1950, it is somewhat surprising to find how cautious M. Brunetière is in his two September numbers, most of which is made up of the regular type of very excellent but rather humdrum articles.

#### THE ANTI-DREYFUS VIEW.

To the above verdict, however, there is one conspicuous exception in the shape of a thoughtful presentation of the views entertained by those still convinced of the guilt of Dreyfus. But even that is discreetly stowed away in M. Charmes's admirable fortnightly summary in the second September number. The anti-Dreyfus point of view has now for some time practically failed to obtain a hearing in England, and it may therefore be worth while to follow M. Charmes in his singularly dispassionate analysis of the famous affaire.

In the first place, M. Charmes admits that the courtmartial of 1894 was entirely illegal, and that revision was fully justified, but he claims that the Rennes trial was not only fairly conducted, but that every possible opportunity was given to Dreyfus and his friends to make good their contentions. Two secret dossiers-one diplomatic and the other military-were produced, and were fully communicated to the defence. M. Charmes evidently attaches paramount importance to these dossiers, the authenticity of which was never for a moment questioned by the able advocates who had charge of the defence. He urges that only those who have thoroughly examined these dossiers have any right to form an opinion as to the correctness of the Rennes verdict. As to the finding of extenuating circumstances, M. Charmes explains that it is a very common accompaniment of verdicts in France, and, though perfectly well known to be illogical, is yet found in practice to give a useful flexibility to the administration of the rigid French code. Finally, M. Charmes assures us that France has no cause for uneasiness in the violent animosity of which she has recently been the object. In France alone, he says, would Dreyfus have been given the justice of a second trial. In every other country the difficulty would have been disposed of summarily and without publicity.

#### THE PARLIAMENT OF PEACE.

M. Arthur Desjardins, the well-known authority on international law, gives a lucid and well-written account of the proceedings of the Peace Conference; and in conclusion he resolutely maintains the view that the Conference was very far from being a failure, though of course it did not bring about an immediate and readymade Utopia.

#### CHINESE RAILWAYS.

France is waking up to the importance of the Chinese Question from the commercial point of view, and M. Leroy-Beaulieu contributes a fairly well-informed article on the crucial subject of railways in the Middle Kingdom. In 1905 or 1906, if there has been no internal convulsion, the greater number of the lines for which concessions have been obtained will have been built, and China will have been thrown open to the full impact of Western civilisation. Will she, he asks, be thereby saved from dismemberment? He is inclined to think that for some time at least China will remain a sort of Tom Tiddler's ground, where the various European Powers will pursue commercial objects rather than annexation. M. Leroy-

Beaulieu gives an interesting comparison of the relative miles of railroad allotted to each great Power. Great Britain comes first with about 3,000 miles, Russia next with rather over 2,000, then Germany with 1,200, while France and Belgium have 1,000 and 400 respectively. More portentous in its way is the appearance of the United States as a factor in Far Eastern politics, though our cousins have as yet only got quite a short line to build.

#### FRANCE IN THE LEVANT.

In his paper on the prospects which confront France in the Levant, M. Lamy lays great stress on the importance of religious influences. He considers that there has been a great Roman Catholic victory in the Levant, and that the political fruits of it will fall into the lap of France. Indeed, he goes so far as to think that Catholicism is even making an impression on the Turks themselves. Protestantism, to whose missionary efforts he pays a warm tribute, he considers not suited to the genius of Oriental races, who, he declares, are naturally fond of pomps and ceremonies. M. Lamy does not attempt to explain how the irreconcilable hostility of Catholic and Greek Orthodox is to be dealt with—indeed, he seems to imagine that France and Russia will hand in hand convert Islam to Christianity.

#### CUBA'S FUTURE.

In an article entitled "Cuba's Future," M. Benoist gives some curious figures as to the staple trade of the Pearl of the Antilles. In good years the island produces 28,000 tons of tobacco. In 1889, 300,000,000 cigars, worth £2,680,000, were made in Cuba, and it is rather significant that no fewer than 50,000,000 of these fragrant weeds were evidently too good to part with, for they were consumed in the island. The fall in consequence of the rebellion and the American war was extraordinary. In 1889 the export of cigars to America numbered 250,000,000, whereas in 1897 it had fallen to 34,000,000. The effect of the American conquest has been to destroy the cigar factories on the island, and already a gigantic Tobacco Trust is mooted. The raw material is now exported to America and manufactured there.

#### Cornhill.

THE October number is eminently readable. Most of its contents indeed belong to the category of "light literature." Mr. Barry O'Brien's paper on Curran, Lady Broome's "Colonial Memories," and Michael MacDonagh's "Reporter's Table," are full of amusing stories, and are freely quoted elsewhere. But an interesting addition is made to our naval history by Professor Morris's discovery of Captain Cook's first Log in the Royal Navy-which also claims separate notice,-and naturalists will be drawn with zest to C. Parkinson's observations "amid the islets of the Sargasso Sea,"—the region of the Atlantic between Bermuda and the Azores. In his conferences on books and men Urbanus Sylvan avows himself impressed by seaside camps for London street-arabs, and remarks: "To see an officer walking acrosscountry surrounded by some half-dozen boys with proud and interested faces gives one an idea of the right sort of education for these lads. It must be education by men, and not by books, and the men should be soldiers, not scholars. . . . But how excellent a thing it would be if our unemployed Guardsmen had half a dozen Hooligan youths told off to each of them, with whom they might walk in St. James's Park and talk of many things!"

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#### THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

THE September numbers of the Nouvelle Revue contain an exceptional amount of interesting matter. We have noticed elsewhere M. Martin's instructive and thoughtful analysis of the population question in France.

#### GREATER GERMANY.

It is undoubtedly significant of a notable change in French public opinion that the place of honour in the first September number should be given to M. Rouvier's article on Greater, i.e. Colonial, Germany. The French writer recalls the fact that on a memorable occasion the Red Prince pronounced the phrase: - "We have just conquered on the field of battle; it is now a question of fighting and of conquering on the industrial field." An united Germany was in 1870 admirably adapted to carry out this programme. Even now, in spite of emigration, there are 16 millions more Germans in Germany than there are French in France, and for every French baby born two German babies make their appearance. Nowhere has industrial Germany shown her intelligence more remarkably than in the creation of a merchant navy. In 1871 there were 147 steamships in the German merchant service, but there are now 1,200, and Hamburg has become the ninth port of the world. M. Rouvier admits, however, that as a colonizing Power Germany has not been successful, but he makes the most of the singular fact that, though German emigrants are very unwilling to settle in the colonies of their own flag, they nevertheless have poured in hundreds of thousands-it might almost be said in millions-into the United States, the South American Republics, Turkey, Syria, and even Russia. Of these countries the United States is by far the favourite, 96 per cent. going there. As to the German colonies proper, M. Rouvier states, what is not very well known, that in the seventeenth century Germany had already established herself in Africa in the guise of a commercial company on the Guinea Coast, but in 1713 the company was wound up, and the eyes of the Hohenzollerns were turned away from Africa till 1884, when the colony of the Cameroons was founded. None of the German colonies are really healthy for the residence of whites. Thus in 1897 the mortality among the Europeans in the Cameroons was colonists is in most cases absurdly great.

#### THE GERMANS IN ITALY.

There is another German article in the second September number, which is written from a much less pro-German point of view. Indeed, the writer, who signs himself "Sens," declares that the present alliance between Germany and Italy is quite unnatural. The whole genius of the Italian people is anti-Teutonic. The present relations between the two countries are attributed in this article to the influence of Italian Jews, who, though not numerous, are active, intelligent, and wealthy. They own a great many of the Italian Liberal newspapers, notably the *Tribuna* and the *Piccolo*.

#### THE FRENCH LITERARY MAN.

M. Mauclair draws a melancholy picture of the material and moral conditions of the modern French literary man. Unless he has genius which lifts him into the position of a Zola or a Daudet, it is with difficulty that he will draw a bare subsistence from the writing of books, and M. Mauclair evidently considers journalism out of the question for an honourable man. The only really profitable branch of literary work in Paris is writing for the stage; and here M. Mauclair laments that it is the worst work which is generally the best paid,

a lively and immoral farce bringing more grist to the mill than half a dozen witty and sparkling comedies.

#### A MARVEL FOR THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

M. Meunier describes at some length a marvel which will no doubt attract the keenest interest at the Exhibition next year. This is nothing less than an astronomical lens of absolutely astounding dimensions and magnifying power, which is expected to increase largely our knowledge of the mysteries of the firmament. It weighs 20,000 kilogrammes, and it is a yard and a half in diameter, and hundreds of people will be able to see what it reveals simultaneously, the picture being thrown on a screen.

#### OTHER ARTICLES.

Among other articles may be mentioned one on the utilisation of the French colonies in Africa by M. d'Attanoux; a technical and historical account of the annual French army manœuvres since the Franco-German War; an apologetic paper on the terrible tragedy of the Voulet-Chanoine mission in the Soudan; and the conclusion of M. Muteau's careful inquiry into the question of secondary education.

## THE REVUE DE PARIS.

THE two political articles, if indeed they can be called so, in the first number of the Revue de Paris are a diary kept in Dahomey by a French officer named Daniel Mossé, who formed part of General Dodds's expedition, and a really interesting account by M. Rabout of the way in which Russia has colonised and fertilised that portion of her territory which is to be found between the North Cape and the White Sea—in other words, Russian Lapland.

#### FRENCH DAHOMEY.

The interesting point about the Dahomey expedition is that it shows how General Dodds organised and carried through a really difficult task. He may be styled the Kitchener of France, and at one time there seemed a chance that he would succeed General Boulanger as a national hero. This aroused so much alarm in official circles that everything was done to minimise his work.

#### RUSSIAN LAPLAND.

Those who wish to form some idea of the stability and power of the Russian character would do well to read M. Rabout's account of Russian Lapland. From the days of the great Catherine, the successive rulers of Russia have realised the enormous importance of this outlet on the sea. However, the difficulties seemed really insurmountable; and it appears that the attention of Russia to the practical value of what had become simply a poverty-stricken fishing village was first drawn during the present century by England, for during the Crimean War it was thought worth while to bombard the coast. Still, it was left to the late Emperor, Alexander III., to carry out the fine, but then somewhat shadowy, schemes of the Empress Catherine. The Imperial Government began by colonising the coast and developing the fishing industry. To every family who came and settled in the district all sorts of privileges were accorded, such as exemption from taxes, and gifts of fishing nets and all other accessories of their industry. The Government also opened bakeries, and an insurance society was started offering favourable terms to the widows of sailors and fishermen. Fishing schools were also opened, the Government further giving large subventions in order that the natives should be able to buy boats

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and fishing tackle. Six lighthouses were erected, and telegraphic communication was opened up between the various fishing villages. Last, but not least, a large harbour was built, being known by the name of Catherine Harbour, close to Drahole Fiord.

#### LETTERS OF GEORGES SAND,

The great feature of the second September number of the Revue de Paris is a collection of letters written in 1861 and 1862 by Georges Sand to a youth, Francis Laur, in whom she took a great interest, and also to Edouard Rodriguez, an old friend of hers. In these letters is to be found the theory of how young men should be started in life as formulated by the most remarkable female thinker and writer produced by France this century. Notwithstanding her own extraordinary success in literature, and although she considered that her young friend had marked literary gifts, she declares that it is all-important for a young man to regard literature as a stick but not as a crutch. She also lays stress on the importance to a youth of some older man friend to guide him with his practical counsel.

#### A FRENCH VIEW OF ENGLISH FINANCE.

M. Viallate, in criticising the tendencies of British finance during the present century, is most impressed by the great fluctuations in our military and naval expenditure. He points out that, although in 1814 Great Britain had an army of 345,000 men and 145,000 sailors, in 1828, after twelve years of peace, the army had been reduced to 116,000 men. After the Crimean War, and after the Franco-German War, were the two great periods when our warlike expenditure rose by leaps and bounds. Strange to say, M. Viallate is also struck by the amount which we spend on education, or rather by the rapid increase in the amount since 1870.

#### PARLIAMENTARISM IN JAPAN.

The astonishing spectacle presented by a country like Japan, which has gaily run through, in a few years, a series of political reforms which took centuries to accomplish in the staid old countries of Europe, lends special interest to a paper by a writer, who signs himself "Far East," on the working of Parliamentary institutions in the land of the chrysanthemum. The Japanese constitutional politician is an entirely new creation; indeed, an exotic in a country which for twenty centuries had been satisfied with an absolute monarchy. This French writer shows what a mockery Parliamentarism may be in a country which is not ready for it. He declares that if one penetrates below the shell of Parliamentary institutions, it soon becomes evident that Japan is really ruled by the Daimyo or clans, of which there are or were 250. They are organisations somewhat on a feudal model, possessing enormous domains, and having armies in their service. Although this system has been technically abolished, the power of the clans survives, thanks to the fact that the civil and military hierarchy still rests on the qualification of birth.

#### OTHER ARTICLES.

Other articles deal with Damiens's attempt on the life of Louis XV.; a somewhat dreary account of the old age and death of Louis XVIII.; and yet another historical paper on Mlle. de Lange, whose sex, like that of the Chevalier D'Eon, seems to have been a matter of dispute.

GLASGOW is the subject of Mr. W. J. Gordon's local sketch in the October Leisure Hour.

## THE ITALIAN REVIEWS.

OUIDA sends to the Nuova Antologia (September 16th) a counterblast to an article by Professor Sergi, noticed in the September REVIEW, in which he accused the Latin nations of "immobility," and held up to them as models England and the United States. Ouida, in her well-known incisive style, denies that Italy would be benefited by copying her non-Latin neighbours; on the contrary, already "she is losing her finest instincts and her most noble characteristics by an exaggerated and servile imitation of other nations." Ouida admits that the exercise of civil and political rights-from which United Italy is wholly debarred-affords the best education that a nation can enjoy, yet at the same time she declines to allow that there is anything either to envy or to imitate in the present condition of either England or America. G. Ferrero writes with commendable moderation of the social crisis in France, indicating with remarkable discrimination the various causes that have contributed to the agitation that has culminated in the affaire Dreyfus. France, he declares, is suffering from a vast national malady of which the principal symptoms are Protectionism, Nationalism, Malthusianism, Clericalism, and Militarism. The wellknown Senator, F. Nobili-Vitelleschi, sums up the Transvaal question fairly accurately, and in a spirit entirely sympathetic to England.

To the Rassegna Nazionale C. P. Gabba contributes a long and noteworthy article on the civil marriage problem in Italy. It would appear that, in spite of civil marriage having been made compulsory, several thousand marriages are annually celebrated before the priest only. Legally the children are illegitimate, and the official marriage records are of course rendered inaccurate. To remedy this evil, severe punitive measures have been proposed more than once by the Chamber of Deputies, but hitherto the Senate has not seen its way to accepting them. The truth is, public opinion sides with the law-breakers, and so the authorities are helpless.

The anniversary of September 20th has prompted the Civiltà Cattolica (Sept. 16th) to write an article on "Papal Intransigence" in its own most intransigent style, treating as heretics and traitors all who would welcome some modus vivendi between Church and State, and reasserting once more the inalienable sovereign rights of the Pope. Another article (Sept. 5th) on "Contemporary Anti-Christianity" is written in an equally aggressive mood, and will certainly do nothing to throw oil on the troubled waters of Italian politics.

The Rivista Politica e Letteraria is publishing a series of well-informed articles on contemporary English fiction by O. Malagodi. The September instalment is mainly devoted to appreciations of Hardy and Meredith.

In the Rivista Italiana di Sociologia E. Tarnowski points out that during the six centuries from the tenth to the fifteenth inclusive, no less than one hundred and ten Russian rulers suffered violent deaths, while, even in the present century, two out of six have been murdered.

We have received the quarterly issue of the Spicilegium Benedictinum, a Latin publication due to the zeal and the learning of the English Benedictine nuns in Rome. It continues the reprint of historical documents bearing on the Benedictine order, the present issue having as frontispiece a portrait of Blessed Euphemia Justiniana, a distinguished abbess of the fifteenth century.

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#### THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

THE October issue is below the record set by recent numbers. Forty-seven out of one hundred and twenty pages are devoted to a single article, and that article "to be continued"; and the subject is the painful one of the State regulation of vice. The writer, who is anonymous, sets out to prove that legislation of this kind is unnecessary, that it promotes rather than prevents the evils it professes to avert, and that its end could be attained by innocuous and salutary measures. Well-intentioned as the paper evidently is, it leaves behind it the impression that the physical perils of vice are by no means so awful as they are generally portrayed. The worst kind of illicit disease is declared to be infrequent, rarely fatal, mostly mild and easily curable; while even those who follow shame as a calling are said to have as good or better health and prospect of life than ordinary women.

An impassioned appeal to Liberals on overcrowding and land reform is entitled "On Which Side Art Thou?" Its temperature may be gathered from these para-

graphs :-

In view of such facts one can only come to the conclusion that the Newcastle programme was from first to last a fraudulent prospectus, that the Liberal "leaders" are conscious hypocrites and have deliberately betrayed and are now deliberately betraying the democracy, or one must write them down as the most hopeless set of blundering incompetents that ever held office. We have a right to demand that, should the leaders of the

We have a right to demand that, should the leaders of the party prove traitors to humanity, those of the rank and file who are pledged to the taxation of land values shall at once take steps to issue a straightforward and thoroughgoing manifesto to the electors, calling upon them to force the question to an issue at the next General Election. Where are the "Liberal

Forwards" on this question?

Mr. George Pringle sketches the history and government of Guernsey under its classic name of "Sarnia Felix." It appears that Guernsey too has its Outlander problem, which the original electors are not too ready to consider. Mr. T. M. Hopkins pleads for the abolition of corporal punishment in school, and asks why a penalty applied with misgiving to criminals of extreme ferocity should still be thought suitable for boys. "Vox Clamantis" describes "the motives of Agnosticism" as these: "to do right because it is right; to follow truth because it is truth": but concludes with a longing after God and immortality, to which uncertainty adds pathos. The first article is a wistful appeal to France to vindicate the world's love for her by doing justice in the Dreyfus case.

#### HARMSWORTH'S.

THE September number is an excellent threepence-halfpenny worth. It contains much striking information, conveyed in a pleasing way. "Gardening for Millionaires" is the title of a paper by Mr. Bernard Owen, in which he tells of the prices paid for single orchid plants. They have been sold for £50, £100, £150, £160, £350, £500, and even £1000 apiece. The most beautiful illustration is that of an orchid flower which formed part of the Queen's Jubilee bouquet, and came from a plant valued at one thousand guineas. Mr. W. J. Wintle sheds a great deal of light on the mysterious region of underground London. Besides the burrows of metropolitan district and electric railways, there are "beneath the surging traffic of the great thoroughfares ... other streets—well paved and drained, and lighted with gas—which run for miles, but only echo the footfalls of a privileged few." In these "run vast pipes, the mains of the gas and water companies, the hydraulic power supply, and troughs containing the wires of the

Electric Lighting Company and the telegraph wires of the General Post Office. Overhead run the pneumatic tubes through which the written telegrams are blown from the district offices to St. Martin's-le-Grand." Then there are the sewers, or underground rivers, with their "spates" and dry seasons and waterfalls. Bucklersbury there is a Roman structure which, with the underground Roman bath in Strand Lane, shares the distinction of being the oldest building in London. "Freak Philanthropy" is the heading which Mr. Arthur Birnage gives to his enumeration of remarkable charitable gifts: half-sovereigns imbedded in toast, a jersey that would fit a whole crew, a "philanthropic leg," or artificial limb, a truck of coals, a mangle, an elephant's tusk (the gift of King Menelik to the Bible Society), a donkey and cart, a milk case containing a live baby, hands and arms of a mummy, a Punch and Judy show, and an offertory of eggs. The growth of the steamship in number and tonnage is illustrated diagrammatically and fancifully by Mr. J. Horner. The papers on "Felling Chimneys" and "The Queen's Waste-paper Basket " require separate mention.

## READING FOR THE WINTER SEASON.

WITH the return of autumn the thoughts of many of our readers, especially those living in country districts, begin to turn towards a suitable supply of literature which may help to while away the long evenings during the coming winter months. These we would remind of the existence of our Circulating Library, which for the past four years has done good work, being greatly appreciated in the villages, as also in towns where no free library has as yet been established.

Last year the popularity of the boxes was considerably increased by the addition to all boxes in Series I. of a few of the best recent and new novels. As these boxes contained many standard books which had been selected with great care in the first instance, so as to comprise all branches of literature; it was only necessary to make the above mentioned additions in order to bring them up to date and secure their continued success. This was effectually proved last season by the increased output of boxes as well as by letters received from subscribers

testifying to the appreciation of the books.

The boxes contain some fifty volumes, which are sent to any individual, group of persons or institution subscribing to the library. A case of books is charged for quarterly or half-yearly, as may suit the convenience of the centre. By this system it is possible for any institution or number of persons to obtain a constantly changing supply of literature at a very small cost. For 30s. a quarter about two hundred books per annum are supplied. Everything is done to simplify the task of the local centre. All the books are numbered, and plainly marked on the cover with a label identical with the colour of the box to which it belongs. Catalogues of the books are sent with each box, while a card for entering the names and addresses of the members of the circles is also supplied.

Any one desiring further particulars should write to the Librarian, REVIEW OF REVIEWS CIRCULATING LIBRARY, Temple House, Temple Avenue, London, E.C.

APART from the political papers which have received separate mention, *Blackwood's* for October is chiefly notable for a semi-satiric sketch of London characteristics and a mocking critique of Messrs. Guy Boothby, Charles Sheldon, and Silas Hocking, under the title of "Fashion in Fiction."

# THE BOOK OF THE MONTH.

## TWELVE YEARS IN CHAINS IN THE SOUDAN.\*

AST month has not been favourable for the rublisher, and the next promises to be even worse. Inter

Prisoner of the Khalifa," in which the writer describes his experience of fourteen years as a captive in the Soudan.

THE KHALIFA

REDIVIVUS.

reason for referring

to this book, if only

because the Khalifa,

instead of having

been disposed of by

the merciless slaugh-

ter after Omdurman,

once more looms

menacing upon the horizon of the Sou-

dan. It is with a cer-

tain grim sardonic

scorn that we read

the telegrams from

Cairo this last

month. Only twelve

populace, Lord Rose-

bery and Sir William

Harcourt leading

themselves hoarse in

praise of Lord

Kitchener. The re-

sources of welcome

which are at the

nation for the re-

warding of its

greatest conquerors

were strained to the

utmost in order to reward the soldier

who had smashed

the Khalifa. In the

intoxication of that

one military triumph

nothing was too ex-

travagant or too ex-

aggerated to do or

say. When mode-

minded persons pro-

tested against the

fool frenzy of the

hour, they were told

that Lord Kitchener

had achieved an im-

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There is another

arma silent leges, and it is not only the laws that are silent, but books cease to be bought or read. The shadow of the threatened war lies heavy over publishers of the London. There will be a run upon books and maps relating to South Africa, but, as Baroness von Suttner pointed out in "Lay Down Your Arms, one of the first consequences of an outbreak of war is to paralyse the book trade.

On looking over the books that have been published last month, there are some, notably those relating to the position of women in evolution and their economic position, which demand much more careful and serious thought than any one is likely to bestow upon the question of women when the streets are reverberating with the savage clamour of the sons of Belial who, swollen with insolence and gin, are howling in favour of war. Among the publications of the month, however, there is one book which possesses a certain topical interest, inasmuch as its brings forcibly to mind one of the painful pages in our history, and it brings

clearly into relief

what may be regarded as the fundamental aboriginal devilry of human nature. I refer to Mr. Charles Neufeldt's book, "A

NEUFELDT IN CHA:NS. (From " A Prisoner of the Khalifa.")

mense service for civilisation in blotting out for ever the

hideous rule of the Khalifa. This was the reply that was constantly made to the mild protests that were urged against the extraordinary and brutal concomitants of our Soudanese warfare. The massacre of the wounded, the desecration of the grave, the ghoul-like mutilation and

\* "A Prisoner of the Khalifa. Twelve Years' Captivity at Omdurman." By Charles Neufeldt. (Chapman and Hall.) 125, 6d.

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plunder of the decaying remains of the dead Mahdi, were all justified on the ground that only by recourse to the methods of savages could savages be conquered, and, however objectionable such horrors might be, the end justified the means. In reply to al! expostulations we were triumphantly pointed to the fait accompli. Mahdist risings could not be crushed with rose-water, and thanks to the ruthless and resolute severity of Lord Kitchener we were told that the Khalifa-that nightmare of the Soudan-had been for ever banished from the world.

#### A NEW SOUDAN EXPEDITION.

And now we find that this is all a delusion and a snare. Despite all the ghoul-like atrocities justified on the ground of expediency in order to destroy the hold of the Khalifa upon his followers in the Soudan, we are told that he has once more become a menace to the security of Egypt. Our lately triumphant general is reported to be busily engaged in considering the question of another campaign against the foe whom we were led to believe had fallen never to rise again. So far from this being the case, the Khalifa is said to be rallying his forces with astonishing success, and there is no knowing how soon we may hear of another Soudan expedition, in which the intrinsic value of the glories of Omdurman may be subjected to a very severe test. It is a sorry and ominous fact that at the very moment when we are preparing an army to crush the independence of the South African Republic at one end of Africa, our defeated but undismayed enemy the Khalifa should be compelling our military authorities at the other end of Africa to prepare measures which may even involve us in a long, exhausting and inglorious campaign.

The Khalifa, therefore, it is evident, is once more to the front, and hence Mr. Neufeldt's book about him may be regarded as in some sort a book of the month. It is not, however, a volume which calls for a long notice. Its author makes no pretension to literary skill. He has a plain, horrible story to tell, and he tells it in a straightforward fashion, only halting by the way in order to rebut the accusations which have been so freely brought against him during his long incarceration in the heart

Charles Neufeldt, to judge from his portrait, is a very distinguished-looking, vigorous man. His native vitality must be immense, otherwise he never would have survived the hardships through which he has passed. Indeed it is probable that the permanent value of his book chiefly lies in the evidence which it supplies as to the capacity of the human being to survive torture and disease and every conceivable hardship to which he can be exposed.

#### WHY HE WENT INTO THE SOUDAN.

On April 1st, 1889, Charles Neufeldt, then a German merchant in Upper Egypt, who had accompanied the relief column that arrived too late to rescue General Gordon, heard that there were large quantities of gum accumulated at Kordofan which, if transported to the Egyptian frontier, might be sold at a great profit. The brother of a former governor of Kordofan, who was the owner of about fifty tons of this gum, entered into a contract with Neufeldt to send a caravan into Kordofan to see that the gum was brought down to Wady Halfa. It was a risky operation, for the road to Kordofan was threatened by the Dervishes, although a loyal sheikh, Sheikh Saleh, who was of the Kabbabish tribe and holding his own against the Mahdists, was keeping open the caravan routes in the Western Soudan. A large caravan was going to Sheikh Saleh with arms and other valuables.

#### HOW HE WAS CAPTURED.

Neufeldt proposed to travel independently with a small caravan of his own, but the guide whom he had engaged being a double-dyed traitor, who was in the pay of both sides, insisted upon his joining the larger caravan, which was carrying rifles to Sheikh Saleh. The guide then misled them in the desert, and conducted them into the hands of the Dervishes, by whom they were seized. The contents of the caravan were looted, and all its members executed with the exception of Charles Neufeldt, who was reported to be a great Pacha, and was therefore preserved alive in order to be sent to the Khalifa at Khartoum. Neufeldt is much exercised concerning the treason by which he and the caravan intended for Sheikh Saleh were sacrificed, especially as the story was widely current that he had been the traitor himself. This charge he rebuts with vehemence, and, so far as the reader can see, with success.

#### THIRST IN THE DESERT.

The only interesting thing that he records in describing the fate of that unfortunate caravan was his description of the effect of thirst upon himself and his companions. The treacherous guide who led them into the hands of their enemies had undertaken that they should be handed over thirsty, and thirsty they were. For three days they toiled through the desert under the African sun, without a drop of water to cool their parched lips. Neufeld

It can be better imagined than described what Gabou's (the traitor's) promise to hand us over "thirsty" meant; it meant precisely what actually did occur—the madness of thirst approaching, the lips glued together, the tongue swollen and sore in vain attempts to excite the salivary glands, the muscles of the throat contracted, and the palate feeling like a piece of sandstone, the nostrils choked with fine sand, and the eyes reddening and starting, with the eyelids seeming to crack at every movement.

When the caravan, suffering thus horribly from want of water, fell into the ambush, the Dervishes retired, leaving two camels loaded with filled waterskins. Instantly the thirsty travellers made a mad rush for the water. In the struggle that raged round the waterskins there was no thought beyond that of the imperious necessity of gaining a mouthful of the coveted liquid. While they were struggling frantically for the water, the Dervishes returned, surrounded the maddened crowd, and captured the whole of them, without almost any resistance. Neufeldt was taken first to Dongola, to Wadi Nejoumi, who afterwards sent him on to Omdurman, where he remained a prisoner until the arrival of General Kitchener with the avenging force. The rest of the book is taken up with an account of his experiences in captivity. Incidentally he tells us something about the Khalifa and the people among whom we are establishing the Gordon College. Neufeldt thinks that the Khalifa has enormous quantities of treasure buried in secure hiding-places in the Soudan. He thinks that the Khalifa's hoards amount to "All good gold and silver, jewellery and coins have disappeared from the Soudan during the last fifteen years." That may be true, but it does not follow that they have all found their way into the Khalifa's hoards. Neufeldt is not in the position nor has he the gift to give us anything like the same account of the Khalifa and of the state of things in the Soudan that was supplied by Slatin Pasha, whom he met once or twice during his captivity.

#### THE PLEASURE OF WITNESSING PAIN.

The interest of the book does not lie so much in its account of the Soudan as in its description of the hideous

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and horrible sufferings inflicted upon the unfortunate prisoners in the Soudan. There is a certain gruesome interest in the spectacle of suffering. It is this which leads crowds to see the bull-fights which are at present It is this which constitutes no disgracing Boulogne. small portion of the horrible fascination of war, and it was undoubtedly the element which contributed most to the popularity of the gladiatorial games and martyrdoms of the Coliseum. All philosophical observers have noted the intense craving of the human creature for strong excitements and fierce stimulants. instinct which leads many to tone up their nervous system by perpetual whets of alchohol leads the more or less jaded reader to seek stimulation in the story of horrible atrocities and blood-curdling stories of man's inhumanity to man. Mr. Neufeldt's book will probably be more popular upon that ground than upon any other. It is a melancholy picture which he gives, and one which tends to humiliate and abase the pride of man. There is much more justification for the old doctrine of original sin and total depravity in Mr. Neufeldt's book than in the highflying claims of the worshippers of humanity. It is true that no story of brutality and cruelty to be found in Mr. Neufeldt's pages can increase the humiliation and abasement which we are justified in feeling at the spectacle presented by many of our nominally Christian and apparently civilised barbarians in broadcloth who have been shrieking for war with the Boers; but although the lesson is the same, Mr. Neufeldt deals with a different phase of the same sad problem.

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#### THE JOY OF TORTURE.

The fiendish delight which man takes in torturing his fellow-man when he has him at his mercy and can amuse himself by inflicting pain, is brought out in very clear relief in Mr. Neufeldt's book. This delight in inflicting torture is by no means confined to one sex. The women in the Soudan took the same savage joy in inflicting pain as characterised the men. When Mr. Neufeldt reached Omdurman he had a rough experience of the tender mercies His feet were fettered and a ring with of the Dervishes. a long heavy chain attached fastened round his neck. All through the night he was left chained, to be inspected by the curious crowd which swarmed from all parts of the city. The war-trumpets brayed loud and long the whole night through, and a woman danced up and down in front of him singing. In rude rhyme she was summoning the faithful to attend to witness his execution. She sang of the agonies which he would suffer in death, and then let her Oriental imagination loose in gloating over his torments in hell. The first thing next morning his hands were crossed at the wrist, palms downward, and bound together with a rope made of palm fibre. When the ropes had, with a bit of wood used as a tourniquet, been drawn well into the flesh, water was poured over them. The agony as the ropes swelled They bit into the flesh, and the was excruciating. agony beendured caused the perspiration to pour from his body. After some time the swollen skin gave way, and the horrible tension was relieved as the ropes sank into the flesh. He was then led forth to be the sport of the rabble. He was brought into the open square, bareheaded, as he believed, to be decapitated. He knelt down and bent his head in the midst of curious thousands who had attended to see him die.

#### THE CAT AND THE MOUSE.

As a cat plays with a mouse, so the crowd played with him. "Dervishes rushed at me prodding with spears and swords, and while this was going on,

two men, one on each side of me, with the mouths of their war-trumpet placed against my ears, blew their The pain produced by the bellowing loudest blasts." of the war-trumpet in the drum of the ear was intense. Neufeldt tried to fling himself upon the spears of the Dervishes in order to escape from his pain, but one of the men guarding him, holding the chain attached to the ring round his neck, pulled him back each time, much to the delight of the people. All this went on for a long time; until at last, his head almost splitting with the result of the bellowing of the trumpet in his ears, the agony caused by the ropes binding his wrists, the torture of scores of small, irritating, stinging flies attacking the raw flesh of his hands, and the sun beating down on his bare head, he was about to faint. A message came from the Khalifa to the effect that he was to be beheaded. He returned a defiant answer, and then the Khalifa sent word that he had changed his mind, and he must be crucified. An hour later he was carried on an ass, heavily chained, to the place of crucifixion. Instead of a cross, he found a gallows. He was then placed under the noose, and waited wearily for death, the sun burning his brains the while. He was still defiant as ever when to his immense astonishment a horseman rode through the crowd and declared that the Khalifa in his great mercy had pardoned him.

#### TWELVE YEARS IN CHAINS.

At first he did not believe it; but it was true. As for the mercy of the pardon, Neufeldt's views differed somewhat from those of the Khalifa, for from the place of execution he was flung into a prison, in which for four years he suffered horrors some of which he cannot even describe in English print. He remained four years in prison, and was twelve years in chains. The chains were riveted to his ankles, and he still wore the ringed chain round his neck. The weight of the chains, which he wore night and day, was twenty to thirty pounds. At first their heavy weight and the way in which they were riveted round his legs caused the skin to chafe, and large ulcers formed in which the anklets buried themselves, rendering it almost impossible for his gaoler to cut them off. After nine months the rings and chains were removed from his neck, but the chains on his legs he wore continuously, with the exception of thirteen days of the whole twelve

#### THE PRISON IN OMDURMAN.

His introduction to the prison was sufficiently grim. He was assigned a place at the wall furthest from the door between two men in chains who were dying of smallpox. There were about thirty other prisoners in the cell, which was only thirty feet each way, with very few apertures for ventilation. He swooned in the overpowering stench, and lay senseless without any one taking any notice of him, until the prisoners came in for the night. He says there—

appeared to be an endless stream of prisoners coming through the door, and no sooner was the door closed, when a terrific din and uproar ensued. Mingled with the clanking of chains, the groans of the sick, the moans of the dying, and their half-uttered prayers to Allah to relieve them of their sufferings, were the most fearful imprecations and curses as the prisoners fought and struggled for a place near the walls or the pillar against which they could rest their backs. No sleep was to be had; this had to be snatched during the day.

Many of the prisoners were the old soldiers of the Egyptian army, who had been taken prisoners on the fall of Khartoum, and were left to rot in prison till they died one by one. There were no sanitary arrangements whatever, nor were any rations supplied to the prisoners, who had to be fed entirely by their friends and relatives. If they could get one meal a day, they considered themselves lucky. Thirty guardians, each with a rhinoceroshide whip, kept order in this modern Inferno.

A SOUDANESE INFERNO.

It has been found impossible, even in the most guarded and disguised language, to insert here a real word-picture of a night in the Saier. The scenes of bestiality and filthiness, the means employed for bringing the most powerful man to his knees with a single blow, the nameless crimes committed night after night, and year after year, may not be recorded in print. At times, and sometimes for weeks in succession, from 250 to 280 prisoners were driven into that small room: we were packed in; there was scarcely room to move our arms; "jibbehs" swarmed with insects and parasites which in themselves made sleep an impossibility and life a misery. As the heat grew more oppressive, and the atmosphere—always vile with the everpresent stench of the place-grew closer with the perspiring bodies, and with other causes, all semblance of human beings was lost. Filth was thrown from one side of the room to the other by anyone who could move his hand for the purpose of doing so, and as soon as this disgusting element was introduced, the mass, in its efforts to avoid being struck with it, swayed from side to side, fought, bit and struggled as far as their packed in condition would allow of, and kicked with their bars and chains the shins of those next them, until the scene became one that only a Dante might describe. Any prisoner who went down on such a night never got up again alive; his cries would not be heard above the pandemonium of clanking chains and bars, imprecations and cursings; and for any one to attempt to bend down to assist, if he did hear, only meant his going under also. In the morning, when we were allowed to stream out, five or six bodies would be found on the ground with the life crushed and trampled out of them.

Occasionally, when the uproar was greater than usual, the guards would open the door, and, standing in the doorway, lash at the heads of the prisoners with their hide whips. Always when this occurred death claimed its five or six victims, crushed and trampled to death. I wish I might say that I had drawn upon my imagination for what is given above; I can but assure you that it gives but the very faintest idea of what really

occurred.

THE HAUNTING HORROR OF INSANITY.

It is amazing that Neufeldt survived. But in addition to this, sometimes fifty or sixty men would be all chained together, and occasionally the weight of his chains was increased to 40 lbs. His great dread was insanity. The intense mental strain caused him violent headaches, and periods of forgetfulness and a loss of memory. "But," he says, "during the worst nights in prison, when hell itself might be defied to match such a scene, when madness and death stalked hand in hand among the struggling mass, and when, jammed in tight with a number of the more fanatical prisoners, I fought and struggled, bit and kicked, as they did, for bare life, the thought of having friends in adversity, suffering almost as much as I did, kept that slender thread from snapping."

The scenes which took place when thirty or forty living skeletons, all chained together, would scramble and fight for a fragment of food must have been ghastly in the extreme. Those who fell in the struggle were flogged to make them stand up, and Neufeldt says those who got the food seemed almost glad of the open wounds caused by the blows of the whip, so that they might "caress the wounds with their hands, and lick the blood from their fingers." The flogging was very severe. Neufeldt himself was condemned on one occasion to receive 500 lashes. Only 60 or 70 were inflicted, as he became unconscious, and lay for dead. Sometimes 1,000

lashes were inflicted, and after the first hundred the clothes of the victim were cut to shreds and saturated with blood. On one occasion a prisoner who was flogged was sent to Neufeldt to be looked after. The fleshy part of his back was cut into ribbons, and the hip-bones were exposed. For six or eight weeks he was constantly employed bathing the man's wounds with a diluted solution of carbolic acid.

A GRIM INCIDENT.

The sufferings of the captives in the prisons at Khartoum, horrible as they were in their normal state. were horribly aggravated to an almost incredible extent. Mr. Neufeldt describes one ghastly scene in which he was instrumental in saving the life of Fauzi, one of Gordon's favourite officers who was flung into prison. When the chains were riveted to his ankles he swooned and was taken into the prison and left sitting with his back in the angle of the wall to come round. The floor of the prison was reeking with sewage, but even this pestilent spongy mass was too great a luxury to be enjoyed for more than an hour or two by the first mass of prisoners who were turned in. When the second batch entered there was not lying room, and four big Soudanese sat themselves down on the prostrate body of Fauzi. When in an hour or two the third batch was driven in there was only standing room, and Gordon's unfortunate friend was in imminent danger of being trampled to death. He was heavily chained, and although he had by this time recovered from his swoon he was utterly unable to rise. Neufeldt fought his way through the crowd in the darkness until he reached the side of Fauzi. But before he did so a general free fight was raging everywhere, and the keepers, attracted by the clamour, laid about the heads of the crowd with their rhinoceros whips. Even this was not enough, but about midnight the doors of the cell were flung open, and thirty additional captives were thrown into the place. There was not even standing room for them, and in order to compel the reeking mass of captives to make room for the new-comers the gaolers lit bundles of straw and dried grass, and flung them in blazing handfuls on to the heads of their prisoners. At the same time they laid about them vigorously with their whips. Neufeldt says that Fauzi, seeing the fire falling on the heads of the prisoners, thought that he had really gone to hell, and came to the conclusion that this place was worse than any hell he had ever thought of, and so there must be some mistake. Similar scenes, it is to be feared, are more or less common in these regions. Man's inhumanity to man is nowhere more callously illustrated than when one man whom we term a gaoler has absolute power over the life and liberty of another man whom we call a prisoner. It is doubtful whether at Morocco at the present day scenes of equal horror to those of Omdurman are not of frequent occurrence.

LIBERTY LIMITED.

It is not to be wondered at that Neufeldt fell ill with fever, but his vitality seemed proof against mandles and all hardships, and after a time the severity of his imprisonment was relaxed in order to enable him to decorate the Mahdi's tomb, which was constructed from a model that he had made in prison from his recollection of the tombs of the Khalifas at Cairo. He also had a certain measure of liberty when he was employed in manufacturing saltpetre, with which to replenish the powder-magazine of the Khalifa.

A CURRENCY TROUBLE IN THE SOUDAN.

One of the most interesting things that befell Neufeldt in his captivity was when he was consulted as to the ex

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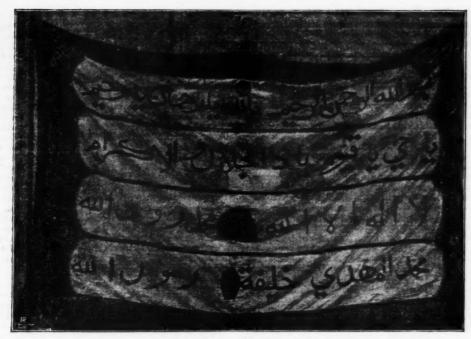
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THE FLAG OF KHALIFA SHERIF.

(From " A Prisoner of the Khalifa,")

Line 1: In the name of God, the most Compassionate and Merciful.

, 2: Thou Living, Thou Existing and most glorious Source of Generosity.

3: There is no God but God. Mohammad is the Messenger of God.

, 4: Mohammad El Mahdi is the Khalifa of the Messenger of God.

great currency question, which seems to have plagued the Khalifa almost as much as the politicians of the United States. The Khalifa, with a shrewd eye to the main chance, appears to have hoarded every piece of the valuable metal that he could lay his hands upon, and his example was followed by others, who consigned all their specie to secret hoards under the earth and elsewhere, with the result that the country soon ran short of circulating medium. The Khalifa had a mint from which he turned out a constant supply of dollars, but he soon ran short of silver. He then appears to have adopted the ideas of Mr. Bryan and other silver men in the United States, although with a difference. The Bryanites are all for coining dollars and giving them a fictitious value by the authority of the Govern-They imagine that although the natural trade ratio between silver and gold is about twenty-five or thirty to one, the Government only needs to take the silver and pass it through the mint in order to make silver valuable as currency at the rate of sixteen to one. The Khalifa did not deal with gold and silver, but being short of silver he substituted copper. He began by adulterating his silver with a small quantity of copper, and finding that the debased coins circulated fairly well he kept on increasing the quantity of copper until at last the Khalifa's dollar was almost entirely copper, with a slight silvering on the surface which rubbed off in a few days. Finally he came to token

dollars without any silver in them at all, maintaining that as long as his name and superscription was stamped upon the coin it was good enough and ought to content his loyal subjects. If any one refused to take his token currency at its face value he was punished by the lopping off of a hand and a foot, a drastic method of keeping up the value of a token currency which is happily beyond the reach of the silver men of the United States. Nevertheless, not even this method of forcing the circulation prevented the laws of trade asserting themselves. His depreciated dollars sank in value until you could buy sixty or seventy of them for a genuine silver dollar. The Khalifa then used to buy up his currency at the rate of sixty to one, recoin them, and issue the new coins through the mint at the par value, forcing them into circulation by the usual method of hand-lopping. It is also interesting to note that the depreciation of gold was achieved much more successfully than the appreciation of copper as a circulating medium. In the Soudan you could not get more than a dollar for a sovereign, the reason being that the possession of gold of any kind was in itself a kind of confession of treason or of communication with the outside world, hence the depreciation of gold until its face value actually sank below that of silver. Neufeldt's achievements as coiner were restricted to the smashing of the Khalifa's best machine, a labour in which he always seems to have taken delight.

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#### THE CHARACTER OF THE KHALIFA.

Neufeldt does not in the least conceal his intense animosity to the Khalifa, refusing to tell even interesting anecdotes about him because they tend to his credit; but he frankly admits that, notwithstanding all the outpourings of indignation over the atrocities of the Khalifa's Government, it was probably neither better nor worse than the Egyptian Government which preceded it. He says: "Opinions may be said to be equally divided as to whether oppression was any greater in the worst days of the reign of Abdullahi than it had been under the old Government." Of the character of the Khalifa, Neufeldt gives us various hints, which on the whole do not produce an altogether unfavourable impression. That he was a despot goes without saying, but no one could have been other than a despot in his position. He seems to have been a man of considerable shrewdness and indubitable courage. Neufeldt says that when he succeeded the Mahdi he found himself in a position which nothing but a powerful military despotism could enable him to maintain. Threatened with attack from all points of the compass, he had also internal dissensions to combat, and met them unflinchingly. Perhaps if his atrocities were placed side by side with those committed in the revolutions of other countries, his list would not be found to be the longest. One of the stories Neufeldt tells of him afford a slight insight into the man's complex character :-

On my arrival at Omdurman, I was taken to the gallows in chains to be hanged. I turned to the Emirs and shouted, "Has your Mahdi no other way of exhibiting his power but by hanging a bound man before all his soldiers? Take off my chains, and I will fight you, or else get on with your work!" Abdullahi was told this while I was being played with, and said, "A man who will talk like that when he is going to be hanged is a man! Heis a big man; I will not hang him. A man who is not afraid of me is not to be hanged; I will keep him." This was said to the Muslimanieh and others. Abdullahi had not made up his mind whether I was a merchant, spy, medicine man, or general. Then again, he kept me alive in order to prove that he was more powerful than my Malek (the Emperor of Germany). I am told that he very often said to people, "You have heard of Abdalla Nefell. He is not afraid of me. His Malek has millions of soldiers like him, but he dare not bring his armies to release him; he is afraid to meet my ansar."

The Khalifa was punctilious in observing at least the form of the law, and never executed any one without a trial. His dealings with Neufeldt were on the whole characterised by a certain measure of intelligence and, occasionally, humanity.

#### THE KHALIFA AS MATCHMAKER.

When Neufeldt divorced his Abyssinian slave wife the Khalifa insisted upon his marrying again, for, as a matchmaker, the Khalifa appears to have been without an equal. As soon as he succeeded the Mahdi he compelled every woman without a husband, and every girl of marriageable age, to be married at once. He appears to have compelled all the Catholic nuns and monks to marry, and some of them to more than one partner. His zeal for matrimony knew no bounds. When the Khalifa assented to Neufeldt divorcing his Abyssinian wife he told him that he would select another wife for him, which he did, although Neufeldt managed to avoid the bride destined for him by the Khalifa. He appealed to be allowed to remain in single blessedness, but the Khalifa replied that his heart was heavy at the loss of his child, and no man might be happy without children, and he wished him to be happy, and he also wished him to have all the comforts of life, which did not exist where woman was not.

#### HIS HOLD UPON THE PEOPLE.

When the final battle was fought the Khalifa appears to have been confident of victory, for everything that Neufeldt says seems to show that from the Khalifa downwards there was a very sincere belief in the reality of divine protection. The Khalifa was a man given to visions, to frequent prayer, and also to continual consultations with fortune-tellers and those diviners and soothsayers who flourished in Khartoum as they flourished at the court of King Pharaoh. He seems to have honestly believed that his men were destined to defeat the Sirdar, and afterwards begin the conquest of the world, and bitter must have been his feelings when he fled from the stricken field mounted on an ass and heard his flying followers yelling "Where, oh Abdullahi, where is the victory you promised?" He very narrowly escaped capture by the Sirdar and his officers, who were at one time within twelve hundred yards of the defeated sovereign. He, however, contrived to escape, and Neufeldt maintains that in all probability he will give a good deal more trouble. Large numbers of the natives, he says, are loyal to the Khalifa, and it will require but a little mistake to make the inhabitants flock to his banner. It is evident that the destruction of the Mahdi's tomb and the slaughter of the dervishes have produced no permanent effect upon the minds of the Soudanese.

#### A PLEA FOR MASSACRE.

Neufeldt maintains that the Sirdar is much to be blamed for pandering to an ignorant public opinion at home by refraining from massacring every Dervish that fell into his hands. Neufeldt maintains that not only was it a grave error to give quarter, but that it was a positive injustice to the black troops. "Every man in the black battalions was entitled to a life in retaliation for the murder of a father, the rape of a mother or sister, the mutilation of a brother cr son, and his own bondage. To prevent these soldiers from exercising their rights was doing injustice and running a risk, when it is remembered how they had slaved for this day of retaliation. Every one of them had more right to take a life than any judge in a civilised country has to sentence to death a man who has personally done him no wrong. The result of extending to a horde of murderers the advantages of civilised warfare will cost England the loss of many a gallant life yet." As for the killing of the wounded, Neufeldt maintains that it should be undertaken systematically and on principle. The Dervishes, he says, are tough. No Dervishes that are not fatally wounded remain upon the field. As their wounds are mortal it is the kindest thing to put them out of pain at once. Besides, they do not wish to be cured. Their one longing is to have an opportunity of knifing the doctors or those who go to help them. From this it is evident that Neufeldt spoke truly when speaking of another phase of his experiences. He says, "Where all led for years a life of falsehood, in which deception of self had a no less part than that of others, suspicious of everyone around us, trusting no one, what wonder that deceit became second nature, and that truth, honour, and moralitythat is to say, morality as preached in Europe-should have retired to vanishing point." Vanishing point, indeed, will be the comment of most readers of Mr. Neufeldt's book.

#### HOW GORDON DIED.

One of the most interesting parts of Neufeldt's narrative is that in which he puts together what he has been able to learn concerning Gordon and his tragic end. He gives an altogether different account of Gordon's

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death from that of any previous chronicler. The officially accepted story is that. Gordon was speared on the stairs, practically without making any resistance. According to Neufeldt's story the very reverse is the truth. Gordon fell fighting with a sword in one hand and a revolver in the other, and he was not overpowered until seventeen or eighteen of his assailants had gone down before him. The following is Neufeldt's story of the last scene:—

Each day at dawn, when he retired to rest, he bolted his door from the inside, and placed his faithful body:servant, Khaleel Agha Orphali, on guard outside it. On the fatal night, Gordon had as usual kept his vigil on the roof of the palace, sending and receiving telegraphic messages from the lines every few minutes, and as dawn crept into the skies, thinking that the long-threatened attack was not yet to be delivered, he lay down wearied out. The little firing heard a few minutes later attracted no more attention than the usual firing which had been going on continuously night and day for months, but when the palace guards were heard firing it was known that something serious was happening. By the time Gordon had slipped into his old serge or dark tweed suit and taken his sword and revolver, the advanced dervishes were already surrounding the palace. coming the guards, a rush was made up the stairs, and Gordon was met leaving his room. A small spear was thrown which wounded him, but very slightly, on the left shoulder. Almost before the dervishes knew what was happening, three of them lay dead and one wounded at Gordon's feet-the remainder fled. Quickly reloading his revolver, Gordon made for the head of the stairs, and again drove the reassembling Dervishes off. Darting back to reload, he received a stab in his left shoulder-blade from a Dervish concealed behind the corridor door, and on reaching the steps the third time he received a pistol shot and spear wound in his right breast, and then, great soldier as he was, he rose almost above himself. With his life blood pouring from his breast-not his back remember-he fought his way step by step, kicking from his path the wounded and dead Dervishes, for Orphali too had not been idle, and as he was passing through the doorway leading into the courtyard another concealed Dervish almost severed his right leg with a single blow. Then Gordon fell. The steps he had fought his way—not been dragged-down were encumbered with the bodies of dead and dying Dervishes. No Dervish spear pierced the live and quivering flesh of a prostrate but still conscious Gordon, for he breathed his last as he turned to face his last assailant, half raised his sword to strike, and fell dead with his face to heaven.

#### THE REVERENCE INSPIRED BY GORDON.

He confirms this narrative by the story of Gordon's cavass, who, on the day in question, fought side by side with Gordon, at whose door he always slept at night. He said, "We fought the dervishes down the stairs till we reached the last one, when a native of Katimeh speared the pasha in the right hip; but I shot him, and the pasha fell down on the mat at the door, and he was dead." Neufeldt maintains that the killing of Gordon Neufeldt maintains that the killing of Gordon was not done by the Mahdi's orders, but against his will. All that Neufeldt says on this subject increases the regret which we feel that Lord Cromer and Lord Granville should have vetoed Gordon's project of riding on his camel alone into the Mahdi's camp. The Mahdi is said to have had the highest opinion of Gordon, and is the author of a saying which is current in the Soudan till to-day: "Gordon was not a Christian. He was a true Moslem. No Christian could have been so good and just as he was." The opinion appears to have been universal among the people of the Soudan. "For," says Neufeldt, "during my twelve years of intercourse with all shades of people I never heard a single word against Gordon." Of the devotion which Gordon inspired, Neufeldt gives a very interesting illustration in an account of the action of his friend Nahoum Abbajee. Nahoum went to Cairo to petition the Queen to ask the Government to restore part of

the fortune accumulated by him in the Soudan, which he had invested in Gordon bonds, which were sent down with the steamer with Stewart and Power which fell into the hands of the Dervishes.

"On being asked what his personal impression of Gordon was, he said that his thoughtfulness for every one, his goodness, justice, and innumerable virtues, would take years to relate; and then when he was told that his claim could only be sustained on his proving that Gordon was to blame for the loss of Stewart's party, ill as he was he rose from his couch, tore up the petition, and with his hand raised, prayed Heaven that if the bit of bread to save him from starvation should be purchased with money obtained by laying a fault on Gordon, it might choke him. One had to witness the scene really to appreciate it. Ruined, broken down in health, too old to make a new start in life, his eyes lost their dulness and glistened as he breathed his prayer, and fell back on his couch exhausted with the effort. Nahoum, I am afraid, will have joined Gordon by the time this appears in print.

#### THE CHARACTER OF THE MAHDI.

It was a thousand pities that Gordon never had an opportunity of meeting the Mahdi personally, for his favourite officer Fauzi knew the Mahdi in the days before the insurrection began. Years afterwards, when Fauzi was captured and taken before the Mahdi, he was asked:—

"Why is it that you, a good Muslim, have never written to me when every one else has done so, expressing their loyalty? Have you forgotten the days at Abba and the instruction I gave you? If you have, I have not;" and kissing him, the Mahdi told him to "go in peace." The Mahdi was very wroth at the death of Gordon, for he really admired and respected him, and he had given strict orders that he was not to be harmed in any way.

Neufeldt had a very good opinion of the Mahdi, and a very poor opinion of the Catholic missionaries. He comments constantly upon their apostasy. Their conversion to Islam may have been compulsory, but they would have gained more converts to their creed had they preferred death to circumcision. Neufeldt is very strong on the point that no missionary should be admitted to the Soudan for some time to come.

#### THE CHARACTER OF MR. NEUFELDT.

From which it will be seen that Mr. Neufeldt has opinions of his own upon most questions, and is not afraid to express them. The book is illustrated with a carefully drawn plan of the scene of Gordon's death, and with many persons who are mentioned in the book. Neufeldt seems to have been much abused for having assisted the Khalifa by manufacturing gunpowder. His answer is that the Khalifa made him work in extracting saltpetre, but he took care to make it of such poor quality as to be useless for the manufacture of gunpowder, and that the only effect of his labours was not to add to the store of explosives in the possession of the Khalifa, but to spoil a large quantity of the powder with which his bad saltpetre had to be mixed. He also takes great credit to himself for having spoiled a great quantity of valuable machinery with which he was entrusted. In fact, when he was in a position of trust, he did everything he could in order to injure his captors. Altogether it is not a very pleasant story. No one could be in the position in which Neufeldt was, deprived of all human civil rights, at the absolute mercy of his gaolers, without living in a world of inverted morality which, although it cannot be helped, produces the same bad effect upon the moral nature that the privations and hardships of the dungeon produce upon the physical

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# SOME NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

MR. ANTHONY HOPE'S KING.

MR. ANTHONY HOPE is still faithful to the minor German States for the scene of his stories. The King of "The King's Mirror" (Methuen, 6s.) is a German prince who is, unfortunitely for himself, possessed of the paralysing gift of keen self-analysis. In many respects King Augustin clings to the mediaeval conception of a monarch and his duties, but the critical spirit of the nineteenth century has also taken a strong hold of his mind. The two tendencies are constantly at war with each other. Hence this autobiography, in which is recorded the opinions of Augustin the Man on Augustin the King. His private inclinations and his public duties are continually clashing, with results which are not conducive to the happy life. It is with a regretful sense of resignation that he recognises the iron hand of tradition which compels him to subordinate his private desires to what are considered the interests of the kingdom. All his friends and relations see in him a man to be shaped and used, from old Hammerfeldt, the Chancellor, to Wetter, the Liberal deputy. "It is not much fun being King," was his childish conclusion, and it was also his opinion when he had grown up to man's estate.

This was the way in which he framed his indictment

against the life which destiny had bestowed upon him:-

A feeling came over me that it was a fair, fine world, where life need not be a struggle, where a man need not live alone, where he would not be striving always after what he could never achieve, waging always a war in which he should never conquer, staking all his joys against most uncertain shadowy prizes, which walked by myself through the night, "There's no pleasure in my life." That protest summed up my wrongs. There was no pleasure in my life. There was everything else, but not that, the protest summed up my wrongs. not pure unmixed, simple pleasure. Had I no right to some? I was very tired of trying to fill my place, of subordinating myself to my position, of being always Augustin the King. I was weary of my own ideal. I felt that I ought to be allowed to escape from it sometimes, to be, as it were, incognite in soul as well as in body, so that what I thought and did should not be reckoned as the work of the King's mind or the act of the King's

This ideal was only too grim a reality. It compelled him to crush his boy's love for the Countess von Sempach who, although his senior by ten years, understood the man behind the King. It also compelled him to marry his cousin whom he could not love. She was a beautiful young girl, but the marriage had been arranged when she was a child, and this fact banished all thoughts of love from the mind of a man of Augustin's temperament. He must marry, just as occasionally he was compelled to

review his troops.

The King was obliged to sacrifice all companionship to this determination to be independent and under the power of nobody in any respect. He was utterly alone, alone to be weak, alone to be strong, alone to determine to do his work with his own life, and alone to hope that he would not make too wretched the life of another. "The King's Mirror" is an exceedingly clever character study and shows a deeper insight into human nature than any of Mr. Hope's previous works. There is also sufficient by-play in the story to relieve the pervading sense of self-analysis, but Mr. Hope can hardly think that his latest work will be as popular as, say, "The Prisoner of Zenda." It appeals to an entirely different class of readers. As the story closes when King Augustin is but twenty-five, he has as yet only committed a small portion of his autobiography to paper. We wonder whether Mr. Hope will induce his Majesty to continue his self-imposed task?

A PICTURE OF EAST END LIFE.

"To London Town" (Methuen, 6s.) is the third novel Mr. Arthur Morrison has devoted to the description of East End life. Nor is it probable that this will complete the series, for in a prefatory note he intimates that he does not pretend that his three books taken together give "a complete picture of life in the eastern parts of London." As a work of fiction "To London Town" has very small claim to consideration. What attention it deserves is not on account of the creative gifts of the author, but is due to the accuracy of his record of the incidents of life in the East End of London. It is not the characters, but the stage on which they play

that is of interest.

The tale is of the simplest. Mrs. May and her son and daughter, a cripple, set up a small shop in Harbour Lane near the docks. They had previously lived in Epping Forest, on the edge of the great sea of houses which year by year advanced towards the outskirts of the forest. Johnny, a boy in his teens, finds employment as apprentice in the works of Maidment and Hurst, engineers. The little shop flourishes, business is good, and all goes well until the appearance on the scene of a Mr. Butson, an idler and a loafer, who boasts of his great relations, who, however, are a fiction of his imagination. He appeals to the sympathies of Mrs. May, whose husband had been killed in an accident ten years before. Mr. Butson, seeing the possibility of securing an easy and comfortable life, induces the widow to marry him. He does not allow his wife to cherish any delusion as to his real nature and disposition after the marriage day. Her punishment comes swift footed. Butson drinks and abuses his wife and stepdaughter till Johnny knocks him down and threatens to brain him with a poker. The improvement is not of long continuance, and Johnny, who is a strong young fellow with a supreme contempt for his stepfather, again interferes, fights a pitched battle with the drunken Butson, and carries him home in an unrecognisable state, so disfigured is he by cuts and bruises. Johnny solaces himself with taunting the wretched creature, when he is recovering from his wounds. The manner of his conversation may be judged by the following specimen :-

"When are you going to clear out?" he would say. "You'd rather be kept than work, but you don't like being thrashed, do you? Thrashed by a boy, eh? You'll enjoy work a great deal better than the life I'll lead you here, I can tell you. I'll make you glad to drown yourself, mean funk as you are, before I've done with you! Don't be too careful with that eye; the sooner

it's well, the sooner I'll bring it up again !"

This does not rid the family of the presence of the man. The Gordian knot, however, is suddenly unravelled by the appearance on the scene of Mr. Butson's first wife, who is still alive, and the precipitate disappearance of Mr. Butson over the wall of the backyard. This is Mr. Morrison's tale. There are minor episodes, of course, but of these he is somewhat sparing. Mr. Morrison has, no doubt, an eye for externals, but he does not see much beyond.

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## LONDON A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

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SIR WALTER BESANT'S "Orange Girl" (Chatto and Windus, 6s.) is not merely a charmingly told story, it is a leaf torn from the book of the life of a great metropolis. Sir George Trevelyan has described the corruption of the upper and ruling classes one hundred years ago. Sir Walter Besant completes the picture. He shows us the everyday life of the middle and lower classes. The two pictures do not clash, they blend in a harmony of excess and crime. If the dice-box and the wine-cup are prominent in the biography of the one, the debtors' prison and the thieves' kitchen are equally conspicuous in Sir Walter's sketch of London life. In fact, Sir Walter Besant conducts us through most of the prisons of the metropolis, and the scenes he points out to us are not such as to make us look back with pride upon the good old days of our forefathers.

#### THE THIEF-TAKER AND THIEF-MAKER.

Life in those days was regarded very lightly. Offences punished with death were so numerous that few persons outside the law knew when they might incur the capital penalty. Informers were rewarded, and in consequence not only tracked down criminals, but manufactured them for gain. The thief-taker was not only the terror of criminals, he was the abettor and instigator of crime. One of Sir Walter's villains is Merridew, the thief-catcher. His methods are thus described:—

He instructed the young in the various branches of the criminal's horrid trade; he led them on from pocket-picking to stealing from stalls and bulkheads: to shoplifting; to burglary; to robbery in the street; to forgery; to coining and issuing false coin; to highway robbery, and at times to murder. No one dared to cross him or to refuse his orders. If anyone should be so presumptuous, he speedily repented in Newgate under a capital charge followed by a capital sentence. There are so many ways of getting hanged, and so few outside the law know what offences may be capital and what are not, that there was safe from such a charge. Children of fourteen on his information were hung as well as grown men: little girls of fourteen were hung on his information as well as grown women: for shop-lifting, for lifting linen from the hedge—why, this devil incarnate would instigate a child to commit a capital offence and then give him in charge for the reward, careless whether the child was hung or not.

#### POPULAR JUSTICE.

Sir Walter Besant does not introduce Tyburn gallows into his story, except as the inevitable fate which destiny had in store as the final scene in the life of the majority of his characters. He describes, however, with a horrible vividness the terrible scenes which were enacted in the pillory when the law handed the offender over to be dealt with by the populace. How cruel a punishment it frequently proved to be is well described in the following passage:—

With a roar as of a hungry wild beast the mob began. There was no formal or courteous commencement with rotten eggs and dead cats. These things, it is true, were flung, and with effect. But from the very beginning they were accompanied by sharp flints, stones and brickbats. The mob broke through the line of constables and filled up the open space; they pushed the women to the front: I think they were mad: they shrieked and yelled execrations: the air was thick with missiles; where did they come from? There was neither pause nor cessation. For the whole time the storm went on: the under-sheriff wanted, I have heard, to take down the men; but no one would venture on the stage to release them. Meanwhile with both of them the yellow streams of broken eggs had given way to blood. Their faces and heads were covered every inch—every half-inch—with open bleeding wounds: their eyes were closed, their heads held down

as much as they could: if they groaned; if they shrieked; if they prayed for mercy; if they prayed for the mercy of Heaven since from man there was none; no one could hear in the Babel of voices from the mob.

#### THE THIEVES' KITCHEN.

Another realistic picture of life in criminal London is the scene in the parlour of the "Black Jack," a thieves' kitchen where the rogues of the metropolis congregated till their time was up:—

There were boys among them: boys, who had none of the innocence of childhood; their faces betrayed a life of hunting and being hunted: they were always on the prowl for prey or were running away and hiding. They had all been whipped, held under the pump, thrown into ponds, clapped in prison. They were all doomed to be hanged. In their habits of drink as in their crimes, they were grown up. In truth there were no faces in the whole room which looked more hopeless than those of the boys. The women, of whom there were nearly as many as there were men, were either bedizened in tawdry finery or in rags: some wearing no more than a frock stiffened by the accumulations of years, black leather stays, and a kerchief for the neck with another for the head: their hair hung about their shoulders loose; and undressed: it was not unbecoming in the young, but in the older women it became what is called rats' tails. With most of the men, their dress was simple and scanty. Shirts were scarce: stockings without holes in them were rare: buttons had mostly vanished.

#### NEWGATE PRISON.

From the "Black Jack" to Newgate was an easy step, but one difficult to retrace. The Common Side was little better than an Inferno established in the centre of London. Will Halliday, the person whose adventures form the connecting link between these varied scenes, was a prisoner in this portion of the prison for two hours, but that short period sufficed for a lifetime. Describing his experiences, he says:—

The yard was filled to overflowing with a company of the vilest, the filthiest, and the most shameless that it is possible to imagine. They were pickpockets, footpads, shoplifters, robbers of every kind; they were in rags; they were unwashed and unshaven; some of them were drunk; some of them were emaciated by insufficient food—a penny loaf a day was doled out to those who had no money and no friends: that was actually all that the poor wretches had to keep body and soul together: the place was crowded not only with the prisoners, but with their friends and relations of both sexes: the noise, the cursings, the ribald laugh; the drunken song; the fighting and quarrelling can never be imagined. And in the narrow space of the yard, which is like the bottom of a deep well, there is no air moving, so that the stench is enough, at first, to make a horse sick. I can liken it to nothing but a sty too narrow for the swine that crowded it; so full of unclean beasts was it, so full of noise and pushing and quarrelling: so full of passions, jealousies, and suspicious ungoverned, was it.

I have confined myself to a few glimpses of London life at the end of last century as depicted by Sir Walter Besant. The story adds to their human interest and picturesqueness, and few will read the "Orange Girl" without carrying away with them a very vivid and realistic idea of life in the good old days when law and equity were anything but synonymous terms.

AN interesting feature of the Architectural Review for the past five months has been the special supplement of illustrations of Architecture and Crafts at the Royal Academy. Another excellent feature is the series of photogravures drawn by F. L. Emanuel and entitled "Disappearing London."

## THACKERAY THE MAN.

THE two large volumes which Mr. Lewis Melville has devoted to his "Life of Thackeray" (Hutchinson, 34s.) display a great amount of zeal and industry. From Thackeray's books, his letters, the recollection of friends, and the judgments of admirers and critics, he has constructed a mosaic character sketch of the author of "Vanity Fair" which when looked at as a whole gives a pleasing picture of Thackeray the man. Various sides of his character and his relation to art and letters are dealt with in separate chapters, but the book itself is of interest in as far as it enables the general reader to judge what manner of man the great novelist was. Mr. Melville traces Thackeray's career through all its stages as an amateur writer of parodies, as proprietor, editor, and contributor to the luckless National Standard, as part owner and Paris correspondent to the short-lived Constitutional and Public Ledger, as an artist, a writer of magazine articles, a contributor to Punch, and finally as the great novelist, the popular lecturer and magazine editor.

#### NOT A STRONG MAN.

It is as "a big, fierce, weeping man, but not a strong one," in Carlyle's phrase, that we see him in Mr. Melville's volumes. Thackeray lived in the world, but was not of it; he was a spectator as well as an actor, but more of a spectator than an actor. Says Mr. Melville:—

He loved his home, and his friends, and books, drawings, and music; he enjoyed a good dinner, and sometimes a jovial party. Yet he went through the world a spectator-a dignified Dobbin in the larger Vanity Fair-a melancholy, lonely man, a sad and splendid, a weary King Ecclesiast. He found sadness in bumour, and a tear on the eyelid of every jest.

Thackeray was also in a large measure a spectator of his own life. "I often think to myself," he once said, "what a humbug you are, and I wonder people don't find you out!" This gift of detachment of mind was not, to judge from Mr. Melville's life, an assistance, but rather the contrary. He had none of that joyous confidence in his own powers which has made life pleasant for many men who have had a harder struggle with life than Thackeray ever had to face and not a tenth of his genius.

#### HOW HE WROTE HIS NOVELS.

This lack of definiteness is the great characteristic of Thackeray's career. He was not "a strong man" in the Carlylean sense of the word. He did not laboriously hew out his characters from the granite, but allowed them to mould themselves. Mr. Melville says :-

He was not a laborious writer, as a rule, though he laboured hard before producing both "Esmond" and "The Virginians." He would read a book to obtain a paragraph, or visit a place for the sake of a description, or even inspect the complaint books of the Reform and Athenæum Clubs in order to impart local colour to his club snobs; but, with the exception of Esmond, he never drew up a plot, and he wrote from number to number, careless of what might follow. Indeed, he admitted that when he began a novel he rarely knew how many people would figure in it; and he told Mr. Jr. ffieson that his plan was to create mentally two or three of his chief characters, and then to write right away from time to time, with intervals of to write right away from time to time, with intervals of repose between the times of industry, and go onward from chapter to chapter, with only a general notion of the course he would be taking a few chapters later. "I don't control my characters," he said; "I am in their hands, and they take me where they please." "I have been surprised at the observations made by some of my characters," he wrote in a "Round-About Paper." "It seems as if an occult power was moving the new. moving the pen. The personage does or says something, and I

ask, 'How the dickens did he come to think of that?'"
Thus, when a friend remonstrated with him for having made Esmond marry his mother-in-law, he only replied, "I didn't make him do it; they did it themselves.

Of his method of writing his biographer says :-

He had his stated hours for writing. He would take a quiet table at the Athenæum Club and cover a few of those little slips of paper upon which he wrote his stories, and later in the day he would go the Garrick Club and devote some more time to his work. But he was easily tempted to go for a walk, or to join in an interesting conversation, and to put his sheets away until another time.

#### HIS NERVOUSNESS.

The following anecdote, related by Mrs. Kemble, of Thackeray's nervousness before he began to lecture, is most characteristic of the man :-

"I found him standing like a forlorn, disconsolate g'ant in the middle of the room, gazing about him. 'Oh, Lord!' he exclaimed, as he shook hands with me, 'I am sick at my stomach with fright.' I spoke some words of encouragement to him, and was going away, but he held my hand like a scared child, crying, 'Oh, don't leave me!' 'But,' said I, 'Thackeray, you mustn't stand here. Your audience are beginning to come in, and I drew him from the middle of his chairs and benches, which were beginning to be occupied, into the retiring-room adjoining the lecture-room, my own readings having made me perfectly familiar with both. Here he began pacing up and down, literally wringing his hands in nervous distress. 'Now,' said I, 'what shall I do? Shall I stay with you till you begin, or shall I go and leave you alone to collect yourself?' 'Oh,' he said, 'if I could only get at that confounded thing (his MS.) to have a last look at it?' 'Where is it?' said I. 'Oh, in the next room on the reading-desk.' 'Well,' said I, 'if you don't like to go in and get it, I'll fetch it for you.' And, remembering well the position of my reading-dable, which had been close to the door of the of my reading-table, which had been close to the door of the retiring-room, I darted in, hoping to snatch the MS. without attracting the attention of the audience, with which the room was already nearly full. I had been used to deliver my reading sea'ed at a very low table, but my friend Thackeray gave his lecture standing, and had a reading desk placed on the platform adapted to his own very tall stature, so that when I came to get his MS. it was almost above my head. Though rather disconcerted, I was determined not to go back without it, and so made a half-jump and a clutch at the book, when every leaf of it came fluttering separately down about me. I hardly know what I did, but I think I must have gone nearly on all-fours in my agony to gather up the scattered leaves, and, retreating with them, held them out in dismay to poor Thackeray, crying, 'Oh, look, look, what a dreadful thing I have done!' 'My dear soul,' he said, 'you couldn't have done better for me. I have just a quarter of an hour to wait here, and it will take me about that to page this again, and it's the best thing in the world that could have happened."

#### HIS LOVE FOR CHILDREN.

The great novelist was a great lover of children. His devotion to his own was the incentive that made him write and lecture when he would gladly have done neither. The greatest sight in London, he was wont to declare, was to see the charity children sing in St. Paul's. He never could see a boy, he told Dickens, without wanting to give him a sovereign. Tall man though he was, standing over six feet high, he was not too big to take an interest in childish games. He would sit amongst children inquiring tenderly after their dolls, and make out a genealogical tree so that each doll had its own story. The following charming anecdote is told by Miss Henrietta Corkran, who knew him when she was a child of seven :-

One late afternoon, after having told us delightful stories, Mr. Thackeray remarked that he must leave at once, he was so terribly hungry. We coaxed him to remain, and told him we really could give him a good dinner.

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"There is nothing, my dears, you can give me," he answered, with a funny little sigh, "for I could only eat a chop from a rhinoceros and a slice from an elephant."

"Yes, I tan," exclaimed my three-year old sister; and we saw her disappear into a big cupboard. She emerged a few seconds after with a look of triumph on her fat little face, holding in her hands a wooden rhinoceros and elephant from her Noah's ark; and putting the two animals on a plate, she handed them with great gravity to Mr. Thackeray. Never can I forget the look of delight on the great man's face; how he laughed and rubbed his hands with glee; and then, taking the child up in his arms, kissed her, "Ah, little rogue, you already know the value of a kiss." Then he asked for a knife and fork, smacked his lips, and pretended to devour the elephant and rhinoceros.

#### HIS THOUGHTFULNESS.

Thackeray had a tender heart for any one in trouble of any sort. He was full of thoughtfulness and dispensed his charities with a charming delicacy. The two following anecdotes illustrate this trait of his character :-

We are told how he discovered some old acquaintance who was in very reduced circumstances. Thackeray mounted the many steps leading to the desolate chamber, administered some little rebuke on the thoughtlessness of not laying by some of his easily gained gold of youth or manhood, and slipping into a blotting-book a hundred-pound note, hurried away. "I never saw him do it," said poor old P——. "I was very angry because he said I had been a reckless old goose—and then a hundred-pounds falls out of my writing book. God bless him!

One day he was found in his Paris hotel writing on the lid of a pill-box "One to be taken occasionally." He was asked what he was doing. "Well," he explained, "there is an old person here who says she is very ill and in distress, and I strongly suspect that this is the sort of medicine she wants. Dr. Thackeray intends to leave it with her himself." In the box the pills had been replaced by Napoleons.

#### HIS CREED.

Thackeray did not take much account of the externals of religion. His creed was a simple one, thoroughly in keeping with the whole of his life and thoughts. Mr.

"Let us turn God's to-day to its best use," he said; and while monks were singing their litanies, while nuns were telling their beads, while clergymen were lecturing on the infallibility of the Bible, and the crowds flocked to hear them, he was in some quiet spot doing some kind action, or talking at the sick bed of an auni, or sitting in sympathising silence with some broken-hearted man who had lost his son.

He did not trouble about the future. To-day occupied his thoughts, and he left to-morrow to take care of itself. About my future state," he said, "I don't know-I leave it in the disposal of the awful Father; but for to-day I thank God I can love you, and that you and others beside are thinking of me with a tender regard."

## BOOKS RECEIVED.

#### BIOGRAPHY, ETC.

| A Preacher's Life, an Autobiography and an Album. Joseph            |      |
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| Parker, D.D. med. 8vo. 427 pp (Hodder and Stoughton)                | 6/0  |
| Gerard, Frances. The Romance of Ludwig II. of Bavaria. 54 Illustra- |      |
| tions. med. 8vo. 302 pp (Hutchinson)                                |      |
| How, F. D. Bishop John Selwyn. med. 8vo. 268 pp (Isbister)          | 7/0  |
| Melville, Lewis. The Life of William Makepeace Thackeray. 2 Vols.   |      |
| illustrated. med. 8vo. 329 pp. and 341 pp (Hutchinson)              | 32/0 |
| Moulton, W. Fiddian. William F. Moulton. med. 8vo. 235 pp           |      |
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## LEARNING LANGUAGES BY LETTER-WRITING.

THIS month witnesses the opening of a school in France which has been established by M. Edmond Demolins, and which is virtually the outcome of years of thought and observation of methods old and new. In England, twenty years or more ago, Haysman's International Colleges were started with the idea of facilitating the education of children in foreign tongues, as doubtless many of our city readers may remember. One school was, if my memory serves me rightly, near London—one in Boulogne and one in Germany or Switzerland-and the lads were transferred from one to the other. But, after some years, experience showed that there was something lacking. English boys sent over to the French school were in France certainly, but so were a large number of other English boys. They naturally foregathered, and it became a matter of schoolboy honour to speak only their own much-loved tongue.

M. Demolins has improved upon the scheme. The school itself is near Verneuil, in the department of Eure, but the majority of the intending scholars are sent as a preparation to England and Germany. The boys, however, are not sent to one English school, but to many; three in one school is the largest number permitted. The ages of the lads are from nine to thirteen, as language is more easily acquired then. Our schools being mostly in the country this plan suits, but for Germany arrangements are different, as the schools are in towns. So a school near lakes and the Black Forest has been chosen, and the boys attend daily, boarding in different families, so that the environment may be as German as possible. After a year or more abroad the lads return to France to finish their education. This is directly the opposite of the method most usual with us. We send our boys and girls to finish abroad, and thus the experiment to be carried on at the "École des Roches" will be watched with much interest. It is amusing to notice that there is telephonic communication with Paris, so that during specified hours the parents there and the children at school can have a little talk. Will the talk be pocket money and parcels on the one side and galoshes and wraps on the other, I wonder? Imagine a boy being called from cricket or football to be questioned as to his socks being damp. For the school is to be an objectlesson, and as here games, manual training, etc., are to be an essential part of the school life; the aim of M. Demolins being to amalgamate that which is good in the French system with that which is good in the English.

#### LETTERS.

Dear Mr. Stead,—I am very anxious to speak modern European languages, and I have often thought that it would be a very good and time-saving system if Englishmen working every day in London and getting a lunch interval of an hour or more in the middle of the day could arrange to lunch with foreigners working in the same locality and wishing to supplement their incomes in a small way by teaching their language. Of course various difficulties suggest themselves at once—the risk of getting hold of uncongenial companions and the unpleasantness of getting rid of them, difficulties in arranging times and places to suit both purties, etc.—Yours truly,

It seems to me that one difficulty in such paid-for lessons is, that ordinary luncheon houses would object to give their customers so much time. But the thought is good, and if any foreign gentleman Westminster way will respond to Mr. H., I will gladly forward his name to him; and if people in London—English, French, or German—would like to try the plan on the mutual help system—that

is, a German and an Englishman for example, arranging to lunch together when possible—English being the speech one day, German the other—I will gladly introduce such.

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Dear Mr. Stead,—It is now a year since you introduced me to my French correspondent, and I think this plan is the best possible way for a boy who has left school to develop his French, instead of dropping it altogether as is generally done. Again, the mistakes of your correspondent serve as a sort of an encouragement when you are dismayed at your own. My correspondent's mistakes are ludicrous at times, as doubtless mine are also. When I was unwell last month he wrote to say he was very afflicted to hear of my illness, and hoped I should soon be established.—Yours faithfully,

SCHOOL JOURNEYS.

Social development is a plant of very slow growth, and the germ idea takes often many tens of years in growing before it bears fruit. Travel has always been recognised as of great educational value, but it is costly. Lately, in England, our secondary schoolmasters have often organised holiday tours for their scholars, either to neighbouring countries, or as caravan trips in our own island. One such journey was planned to follow the course taken by the hero in Conan Doyle's story "Micah Clarke," and the remembrance of the happy faces of the caravan lads over their washing-up and potato-peeling work one Sunday when they encamped for the day lingers in my mind. But Switzerland and Germany have long ago arranged such journeys for those who need them as much as their richer neighbours; and now France points out the fact that where the destinies of the country depend upon the intellectual and moral worth of the electoral body, and where four-fifths at least pass through the primary school only, it is wise to educate and strengthen the minds of those in whose hands so much power lies. In several towns, therefore, schemes for educational school excursions are in full swing; and M. André, of Reims, has published an account of the origin and operations of the holiday committee of his town. One feature is especially interesting: the children of the primary schools themselves contribute one penny a year each, and theirs is the right to decide by vote which two or four of them should go with the holiday caravan. A very interesting account of these school journeys is published in this month's Practical Teacher.

#### NOTICES

A French lady wishes to correspond with a German lady. Two Englishmen desire to correspond with Parisians. An Englishman of twenty-seven wishes to correspond with a Frenchman addicted to photography.

Letters are sometimes received with address but wanting a name. It is difficult to communicate with the writers, and, if we seem neglectful, will our readers please remember that some such accident, as well as the difficulty of finding suitable correspondents, may be the cause. For adults the fee is one shilling.

Schoolmasters are earnestly reminded that the lists this month should be full ones. Schools being in full swing, introductions are the more easily made.

There are some Danes still wanting correspondents. A Parisian family would like to exchange for six months a daughter fifteen years old for an English girl or boy. References given by means of our collaborators. Herr Hartmann hopes that many boys will be ready to correspond with German boys. A 2½d, stamp must accompany each application.

## TO STARTIN THE MAGAZINES. TELL

Architectural Review .- Effingham House, Arundel Street. rs. Sept.

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Supplement :- "Old Houses in the Strand," by F. L. Emanuel.

Architecture and Crafts at the Royal Academy; Illustrations. Original Wood-Engraving. Illustrated. C. J. Holmes.

Art Journal .- H. VIRTUE. 18. 6d. Oct.

Etching:—"Shere," by Percy Robertson.
The Movements of Fish. Illustrated. E. F. T. Bennett. Edward Stott and His Work. Illustrated. A. C. R. Carter. On the Domestic Fowl in Art. Illustrated. H. W. B. Kew Bridge. Illustrated.

The Decorations of the National Liberal Club. Illustrated. A. L. Baldry.

The Royal Academy in the Present Century. Continued. Illustrated. G. D. Leslie and F. A. Eaton. Some Rare Old Pewter, Illustrated. R. Davis Benn.

Art Journal Jubilee Series.-H. VIRTUE. 18. 6d. Part 9.

"Quiet Pets." Etching after Sir L. Alma Tadema; "A Corner of the Villa," after Sir E. J. Poynter.

The Works of Sir L. Alma Tadema. Illustrated.

Sir L. Alma Tadema's Home and Studio. Illustrated. Miss Helen Zimmern. Elections at the Royal Academy.

Turner and the Royal Academy. Illustrated, J. E. Hodgson and F. A. Eaton.

Varnishing Day and Private View Day at the Royal Academy. Illustrated.

Sir E. J. Poynter. Illustrated.

The Collection of George McCulloch. Illustrated. Claude Phillips.

Domestic Glass-Making in London, Illustrated, Gleeson White.

Japan and Its Art Wares. Illustrated. M. B. Huish. Some Elizabethan State Salt-Cellars. Illustrated. G. R. Redgrave.

Artist. - Constable. 18. Sept.

Some Etchings by Heinrich Vogeler. Illustrated. W. L. C. Sculpture in London and Paris. Illustrated, D. M. Image. Holiday Work with a "Frena." Illustrated. Clive Holland. Some Frescoes by Cesare Formilli. Illustrated.

Alyn Williams, Miniature-Painter. Illustrated. T. R. Reeve. The National Competition. Illustrated.

Cap'ain.-Oct.

How Phil May won Success. Illustrated. The Editor.

Cassell's Magazine. - Oct.

A Chat with Mr. W. Goscombe John, Sculptor. Illustrated. Arthur Fish.

Signboards by Eminent Hands. Illustrated. Arthur Sieveking. Cassier's Magazine .- S:pt.

Iron in Ornament, Illustrated, Chester B. Albree.

Chambers's Journal.-Oct.

Antique Goblets and Drinking Vessels,

Chautauguan,-Sept.

How an American Stained Glass Window is made. Illustrated. Charles Rollinson Lamb.

The Modern Poster. Illustrated. Ned Arden Flood.

Critic. -S. pt.

Ernest Haskell. Illustrated. Roger Riordan.

Dome.-UNICORN PRESS. 28. Sept.

Vandyck; the Master of Style. Illustrated. C. J. Holmes.

Good Words.-Oct.

Artists and Models. J. Deane Hilton.

Journal of the Ex-Libris Society. -A. AND C. BLACK. 28. September.

The Homes of the Humes. Illustrated, W. Bolton, Urn Bookplates, W. H. K. Wright,

Lady's Realm .- Oct.

Carolus Duran; a Painter of Fair Ladies. Illustrated. Frederic Lees.

Leisure Hour.-Oct.

The Genesis of a Statue. Miss Helen Zimmern,

Magazine of Art.-Cassell. 18. 4d. Oct.

"The Prodigal Son;" Coloured Plate, after a Chinese Artist, Two Studies by Lord Leighton; Illustrations. Lord Leighton's House. Illustrated. Mrs. Russell Barrington.

Albert Robida, Illustrator, Engraver, etc. Illustrated. Bible Pictures by a Chinese Artist. Illustrated. C. E. Benham.

Eugène Müntz's " Life of Leonardo da Vinci." Illustrated. Clement Millard.

Reply to Clement Millard. Eugène Müntz.

Recent Acquisitions (Marlborough Gems) at the British Museum, Illustrated. W. Roberts,
Acquisitions at South Kensington, the National Gallery, and the

National Portrait Gallery. Illustrated. The Vandyck Tercentenary; Art throughout the Ages. Illustrated. Octave Maus.

The National Art Competition. Illustrated. A. Vallance. Royal Barum Ware. Illustrated.

National Review .- Oct.

William Morris and the Arts and Crafts. W. A. S. Benson.

Nineteenth Century .- Oct.

Thirteenth Century Persian Lustre Pottery. H. Wallis.

Pall Mall Magazine, -Oct.

Suppressed Plates by Charles Keene and F. Sandys. Illustrated. George Somes Layard.

African Big Game in the Sixteenth Century. Illustrated. W. A. Baillie-Grohman.

Pearson's Magazine .- Oct.

The Art of the Age. Continued. Illustrated.

Strand Magazine,-Oct.

A Peep into Purch. Illustrated. Continued. John Holt Schooling.

Mrs. Delaney's Flower-Work. Illustrated.

Studio. - 5, HENRIETTA STREET, COVENT GARDEN. 18. Sept.

The Work of Cecilia Beaux. Illustrated. Mrs. Arthur Bell. William de Morgan and His Pottery. Illustrated. W. Shaw Sparrow.

Modern German Lithography. Continued. Illustrated. H. W. Singer.

Leaves from the Sketch Book of E. Borough Johnson; Illus-

The National Competition. Illustrated. Esther Wood.

Supplements: — Etching after Francis Jourdain; Lithographs by Hans Thoma and Ernst Eitner; Landscape after Eugen

## LIST OF THE LEADING CONTENTS OF CURRENT PERIODICALS.

### BRITISH AND AMERICAN.

American Catholic Quarterly Review.—Burns and Oates.

4 dols, per ann. July.

Pope Formosus and Reco dination. Rev. H. Daxis.
The Caritalist and His Point of Vi.w. Rev. W. J. Kerby.
What the Popular V.ctory in Ireland Means, John J. O'Shea.
Vittoria Colonna. Anne Stuart Bailsy.
Review of the Pauline Chronology. Rev. A. J. Mans.
The Encyclical, "Consecration to the Sacred Heart;" Text.
The Encyclical, "The Year of Jubilse;" Text.
Lawful Liberty and Reasonable Savice. M. D. Petre.
The Last Ten Years of the Temporal Power. Donat Sampson.
Wiseman's Mind as revealed in "Fabiola." Rev. Alban Goodfer,
Some Words and Their Uses. Rev. F. King.
Bartolomé de Las Casas; the First Priest of America. Bryan J. Clinch.

American Journal of Sociology.-Luzac. 35 cents. Sept. The Social Aspect of New York Police Courts. Mary Roberts Smith.
A Sociological View of Sove-eignty. John R. Commons.
Factory Legislation for Women in Canada. Annie Marion MacLean.
Social and Ethical Interpretations of Mental Development. W. Caldwell.
Influence of the Puberal Development upon the Moral Character of Children of Both Sexes. Dr. Antonio Marro.
Prolegomena to Social Psychology. Continued. Charles A. Ellwood.
The Control of Trusts. J. D. Forrest.
The Psychology of Modesty and Clothing. William I. Thomas.

Anglo-American Magazine .- Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane. is, Sept.

The Anglo-American Common Heritage. Kather ine Frances Jackson.
Russia and the Russians. George Donaldson.
British Colum is and the Northwest. Hon. David Glass.
When the Admiral comes Home; the Return of Admir. Dewey. George
Dudley.
A Young American's Life in Spain. Concluded. Franklin C. Bevan.
Japan: the Awakening of an Island Empire. Roscoe Williams Grant.

Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science.—P. S. King. z dol. Sept.

Taxation of Quasi-Public Co-porations in the State of Ohio and the Franchise Tax. Frederick C. Howe. Securities as the Means of Payment. Charles A. Conant Economic Aspects of British Agriculture. John Franklin Crowell.

Antiquary.—Elliot Stock. 6d. October.

Birds in Homer. Rev. W. C. Green.
The Burial-Place of King Alfred. Illustrated. Warwick H. Draper.
Windham's Tour through France and Italy. A.D. 2763-70. Continued.
The Royal Archaeological Institute at Ipswich. Rev. J. Charles Cox.
Holy Wells of Ireland; Their Legends and Superstitions. R. C. Hope.

Architectural Review.—Effingham Hour, Arundel Street. is. Sept.

Attainable Ideals. Illustrated, James A. Morris.

Some Half-Timber Houses in Worcestershire. Illustrated. H. Tanner, Jr. and H. Inigo Triggs.

The Tripoli Megaliths. Illustrated. H. S. Cowper.

Pewter. Illustrated. H. J. L. J. Massé.

Salisbury Cathedral. Illustrated. Bulkeley Creswell.

Argosy.-Macmillan. 15. October.

Of Magic Rings. D. Sampsen, Ragatz and the Baths of Plaffers. Illustrated. Chas. W. Wood. Fateful Days.

Atlantic Monthly,-GAY AND BIRD. 18. September.

Tresistible Tendencis. C. K. Adams.
The Scot of Fiction. Miss Helen Jans Findlater.
The Genesis of the Gang. Jacob A. Riis.
The Book Review, Past and Present. J. S. Funison.
Criticism and the Man. John Burroughs.
The Mission of Humour. Samuel M. Crothers.
John Murray Forbes. Edward Waldo Emerson.
The Germans and the Americans. Hugo Minstelberg.
The Autobiography of a Revolutiorist, Continued. P. Kropotkin. October.

Recent Changes in Secondary Education in the United States. Charles W. Ellot.

Ellot.

The United States and Rome, H. D. Sedgwick, Jr.

Language as Interpreter of Life. Benjamin Ide Wheeler.

The Novels of George Meredith. Paul Elmer More.

Letting in the Light in New York City. Jacob A. Ris.

Through Old-Rose Glasses. Mary Tracy Earle.

The Road to England. Thomas Wentworth Higginson.

The Flaw in American Democracy. J. N. Larned. The Plaw in Allic Island Personal Annual Color Annual Color Island Color Annual Col

Author. - HORACE Cox. 6d. September. Is Literature a Precarious Profession? Sir Walter Besant.

Badminton Magazine.-Longmans. 15. Oct. On a Bits: in the Bosch. Illustrated. Susan, Countess of Malmesbury. Gesse: an Appreciation and a Memory. Illustrated. W. H. Hudson. Wolfe and Washington as Sportsmen. A. G. Bradley. The Australian Eleven of 1899. W. J. Ford. Shooting in the Sunderbunds. Illustrated. Lady Westmacott.

Bankers' Magazine.-WATERLOW AND SONS. 18. 6d. Oct. Politics in Lombard Street. Sir Thomas Jackson. With Portrait, Insurance Policies as Cover for Loans.

Blackwood's Magazine. -BLACKWOOD, 25, 6d, Oct.

London.

The Congested Dist icts Board of Ireland; Three Days in the Granuaile.

Stephen Gwynn.

Fashion in Fic. ion. The Looker-on. The Navil Manœuvres of 1899.

Board of Trade Journal, -EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE, 6d. Sept. Trade and Industry of Madagascar.

Immigration Regulations for Cuba and the Philippines.

Bookman.-Hodder and Stoughton. 6d. S.pt. Aurora Borealis Academica; Aberdeen University Appreciations. Prof. David Masson. The Real Mrs. Oliphant. One Who Knew Her.

Bookman .- (America). Dodd, Mead and Co., New York. 25 cents. Sept.

Robert G. Ingersoll. Harry Thurston P.ck.
The Systematic Epigram. Frank Moore Colby.
New York in Fiction. Illustrated. A. B. Mcurice.
The Essay and Some Essayists. Continued. Hamilton W. Mabie.
The First Books of Rob.rt and Elizabeth Barrett Browning. Illustrated.
Luther S. Livingston.

Butterfly.—434, STRAND. 6d. Sept. Shakespeare and "The Mikado," Illustrated. Robert Bell.

Canadian Magazine. -- ONTARIO PUBLISHING Co., TORONTO.

Place-Names of Canada; Selki k. George Johnson.
Jordans; Where William Penn is buried. Illustrated. H. C. Shelley.
Joseph Martin. John R. Robinson.
Nova Scotia's Problems. Jas. A. Tucker.

Cape Illustrated Magazine.—44 Shortmarket, Cape Town. 6d. August.

Valkenberg Asylum. Illustrated. H. Rose-Mackenzie.

Captain.-George Newnes. 6d. October. An Eton Boy's Day. Illustrated. C. Leigh Pemberton.
The Law as a Profession. J. Harper Scaile.
Stamp Portraiture. Illustrated. H. M. Gocch.
Notable Locomotives. Illustrated. J. A. Kay.

Cassell's Magazine.—Cassell. 6d. Oct. Cassell's Magazine,—Assell. od. Oct.

The British Embassy. Illustrated. Miss Elizabeth L. Banks.
Flashlight Photography. Illustrated. F. M. Holmes.
Delhi: the City of the Great Mogul. Illustrated. John Foster Fraser.
Broken Bones: a Chat with Prof. Atkinson. Illustrated. Frank Banfield.
London Night by Night; Late Suppers and Early Breakfasts. Illustrated.
B. Fletcher Robinson.
What was Shakesnapar Like. Illustrated. Lohn Micros. B. Fletcher Robinson.
What was Shakespeare Like? Illustrated. John Munro.

Cassier's Magazine. -33, Bedford Street, Strand. 18. Sept. Charles S magazine, —33, DEDFORD STREAT, STRAND. 18. Sept. American Locomotives in Great Britain. Illustrated, Charles H. Jones, Industrial Organisation. Charles R. Flint. Untrammelled Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering Development. Illustrated, Joseph R. Oldham.

Some Ressons for the Excellence of American Machinery. Henry B. Biosee.

Dundations for Heavy Buildings. Prof. William H. Burr.
The Automobile Situation. Illustrated. Hiram Percy Maxim.
The Utilisation of Waste. John Birkinbrice.

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Century Magazine,-MACMILLAN. 18, 4d. Oct. S.mpson.

Century Magazine.—MacMillan, 18, 4d. Oct.

In Fascinating Cairo. Illustrated. Frederic C. Penfield.
Some Famous Man of Our Time; Von Bunsen's Recollections of His Friends.
John Bigelow.
The Streets of Peking. Illustrated. Eliza Ruhamah Scidmore.
John Morley. With Portrait. A Member of Parliament.
Franklin as Politician and Diplomatist. Illustrated. Concluded. Paul Leiceater Ford.
Al xander's Death. Illustrated. Benjamin Ide Wheeler.
The Oregon's Great Voyage. Illustrated. St. Edw. W. Eberle.
Admiral Dewey as a National Hero. Illustrated. Rear-Admiral W. T.
S. mason. A Pioneer Boyhood : Recollections of the West in the Forties. James Burton Pond.

Sailing Alone around the World. Captain Joshua Slocum. Chambers's Journal. —47, Paternoster Row. 8d. Oct.

Bamborough, Sara Wilson. The Muruts. Ine Muruts.
Louis Napoleon at Boulogn:, 1840.
B:lleek. Mary Georges.
Oil. Jullan Crosk:y.
Tomb-Opening. G. L. Apperson.
The Atlantic Passage To-Day.

Chautauquan.—Kegan Paul., ros. rod. per annum. Sept.
The Growth of Shakespeare's Fame. Continued. Eugene Parsons.
The Tea Industry is the South. Jane A. Stewart.
Some Fruits of the Reformation. Continued. Arthur W. Kennedy.
Bulg dian Cities. Illustrated. Celia R. Lodd.

Church Missionary Intelligencer.—Ghurch Missionary Society.

6d. Sept.

Methods of Training Missionare. Rev. T. W. Druty.
The Rec.n. Outbreak in North-West Fuh-Kien.
Licrary Wo k. Rev. H. U. Weitbrecht.
Oc.
Reform in China; Visws of a Chinese Viceroy. Rev. W. Banister.
The Temne Mission after the Revolt. Rev. E. H. Elwin.
The Church in Tinnevelly.

The Church in Tinnevelly.

Contemporary Review.—Isbister and Co. 28. 6d. Oct.

The Inevitable in South Africa. F. Edmund Garrett.

The Ritualists and the Electorate.
Militia, Volunteers, and Regulars.

Zionism. I. Zangwill.

Practical Tenperance Legislation.

Lady Henry Somerset.

Amang Old Acquaintances. Phil Robinson.

New Zealand. Si Robert Stout.

A National Church for India. Alfred Nundy.

The Workhouse from the Inside. Edith M. Shaw.

Wanted, Plant-Doctors. J. B. Carruthers.

Obscure Causes of Crime. Thomas Holmes.

The Cross as the Final Seat of Authority. Dr. P. T. Forsyth.

Compilli Magazina.—Switty. Elenge Ann Co. 15. Oct.

Cornhill Magazine. - Smith, Elder and Co. 18. Oct. COPANHI MAGAZINE.—SMITH, ELDER AND CO. 18, CUrran. R. Barry O'Brisn.
Colonial Memories. Con'inuel. Lady Broome.
An Ambassador to the Sultan, 1621-3. Stanley Lane Poole.
Our Pet Herons. Mrs. Archivald Little.
At the Reporter's Table. Michael MacDonagh.
Captain Cook's First Log in the Royal Navy. Professor Morris,
Am'd the Islets of the Sargasso Sea. C. Parkinson.
Conferences on Books and Man. Continued. Urbanus Sylvan.

Cosmopolitan .- International News Co. 6d. Sept. The "America's" Cup. Illustrated. John R. Spears.
Inner Organisation of the French Spy System. Spint-Just.
The Art-Gallery of the Great Lakes. Illustrated. Charles Warren Stoddard. The Roof-Gardens of New York. Illustrated. Vance Thompson.
The Deligh ful Art of Cooking. Illustrated. Anna Leach.
Mohammed: Omar; the Bilding of an Empire. Illustrated. John
Brisben Walker.

Brisben Walker.
The Study of Fiction. Brander Matthews.
The Art of Buying Food for a Family. Mary Graham.
Romance and Tragedy of Kentucky Feuds. J. Stoddard Johnston.

Critic.—G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS. 18. Sept.
Madame Aulnoy in Spain, 1673. With Portrait. Archer M. Huntingdon.
What makes a Book Sell? Ellen Burns Sherman.
Posts and Essayists as Prophets of a New Era. Newell Dwight Hillis,

Dial .- 315, WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO. 10 cents. Sept. 1. Goethe in Strassburg. James Taft Hatfield.

Dome.-Unicorn Press. 18. Sept. Aldinoid delail

The Cat. Israfel.
Some Examples of Plainsong. Rev. S. Gregory Ould.
Bayreuth; Notes on Wagner. A. Symons.

Reonomic Journal.-MACMILLAN. 58. Sept. Consols in a Great War. Sir R. Giffen.
The Theory of Taxation with Reference to Nationality, Residence, and Property. Prof. J. Westlake.
Municipal Trad ng and Profits. R. Donald.
Municipal Finance. F. W. Hirst.
Bank Reserves. G. H. Pownall.
New Tendencies in German Economics. Prof. A. Oncken.

Educational Review .- 11, LUDGATE HILL. 4d. Sept. How to study a Poem. H. Courthope Bowen.
Permanence in the Cure of the Feeble-Minded. Mary Denby.
Common Sense in Education and Teaching. W. K. Hill.
National Education in Sicily. Concluded. Irene Vespri.

Educational Review. (AMERICA).—J. M. DENT. 1s. 8d. Sept.
An Educational Policy for Our New Possessions. William T. Harris.
Educational Situation in Chicago. Joseph W. Errant.
Women in the Publ c Schools. James C. Boykim.
English in Regents' Schools. Arthur L. Goodrich.
The Teaching of Germany. Christian User.
Educational Progress of the Year. Nicholas Murray Butler.

Engineering Magazine. -222, STRAND. 18. Sept.
England, America and Germany as Allies for the Open Door. Hon, John Barrett.

Economy in the Use of Superheated Steam. R. S. Hale.

The Development of German Ship-Building. Illustrated. Rudoiph Haack.

Systems for the Remuneration of Labour. P. J. Darlington.

The Water Supply of the City of Glasgow. Illustrated. Benj. Taylor.

Electricity in the Mines at Crippl's Creek. Illustrated. Thomas Tonge.

American Locomotives on British Railways. Charles Rous-Marten.

Mechanical Uses of the Science of Metallography. Illustrated. Albert

Engineering Times .- 2, GREAT SMITH STREET, WESTMINSTER. 6d. The Separation of Coal from Dross, Illustrated, Cecil Walton,
The History and Development of Motor Cars. Illustrated. W. Fletcher.
Ice-Breakers. H. F. Swan,
Means of attaining Safety in Electrical Distribution. Illustrated, W. L.
R. Firmer. R. Emmet.

K. Emmet.

Sept.

The Attempt to boycott the Paris Exhibition. Ben. H. Morgan.

The Education and Training of an Engineer. W. J. Lineham.

The History and Development of Motor Curs. Illustrated. W. Fletcher.

Comparative Advantages of Electricity, Steam and Compressed Air for Mining Purposes. W. E. Garforth.

The Modern Steam Plant. Ivor. M. Aanson.

Englishwoman .- 8, PATERNOSTER Row. 6d. Sept.

Englishwoman.—8, PATERNOSTER Row. 6d. Sept. Staging it to the Lick Observatory. Illustrated. Reginald Bailey. Mediaeval Witchcraft in England and Scotland. Illustrated. Maud Venables Vernon.

Domestic Science Teachers. F. M. Steele Tunisian Types and Scores. Illustrated. B. Colt de Wolf. The Twenty-First Anniversary of Leo XIII.'s Pontificate. Illustrated. Irene Langbridge. The Homes of Danish Sovereigns. Illustrated. Jeanette Halford. Ensiedeln; "Our Lady of Herm ts." Illustrated. Mrs. J. E. Whitby. Maria and Geraldine Jewsbury. Illustrated. Halboro Denham. El Escorial and Cordova. Illustrated. K. L. Montgomery.

A Woman's Poultry Farm. Illustrated. W. M. Elkington.
At the Luanga Mission. Harold Bindloss.
The Queen of Portugal and Her Family. Illustrated. Carl Siewers.
A Primitive Congolese Tribe. Illustrated. B. Colt de Wolf.
Women Dairy Teachers and Dairy Farmers. Illustrated.
Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley. Illustrated. Halboro Denham. Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley. Illustrated. Halboro Denham, Rügen. Illustrated. E. L. Hough.
Ancient Tokens of Noble Ladies. Illustrated. Helen Gordon.

Etude. -T. PRESSER, PHILADELPHIA. 15 cents. Sept. Students Musical Clubs. R. Braine. L. C. Elsen.
Acoust cs as Part of a Musical Education. L. C. Elsen.
Music for Piano:—Mizurka, b. A. Pieczonka; Song without Words, by
Louis Gregh: Roccoo, by F. Neumann, &c.

Expositor.-Hodder and Stoughton. 18. Oct. The Lord's Supper; St. Mark or St. Paul? Prof. Allan Menz's.
Some Points in Pauline History and Chronology. Vernon Bartiet.
Sanctifica: Jon. Rev. John Watson.
The Marriage Supper of the Lamb. Rev. J. Monro Gibson.
Spiritual Diagnosts. Prof. Henry Drummonsl.
Note on the Date of the First Epistle of Peter. Rev. F. Warburton Levis.

Expository Times. -SIMPKIN MARSHALL. 6d. Oct. Alexander Balmain Bruce. Rev. W. M. Clow.
The Fools of the Bible. Prof W. P. Paterson.
The Spirit of God in the Old Testament. Prof. A. B. Davidson.

Feilden's Magazine.—Temple Chambers, 28, Sept. The Nature of the Fracture of Armour Plates. Illustrated, Sir William The Nature of the Fracture of Armour Places. Amountables, Su Whiteham Roberts-Austen.

Roberts-Austen.

The Construction and Equipment of an Up-to-Date Engineering Works.

Illustrated. T. Scott King.

Piston and Ram Pumps. Illustrated. Philip R. Björling.

Acetylene Generators. Illustrated. Pintin B. Lewes.

Machine Tools. Continued. Illustrated. Ewart C. Amos.

A Revolutionising Innovation in the Glass Industry. Illustrated. Ludwig

Grote.

Engineering in Britain and America. Tom Mann.

The Building of a Great Railway. Continued. Illustrated.

Fireside.—7, PATERNOSTER SQUARE. 6d. Oct. Blotting-Paper. G. L. Apperson.
The Future of London. Illustrated. H. Somerset Bullock.
Great Wits and Some of Their Wit. Rev. John Isabel.

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Folk-Lore.—David Nutt, 270, Strand. 38. Sept.
The Powers of Evil in the Outer Heb ides. Miss A. Goodrich-Freer.
The Tar Baby Story. Miss Werner.
Japanese Myth. W. G. Aston.

Fortnightly Review .- Chapman and Hall. 25. 6d. Oct. The Rennes Verdict and the Dreyfus Case. An English Officer. The Attainder of Lord Stafford, 1698; the Dreyfus Scandal of English History, Miss H. C. Foxcroft. The Attainder of Lord Stafford, 1678; the Dreyfus Scanda History, Miss H. C. Foxcroft.

History, Miss H. C. Foxcroft.

The Problem of the Aged Poor. Geoffrey Drage.

Eugène Piot; a Precursor. Charles Yriarte.

Australian Federation—From the Inside. Harold G. Parsons.

The Sea Story of Australia. Louis Becke and Walter Jeffery.

Mrs. Gaskell's Short Tales. Miss Frances H. Low.

The Lambeth Decision. Canon Malcolm MacColl.

The True Meaning of the "Crisis in the Church." An Oxford Municipal Trading. Walter Bond.

The Paris Market-Women. Albert D. Vandam.

A Romance in Scholarship. Joseph Jacobs.

Mr. Chamberlain's Mistakes. Diplomaticus.

Mr. Chamberlain's Mistakes. An Oxford Tuter.

Forum.-GAY AND BIRD. 18. 6d. Sept.

Forum.—GAY AND BIRD. 18. 6d. Sept.

The Conference at the Hague. William T. Stead.
Washington's Farewell Address and Its Applications. R. E. Jones.
The People of the Philippines. Ramon Reyes Lala.
Progress of Philosophy in the Nineteenth Century. Prof. R. Euken.
Criminal Legislation by Proxy. Frank Moss.
Cotton-Spinning at Shanghai. Charles Denby.
A Word to the Next Speaker of the House of Representatives. A Friend of Gen. Henderson.
The Teacher and His Duties. Maximilian P. E. Groszmann.
Indian Famines. Sir William H. Rattigan.
The Problem of an American Mar ne. Capt. William W. Bates.
Voting-Machines prezses the Paper Ballot in the United States.
Agricultural Progress and the Wheat Problem. B. W. Snow.
Recent Events in the Transvaal. Thomas R. Dodd.
Philadelphia Commercial Museum. Dr. W. P. Wilson.
The Younger Russian Writers. A. Cahan.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly. -141, FIFTH AVENUE, New YORK. 10 cents. Oct.

Finances of Our Wars. Illustrated. Hon, Lyman J. Gage.
College Athletics. Illustrated. Walter Camp.
Edgar Allan Poe's College Days at Charlottesville. Illustrated. Jennie Bard Dugdale,
European Fire-Fighters, Illustrated, Fritz Morris,
Liquefied Air, and Its Uses, George H. Johnson,
Women as Farmers, W. R. Draper,

Genealogical Magazine.-Elliot Stock. 18. October. Story of the Surname of Beatson. Continued. The Arms of Jamaica. Leslie Alexander. Counts of Rome. Arms of Stuart, or Stewart, Earls of Lennox. Concluded. Herbert H. Fowler.

An Old Scottish Manuscript. Continued. Charles S. Romanes.

Concerning the Making of Gentleman.

Royal Descent of Charles Ormsby Blake-de-Burgh.

Gentleman's Magazine.-Chatto and Windus. 18. October.

The Coming Star Shower. J. Ellard Gore.
The Lost Rivers of London. C. W. Heckethorn.
Gleek; a Forgotten Old Game. J. S. McTear.
The Celtic Race. T. H. B. Graham.
The Poetry of the Maoris. Reginald Hodder.
English Military Lawyers. J. E. R. Stephens.
About Gipsies. A, J. Gordon.

Geographical Journal.—Edward Stanford. 28. Sept. Explorations in Patagonia. With Map. Dr. Francisco P. Moreno. Road Making and Surveying in British East Africa. With Map. Capt. G.

Road-Making and Gureying in Section 1. E. Smith. In Kiang Gorges: or Notes of a Tour in "No Man's Land," Manchuria. With Map. Robert T. Turley.

The Cambridge Anthropological Expedition to Torres Straits and Sarawak.

Geological Magazine.-Dulau. 18. 6d. Sept. Geological Magazine.—DULAU. 7s. 6d. Sept.
The Discovery of Miolanis and of Glossotherium (Neomylodon) in Patagonia. Illustrated. Dr. Francesco P. Moreno.
Contributions to Fossil Crustacea. Illustrated. Prof. T. Rupert Jones, and Dr. H. Woodward.
A Nearly Complete Skeleton of Dinornis Maximus. Illustrated. Chas. W. Andrews.
The Silurian and Ordovician Rocks near Balbriggan, Co. Dublin. Illustrated. C. I. Gardiner.
Pliocene and Post-Piiocene Shells from Egypt. Illustrated. R. Bullen Newton.
The Islands and Coral Reefs of Fiji. Prof. Alexander Agassiz.

Girl's Own Paper.—56, PATERNOSTER ROW. 6d. October.

Mrs. Ewing and Her Books. Rev. F. W. Newland.

The Romanicism of Beethoven. Illustrated. Eleonore D'Esterre-Keeling.

Rosa Nouchette Carey. With Portrait. Helen C. Black.

The Pleasures of Bee-Keeping. F. W. L. Sladen.

Practical Aids to the Culture of Lilies. Continued. Charles Peters

Girl's Realm.-Hutchinson. 6d. October. The Great-Granddaughters of the Queen. Illustrated. Ignota. The Girlhood of Miss Cha-lotte M. Yonge. Illustrated. Sybil. The Dances of Nations. Illustrated. Florence Bright. King's College, Kensington Square. Illustrated. Mrs. Stepney Rawson. Girls at Golf. Illustrated. Christina G. Whyte. The Gentle Art of Conversation. Miss Alice Corkran. Mountaincering for Girls. Illustrated. Miss E. M. Symonds.

Good Words.-ISBISTER. 6d. Oct.

Real Worcester China. Illustrated. P. F. Slater. Christchurch Salmon. Illustrated, F. G. Affalo. Mongolian Silhouettes. Illustrated. Evan Aspray. James Shaw; a Hill-Country Schoolmaster. Illustrated. Prof. William Worcester Cathedral, Illustrated, Concluded, Canon Teignmouth-Shore.

Great Thoughts .- 28, HUTTON STREET, FLEET STREET. 6d. Oct. Joseph Joubert; a Notable French Thinker. With Portrait. The Editor. Lawlessness in the Church by Samuel Smith; Interview. With Portrait. R. Blathwayt.

Emerson as a Prose-Writer, With Portrait, W. J. Dawson.
What Missions have done for China by Dr. John Dudgeon; Interview.
With Portrait, E. St. John Hart.
The New Siberia by Harry de Windt; Interview. With Portrait, R. Blathwayt.

Harmsworth Magazine.-HARMSWORTH. 3td. Sept. Orchids; Gardening for Millionaires. Illustrated. Berahrd Owen. London Underground. Illustrated. W. J. Wintle. Felling Chimneys. Illustrated. Robert Mulready. Freak Philanthropy. Illustrated. Arthur Birnag.: The Conquest of the Sea. With Diagrams. J. Horner. Het Majesty's Waste Paper Bask:t. Illustrated. Philip Astor. Fair Sportswomen. Illustrated. Ignota.

Harvard Graduates' Magazine. -- 6, Beacon St, Boston. 75 cents. Sept.

The Effects of Athletic Training. Illustrated. Our National Dangers. C. J. Bonaparte, '71. Illustrated. E. A. Darling.

Homiletic Review .- 44, FLEET STREET. 18. 3d. Sept. w should the Preacher study Church History as an Aid to the Pulpit? John Fletcher Hurst. Present Theological Tendencies. Dr. J. H. W. Stuckenburg. The Insufficiency of Physical Law. Charles B. Waring.

Humanitarian .- DUCKWORTH AND Co. 6d. Oct.

Humanitarian.—Duckworff and C Anthropology, 1863–1899. E. W. Brabrook. The London Water Supply. Milo Roy Maltbie. The Problem of Feminism. Prof. Mantegazza. The Future of Physical Culture. Eugene Sandow. The Women Characters of Robert Browning. Kat The Revival of Bellef in Witchcraft. Amiel. The Riss of Bacteriology. David Somerville. The Woman's Century. Lady Viblet B-auchamp. Clairvoyance and Criminals. Fizzgerald Molloy. A Day at a Welsh Slate Quarry. D. R. Mann. Some Women Mystics. I. Hooper. Katherine T. Esse.

Index Library.—172, Edmund Street, Birmingham 21s. per annum. Sept.

Prerogative Court of Canterbury Wills. Wiltshire Inquisitiones Post Mortem. Lincolnshire Wills. Leicestershire Wills and Administrations.

International, -A. T. H. BROWER, CHICAGO. 10 cents. Sept Saybrook-by-th>-Sea. Illustrated. Dr. R. Warren Conant.
Holger Danske, Hamlet, and the Castle of Elsinore. Illustrated. Mitchell Bronk. Venezuela. Illustra ed. Tommasso Caivano.

Irish Ecclesiastical Record.—24, Nassau Street, Dublin. 18, Sept. Possession in Moral Theology and Anglo-American Law. Rev. T. Slator. The Manna. Rev. Jerome Pollard-Urquhart. Socialism, and the T.tle of Production. Rev. Thomas Wilson. The Birthplace of St. Patrick. Rev. Edward O'Brin. The New Legislation on the Index. Rev. T. Hurley. The Masonic Persecution in Mexico. Rev. Philip Burton.

Irish Monthly.—M. H. Gill and Son, 6, Connell Street, Dublin. 6d. Sept. Thomas Chatterton; the Palace of Art. Judge Carton. More about the Robin. M. R.

Oct. Gerald Griffin; the Palace of Art. Judge Carton.

Irish Rosary .- 47, LITTLE BRITAIN. 3d. Sept. With Portrait. Blessed Raymund of Capua. With Perfect Pominic O'Daly. Illustrated.

Oct. Joseph Haydn; a Catholic Composer of the Eighteenth Century.

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Journal of the Board of Agriculture.-LAUGHTON. 15. Sept. Journal of the Board of Agriculture.—
The Ash and Its Cultivation. J. Nisbet.
Marketing of Eggs. Edward Brown.
The Gape-Worm. Illustrated. F. V. Theobald.
Tree-Root Rot.
Manufacture of Cheddar Cheese.
Agricultural Returns of Great Britain,
The Wood Leopard Moth. Illustrated.
Agricultural Education in France.

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Journal of Geology.-Luzac. 50 cents. August. A New Analcite Rock from Lake Superior. A. P. Colman.
Corundiferous Nephelin:-Synen'te from Eastern Ontario. A. P. Colman.
The Effect of Sea Barriers upon Ultimate Dr.:image. J. F. Newsom.
Senson and Time Elements in Sand-Plain Formation. Myron L. Fuller.
Petrographical Province of Essex Country, Mass. Henry S. Washington.
A Peculiar Devonian Deposit in Northeastern Illinois. Stuart Well:r.
Descriptions of New Speries of Diplodus Teeth from the Devonian of Northeastern Illinois. C. R. Eastman.

Journal of Political Economy .- P. S. King. 75 cents. Sept. The Theory of the Lisure Class. John Cummings.

People's Banks in Italy. G. François.
The Transportation of Mail; a Valuation of Data. George G. Tunell.
Canadian Railways and the Bonding Question. Simon J. McLean.
Labour as a Measure of Exchange Value. W. M. Coleman.

Journal of the Royal United Service Institution.— J. J. Keliher and Co. 2s. Sept. Sea Power in the Growth of the Roman Empire and the Lessons taught to Great Britain. William W. Marshall.
The Yankee Soldier. Poultney Bigelow.
The Turco-Persic-Indian Commercial Route between Europe and Asia.
Col. Mark Bell.

Juridical Review .- Stevens and Haynes. 38. 6d. July. The Beginnings of Parliament in Scotland. C. R. A. Howden. The Marches. George Law.

Krowledge.-326, High Holborn. 6d. Oct. Cranial Form. illustrated. Arthur Thomson.
Sir Michael Foster's Presidential Address to the British Association.
Two Months on the Guadalquiver. Continued. Harry F. Witherby.
The Karkinokosm, or World of Crustacea. Continued. Illustrated. Rev.
Thomas R. R. Stebbing.
Ben Nevis and Its Observatory. Continued. Illustrated. William S.

Bruce.
Some Suspected Variable Stars. Continued. J. E. Gore.

Ladies' Home Journal, -Curtis, Philadel ohia. 10 cents. Oct. How a Theatre is managed. Illustrated. Franklin Fyles.
The American Girl. Illustrated. Rudyard Kipling.
The Aneciotal Side of Admiral Dewey. Illustrated.
The Last Years of Washington's Life. Illustrated. William Perrine.

Lady's Realm .- HUTCHINSON. 18. October. The Queen of Sixony, Illustrated, Mrs. Stepney Rawson.
The Queen's Cottage Homes. Illustrated, Mrs. Stepney Rawson.
The Queen's Cottage Homes. Illustrated, Marion Leeliz,
Women in Public Affairs. Illustrated, R. Y. P.
The Marriage Knot. With Diagrams. Harold Macfarlane,
Buckinghamshire Lace. Illustrated, M. E. B. Burrowes,
Dr. Creighton, Bishop of London. Illustrated, Sarah A. Tooley.

Land Magazins .- 14), STRAND. 18. Sept. Land Magazins,—14), Strand. 1s. Se
The Catle Indistry of Socilard. Rev. John Gillespie,
Hemp-Culture. R. Hedger Wallace.
The Earl of Yar'orough's Woods. W. R. Fisher,
Hunting and Agriculture. W. M. Elkington,
Notes on the Ordnance Survey. T. E. Coleman.
How Rural Paupe s arg. made. X.
Tenant Right, Values and Legislation. A. W. Crampton.

Lelsura Haur.—56, Paternoster Row. 6d. Oct. Glasgow. Illustrated. W. J. Gordon. Thursday Island and the Peurl Fisheries. Illustrated. Vegetable Galls. Illustrated. Edward Connold.

Library Association Record, -Horace Marshall, 18. Sept. Some of the Institutions of Manchester and Salford. Charles W. Sutton. The John Rylands Me norial Library, Manchester. The Private Library and the Individual Collector. Earl of Crawford. Dr. Richard Garnett. Local Literature in Public Libraries. Richard W. Mould

Lippincott's Monthly Magazine.-Lippincott, Philadelphia. 18.

Where Stockton wrote His Stories. Theodore F. Wolfs, Entertaining English Royalty. Ignota. Effect of Equal Suffrage in Colorado. Virginia G. Ellard. Bronze Button Heroes; a Study of the Grand Army of the Republic. George Morgan.

The National Export Exposition at Philadelphia. Dr. W. P. Wilson.
The Question of Yachts. Charles Ledyard Norton.

Longman's Magazine,-Longmans. 6d. Oct. A Farmer's Year. Concluded. H. Rider Haggard. An Italian Landlord. C. and L. Tod-Mercer.

Lute.-PATEY AND WILLIS. 21. Sept. Mdme. Hanka Schjelderup. With Portrait. Anthem:-" Bring unto the Lord, O Ye Mighty," by Dr. F. Tozer.

Macmillan's Magazine. - MACMILLAN. 18. Oct. The Country Parson of 1730-1839. T. E. Kebbel.
The Nearest Village to the North Pole. A. M. Brice.
In the Days of the Red Terror.
The Sentim intalists. Garnett Smith.

Madras Review.—Thomson, Minerva Press, Broadway, Madras. 2 Rupess. August.

Citizenship, K. Sund raraman Aiyar.
The Plague in the Mysore State.
The Cambridge Mathematical Tripos and Senior Wranglers, Cantab.
Philosophy of Indian History, S. Venkatanarasimka Rao.
The Childhood and Education of Sir Chama Rajendra Wudaiyar. M. Shama Rao. Hindu Socie: y and Ancient Indian Thought, C. The Malabar Tenant's Improvements Legislation.

Medical Magazine .- 62, King William Street, E.C. 19. Sept. M. dical Education. Dr. A. J. H. Crespi. The Medical Schools.

Metaphysical Magazine.—Gay and Bird. is. August. The Psychology of Insects. Dr. R. W. Shufeldt. The Hindoo Point of View. Frank Burr Marsh. The Tree of Knowledge—of Good and Evil. Floyd B, Wilson. Present Idealism. Stanton Ki.kham Davis. Is there a Church Revolution? E. L. C. Ward. A Technical Analysis of Thought and the Thought Faculties. Continued.

Paul Avensl.
Paul Avensl.
Swami Abhayananda.
Choice, and Its Relation to the Mystery of Evil. Frank Ellsworth Porter.

Missionary Review of the World .- 44. FLEET St. 18. 3d. Sept. Samuel Fisk Green, Medical Missionary. With Portrait.
Prison Reform in Japan. Illustrat.d. Rev. W. Curtis.
A Roman Catholic Vize of Missions in Chira. Robert E. Speer,
Jan Hus: the Preacher of Prague. With Portrait. Rev. George H. Giddens.

Music.-186, WARDOUR STREET. 2d. Sept. Schubert's Song Cycles. Continued. Frank Merry. The History of the Violincello. Continued. E. van Der Straeten.

Music.-1402, Auditorium Tower, Chicago. 25 cents. August. Voice and Voice Failure. Dr. F. S. Muckey. Concerning Accidentals. Carl Faelten. Music Study in Public Schools. Helen M. Place.

Musical Herald .- J. Curwen. 2d. Oct. Chopin. Henry Davey. Song in Both Notations:—"The Wind," by H. E. Nichol.

Musical Opinion. - 150, HOLBORN. 2d. Sept. Subjectivity in Mode n Music. C. F. Kenyon.
Harmony in the Ancient Eastern World. Continued. Dr. H. Hiles.
Gustav Merkel's Org n Works. J. Matthews.
The Pastims of Musicians. O. A. Mansfield,
Isouard, Hérold, and Halévy. E. J. Breakspeare.

Musical Times.-Novello. 4d. Oct. Alberto Rundeggur. With Portrait. A Church Burral-Organ at Trottiscliffe. Illustrated. F. G. Edwards. Prof. H. W. Packer on English Executive Musicians; Interview. Critics I have Known. Jos. Bennett.
Part-Song:—" To-Night," by Percy Pitt.
Anthem:—" How Lovely are Thy Habitations," by C. Salaman.

National Review .- EDWARD ARNOLD. 28. 6d. Oct. Mational Review.—EDWARD ARNOLD. 28. 6d.
The Verdict at Rennes. Sir Godfrey Lushington.
Sword and Cassock. F. C. Conybeare.
Old-Age Pensions; Mr. Chaplin's Kite. Ernest E. Williams.
Cricket Reform. Hon. Alfred Lyttelton.
The Cult of Infirmity. Arnold White.
Amr.can Affairs. A. Maurics Low.
Tarpon-Fishing. W. H. Grenfell.
Compulsory Arbitation at Work. J. MacGregor.
The Arobbishop's Judgment. Rev. H. Hensley Henson.

Natural Science.-Young J. Pentland, Edinburgh. 13. Sept. The Original Rock of the South African Di mond. Prof. T. G. Bonney.
The Scope of Natural Selection. J. Lionel Taylor.
Suggestions upon the Origin of the Australian Flora. Spencer Moore.

New England Magazine. - 5. PARK SQUARE, BOSTON. 25 cents. Sept. Ezekiel Rogers; the First Minister of Rowley, Mass. Illustrated. J. L. Excited Rogers, the Ewell.

The Body Politic of Mankind. Raymond L. Bridgman.

Quebec. Illustrated. George Stewart.

Bishop Berkeley in New England. Illustrated. Charles Rayson Thurston. The Massachusetts Slave Trade. Lilian Brandt. Congregationalism in America. Morton Dexter. Lilian Brandt.

New Ireland Review, -BURNS AND OATES, .6d. Sept. A Question of Eggs. Miss Mary Cost.llo.
The Human Hornhill. Illustrated. Mrs. E. M. Lynch.
Rathfurnham. Canon Carr.
Irish Folk-Lore. Henry Morris.
Raligious Songs of Connacht. Continued. Douglas Hyde.

New World.—GAY AND BIRD. 38. Sept.

Gre.k Religion. George Santayana.

Popular Education and Public Morality. Charles W. Wendte.

Jesus Foreknowledge of His Sufferings and Death. Otto Pfleiderer.

Necessity and Limitations of Anthropomorphism. George A. Coe.

The Gnesis of Faith. Albert Gehring.

The Scientific and Christin View of Illness. James T. Bixby.

Substitution a Strage in Theological Thought. H. T. Colestock.

Progressive Judaism and Liberal Christianity. Clifton Harby Levy.

Unitarians and the Beginnings of English Liberalism. Edward Porritt.

Tae Ethics of the Bhagabad-Gita. Bipen Ch. Pal. New World .- GAY AND BIRD, 3s. Sept.

Nineteenth Century .- Sampson Low, ps. 6d. Oct. The Situation in South Africa; a Voice from Capa Colony. Rev. C. Usher Wilson.

Wilson.
Libe-alism and Its Cross-cur-ents. Dr. J. Günness Rogers.
The Great Unpail. Sir Alge-non West.
The Fear of Over-Education. Al xand r Sutherland.
Electricity in Indi. Major C. C. Townsend.
Town and Country Labourers. (r) Mrs. Stephen Batson. (a) Hon. Percy Wyndham.
The Vi nna Homital; Where the Plague brok: out. Miss C. O'Conor-Eccles.

North Class. Levys from a Diegr. Here Emily Landers.

Eccles,
North Clare; Leaves from a Diory. Hon. Emily Lawless.
Mila aspa; a Tibetan Poet and Mystic. Rev. Graham Sandberg.
Powder and Paint. Miss Ida Taylor.
T. e Cry of the Consumptives. Jan. a Arthur Gibson.
A Conscience Clause for the Lairy. Mrs. Humphry Ward.
The Church Crisis and Disestablishment. Dr. Cobb.
Lambeth and "Liberation." George W. E. Russell.

Nonconformist Musical Journa! .- 3), PATERNOSTER Row. 2d.

Anthem: "Brightly Gl:ams Our Banner," by J. Lyon. Music at the Primitive Methodis: Church, Gainsborough.

North American Review .- WM. HEINEMANN. 28. 6d. Sept. The Agnostic's Side. Robart G. Ingersoll.
Ing rsoll's Influence. Rev. Henry M. Field.
Ex Orients Lux: a Rejoinder. Archibald Little.
The Foreign Service of the United States. Francis B. Loomis.
Vindication of the Boers. A Diplomat.
Legal Aspect of Trusts. Joseph S. Auerbach.
Progress of Automobilism in France. Marquis de Chasseloup-Leaster. Marquis de Chasseloup-Laubat, American Universities. Edouard Rod.
The "America" Cup Race. Charles Russell.
Aguinaldo's Case aguinst the United States. A Filipino.

Open Court.-KEGAN PAUL. 61. Sept. A Basis for Reform. C. C. Bonnsy.
The Christ of St. Paul. Dr. Moncurs D. Conway.
Can Soldiers be Christians? Martin Luther.
StauroLitry, or The History of Cross-Worship. Illustrated. Dr. Paul

King Baulah; the Egyptian Version of the Story of King John and the Abbot of Canterbury. Prof. Charles C. Torrey. Is Religion a Feeling of Dependence? Dr. Paul Carus. Playful Instruction and Genius. Dr. Paul Carus.

Organist and Choirmaster .- 9, Berners Street. 3d. Sept. Seaside Music. Devonia.

Magnific t and Nunc Dimittis. Dr. C. Vincent.

Outing .- International News Co. 25 cents, Sept. Sport with Sharp-tail Grouse. Illustrated. Dr. H. A. Scott.
A Bear Hunt in New Brunswick. Frank H. Risteen.
Ten Days' Outing in Indian Territory. Illustrated. E, H, Hudson.
Trolling. Illustrated. H. C. Daniels.
The Golf Clubs of Long Island. Charles Turner.

Overland Monthly, -SAN FRANCISCO. 10 cents. Sept. Folsom, State Prison of California. Illustrated. P. B. Elderkin. Greater California and the Trade of the Orient. Illustrated. N. P.

A Summer Trip to Mount Adams. Illustrated. Louisa O'Huenty Nash. Campaigning in the Philippines. Continued. Illustrated. Pandia Ralli,

Pall Mall Magazine,-18, Charing Cross Road. 18. Oct. Sydney; a Capital of Greaty Britain. Illustrated. Charles Short.
The American Language. William Archer.
Some Literary Landmarks of Paris. Illustrated. Frederic Lees.
The Peace Society, and What It has accomplished. W. Evans Darby.

Parents' Review .- KEGAN PAUL. 6d. Sept. P.N.E.U. Principles as illustrated by Teaching. Miss R. A. Pennethorne, From Seven to Seventeen. Science and Religion. Mrs. Dowson The Connection between Geology and Scenery. Continued. Rev. H. H. Moore, Savonarola. Hilda Spearman

Pearson's Magazine,—C. A. Pearson. 6d. Oct.

Cloud Seas. Illustrated. T. C. Porter.

Farming Pheasants. Illustrated. J. T. Newman.

Tobogganis down a Volcano. Illustrated. G. Cunyngham Cunningham,

B.ku; the Petroleum City. Illustrated. Perces Perhole.

"Sappers of the Queen." Illustrated. Marcus Tindal.

Telegraphing from the Clouds. Illustrated. Rev. J. M. Bacon.

Seeing by Wi. e. Illustrated. Cleveland Moffett.

Physical Review.-MACMILLAN. 38. Sept. A New Respiration Calciumeter and Experiments on the Conservatism of Energy in the Human Body. W. O. Atwater and E. B. Rosa.
A Mathod for the Study of Phosphorescent Sulphides. Fred. E. Kester.
The Photometric Study of Mixtures of Acetyline and Hydrogen burned in Air. Leon W. Hartman. A Photographi: Study of Electrolytic Cells, Rolla R. Ramsay.

Positivist Review .- WILLIAM REEVES. 3d. Oct. Justice—English and French. Frederic Harrison. Inter Arma. Edward Spencer Beesly. Altruim. J. H. Brilges. Imperial Rule in India. S. H. Swinny.

Practical Teacher. -33, PATERNOSTER Row. 6d. Oct. Professor Michael Foster.
With the Belgiun and Swiss Teachers. Illustrated.
The School Journey in France.

Psychological Review .- MACMILLAN. 38. Sept. A Plea for Soul-Substance. W. P. Montague.
The R. action-Time of the Eye. Raymond Dodge.
A Study in the Dynamics of Personal Religion. G. A. Coe.

Public Health, -12), SHAFTZSBURY AVENUE. 18. Sept. Influence of the Elementary Schools in Scarlet Fever. J. Niven
On Infantil's Mortality. D. L. Thomas.
Outbreak of Typhoid Fever at Kildwick. F. E. Atkinson.
The Census of 1301. John T. Wilson.
The Coming Census. J. Spottiswoode Cameron.
The Disposal of Savage in Rural Districts. H. Stott.
Typhus Fever in Edinburgh in 1838. Sir Henry Littlejohn. Puritan .- JAMES BOWDEN. 6d. Oct.

The Modern Stage. The Modern Stage.

Personal Reminiscences, Dr. J. Guinness Rogers,
Free Church Union in Scotland. Alexander Gammie.

Trusts. A. J. Wilson.

Emanu d'Church, Cambridge, and Dr. P. T. Forsyth. Arthur Porritt.
The Sunday School Chronicle. Illustrated. A. St. John Adcock.

Bibls Christian College, Shebbear. Illustrated. Rev. H. W. Horwill.

William Penn's Country. E. Clarke. Arthur Porritt.

Quiver .- CASSELL. 6d. Oct. Work and Play in Cruichland. Illustrated. D. L. Woolmer. Dr. John Brown: the Author of "Rab and his Friesids." Illustrated. Prof. W. G. Bla kie.

Some Remarkable "Church" Trees. Illustrated. A. Palfrey Hollingdale.

Railway Magazine .- 7), TEMPLE CHAMBERS. 6d. Sept. John Crabtree, Manage , Great Northern and Great Eastern Joint Railway ; Interview. Illustrated. ough Scotland by the Caledonian Railway. Illustrated. Brunel ough Scot

Through Belgium by Rail. Illustrated. Victor L. Whitechurch. Crewe; the Result of Railway Enterprise. Illustrated. Gilbert J. Stoker. North Pennbrokeshire and Fishguard Railway. Illustrated. W. M. J. W.lliams.

The Forth and Tay Ferries—Past and Present. Illustrated. R. Cochrane. Chester: the Cheshire Lines' Historic Racing Rendezvous. Illustrated. Chester; the Cheshire Lin W. Hartley Bracewell.

Review of Reviews.—(AMERICA'.—13, ASTOR PLACE, NEW YORK. 25 cents. Sept.

Elihu Root; the New Secretary of War. With Portrait. Henry Macfarland. Mactariand.

The Half Year of War with Aguinaldo. With Map. John Barrett.

Why the Trusts cannot control Prices. George E. Roberts.

How to eliminate "Trusts" from the Presidential Campaign. Henry How to eliminate MacKarland. MacKarland. The Hagus Conference and Its Outcome. Illustrated, W. T. Stead. Colonel Ingersoil. Illustrated, William Hayes Ward. The Public Library Movement in Massachusetts. Illustrated. Sylvester

Baxter Value of the New England Farm. Hezekiah Butterworth.
The Cuban Educational Association of the United States. Gilbert K.

Royal Magazine.-C. A. PEARSON. 3d. Oct. The Art of the Camera. Illustrated. Roderick Grey, Ludwig Amann; a Man of Many Faces. Illustrated. H. J. Holmes. Mrs. Ormiston Chant; Interview. Illustrated. Mrs. Ormiston Chant; Interview. Illustrated.
Some Interesting Insects. Illustrated. James Scott.
Marvels of Sleight of Hand. Illustrated. Hector Grainger.
Women Tollers of the Deep. Illustrated. Bradford Colt De Wolf.
Shaguay, Yukan District: a Record in Town Building. Illustrated.
Harold J. Shepstone.
No:el Harvest Thanksgiving. Illustrated. George A. Wade.

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Saint Nicholas .- MACMILLAN. 18. October.

The Southern Cross. Illustrated. Mary Proctor. Admiral George Dewey. Illustrated. Tudor Jenks.

Saint Peter's .- 37, ESSEX STREET, STRAND. 6d. October. A Coat of Arms for Mod-rn Italy. Illustrated. Montgomery Carmichael. The Beethoven Family in Bonn. Illustrated. Elsonore D'Esterre-Kseling. The Congressional L brary. Illustrated. Elsonore D'Esterre-Kseling. In the Greek Islands. Illustrated. W. H. D. Rouss.

School Board Gazette. - Bemrose and Sons. 18. Sept.

Supply of Teachers.
The Science and Art Directory.
Kindergarten Training for Elementary Teachers.
Evening Continuation Schools.
Board of Education Act, 1899; Text.
Elementary Education (Defective and Epileptic Children) Act, 1899; Text.

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School Music Review .- Novello. 14d. Oct. Songs in Both Notations: - "Sweet the Angelus is ringing," by H. Smart; "Agincourt," by W. A. Wrigley.

School World,-MACMILLAN. 6d. Sept. On the Teaching of Proportion for use in Geometry. M. J. M. Hill.

A Teacher's Library of English History. A. Johnson Evans and C. S
Fearenside.

Science Gossip .- 110, STRAND. 6d. Oct. A Heronry in Asia Minor. Illustrated. J. Bliss.
Radiography. Illustrated. James Quick.
A History of Chalk. Edward A. Martin.
Butterflies of the Palacarciic Region. Illustrated. Henry Charles Lang.

Scots Magazine.-Houlston. 6d. Sept.

Balmerino of the '45. D. Murray Rose. Lucian's "True History." W. B. Wallace. Braid Scots and German. Kenneth Mathieson. British Carrisons and Scottish Officials in 175). Adam Smail.

Scottish Geographical Magazine.—Edward Stanford. 15, 6d. Sept.

Vancouver Island. Al.xander Begg.
From London to Karachi in a Week. With Map. Francis H. Skrins.
Brist Notes on the Glacial Phenomena of Colombia. Illustrated. R. Blake

Scribner's Magazine.—Sampson Low. 18. Oct. The Water-Front of New York. Illustrated. Jess Lynch Williams, Autobiographical Stetch of Mrs. John Drew. Illustrated. Williams, Telephotography. Illustrated. Dwight L. Elmendorf. The Letters of Robert Louis Stevenson. Continued. Sidney Colvin. The Vaudeville Theatre. Illustrated. Edwin Milton Royle.

Strad .- 186, FLEET STREET. 2d. Oct. The Literature of the Violincello, Continued. E, van Der Straeten, G. Hart, Violin-Maker. Illustrated. Rev. W. Meredith-Morris Antonius Stradivarius. Continued. H. Pethe ick. Beethoven's Trios, Continued. J. Matthews.

Strand Magazine.-George Newnes. 6d. Oct. "Biggest on Record." Illustrated. Continued. George Dollar.
The Day of the Canker-Worm. Illustrated. Grant Allen.
The Romance of Niagara B.idges. Illustrated. Orrin E. Dunlap.

Sunday at Home .- 55, PATERNOSTER Row. 6d. Oct. A Sunday in Apia. Illustrated. Rev. R. Wardlaw Thompson.
A Hindu "De Imita ione." Rev. S. G. Green.
The Handwriting of Bishop William Beveridge. Illustrated. Rev. A. B.

Sunday Magazine,—Isbister. 6d. October. Bishop John Selvyn. With Portrait. William Scabrooke. Weights and Measures—Biblical and Modern. Mrs. Chisholm. Our National Collection of Prayer-Books. Illustrated. L Leonard W. Lillingston.

Temple Bar.-Macmillan. is. October. My Father as I Remember Him. D. O'Connell.
Mrs. Oliphant; a Sketch from Memory. H. O. Sturgis.
Reminiscences of Old Hastings.
Old College Customs at Oxford. H. W. Matthews.

Temple Magazine.-Horace Marshall. 6d. Oct. The Countess of Aberdeen's Recollections of Canada; Interview. Illus-

trated.

The Waxen Effigies at Westminster Abbay. Illustrated. James Drysdale.

Religious Leaders in Parliament. Illustrated. Alfred Kinnear. English Girls and American Girls. Illustrated. Helen Mary Lawrence. Benares; the Holy City of the Hindus. Illustrated. John Foster Fraser. Philanthropy in Birmingham. Illustrated. J. A. Hammerton.

Theogophical Review, -25, Charing Cross. 18. Sept.

Hermes the Thrice-Greatest. G. R. S. Mead. The Proofs of Theosophy. A. Fullerton. The Hidden Church on Russinn Soil. A Russian, Love and Law. Dr. A. A. Wells. The Bases of Education. Annie Besant. Ancient Peru. C. W. Leadbeater.

Travel.-Horace Marshall. 31. Sept. Our World's Cycling Commission, Illustrated, Continued, John Foster Fraser and others, Scenas in Cyprus. Illustrated. Margaret Thomas.
To Whitby and Thereabouts. Illustrated. Chas H. G inling.
Notes of a Tour in Russia. Illustrated. Rev. A. Francis.
Saráswati. John Ayscough.
Dr. Sven Hedin of Stockholm. Illustrated.

Werner's Magazine .- 43. East 1)TH STREET, New York. 25 cents. Sept. The Expressional R. lation of Poetry to Painting. Florence P. Holden. The Reading of Sh.k.sp.are. Minnie Swayze. Is there a Vocal Science? Louis Arthur Russell.

Wesleyan Methodist Magazine. 2, Castle Street, City Road. 6d. S.pt.
The City of Winchester. Illustrated, John Telford.
The Wesleys and the Nobility. Continued. Illustrated. G. Mackenzis Cobban.

Westminster Review .- F. WARNE. 25. 6d. Oct. Westminster Review.—F. Warne. 2s. 6d. Oct The Dreyfins Case and the Future of France. On Which (Political) Sid: Art Thou? The Record of the Session. John Herlihy. The Contagirus Diseases Acts (Women). A Mote on Massinger. Arthur Lang nead Casserley. Samia Felix. G. Pringle. Corporal Punishment in Schools. T. M. Hopkins. The Motives of Agnosticism. Vox Clamantis. Fallacies of the Inoculators. Continued. Dr. E. Haughton.

Wide World Magazine, —Geo. Newnes, 6d. October.

In the Khalifa's Clutches; or My Twelve Years' Captivity in Chains. Illustrated. Charles Neufold.

The Juggernath Festival in Bengal. Illustrated. Rev. T. R. Edwards. The Terrible Adventure of Emil Habl. Illustrated. L. H. Eisennann. What a Breton "Pardon" is Like. Illustrated. Kathleen Schlesinger. Among the Hairy Ainus of Yezo. Illustrated. Archivald Gowan Campbell.

How a "Portage" is worked. Illustrated. Edward J. Stillman. One Thousand Miles on Mule-Back. Illustrated. Continued. Mabel Penniman.

Some Stanley Relics, and Why They are prized. Illustrated. J. Reed.

Some Stanley Relics, and Why They are prized. Illustrated. J. Reed. Wade.

Windsor Magazine, -WARD, LOCK AND Co. 6d. Oct. Windsor Magazine.—Ward, Lock AND CO. 6d. Oct.
The America Cup: Its O igin and History, Illustrated. G. F. Lorimer,
The Cape to Cairo Railway. Illustrated. Concluded. W. T. Stead.
A Talk with "Lucas Malet." Illustrated. Miss Mary Angela Dickens.
Trawling for Scientific Purposes. Illustrated. Alexander Meek.
The Great Meteor Shower of 1839. Illustrated. Walter George Bell.
Camping-Out in British Columbia. Illustrated. W. J. Kerslake Flinton.
A New Zealand Vesuvius. Illustrated. G. R. Falconer.

Woman at Home.-Hodder and Stoughton. 6d. Oct. ! Sir Alfred Milner. Illustrated. A Parliamentary Hand.
Concerning Miss Ellen Thomeycoft Fowler. Illustrated. Horace Annesley

Young Man,-HORACE MARSHALL. 3d. Oct. From Camberwell Grove to the Cabinet; the Life Story of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Illustrated. Arthur Mes. Invisible Suns and Their Significance. Frank Ballard.

Young Woman,-Horace Marshall, 3d. Oct. Empress of a Hundred Millions; the Life-Story of the Czarina. Illustrated.
Arthur Mes.
Edna Lyall at Home. Illustrated. Leily Bingen. A Workhouse Matron at Work.

#### THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

Aligemeine Konservative Monatsschrift.—E. Ungleich, Leipzig.

z. Mk. Sept.

Exiles and Frontier Policy. C. Freiherr von Ungern-Sternberg.

The Superhuman in the History of Mankind. Prof. F. Heman.

Dr. Paul Majunke. Dr. Ri.ks.

Alte und Neue Welt .- BENZIGER, EINSIEDELN. 30 Pf. Sept. Modern Rome. Illustrated. Dr. G. A. Müller. Consumption. Dr. Guilbert. Artillery. Illustrated. M. Roda-Roda. The New German Civil Code. C. Burla.

Daheim,-Poststrasse 9, Leipzig. 2 Mks pei qr. Sept. 2 Willy Birrenkoven. With Portrait. Sedan. Illustrated. Prof. E. Heyck.

The Zoological Gardens at Berlin. Illustrated. T. H. Pantenius. Luther. Prof. Max Lehmann. Two Centu: ies of the Württemberg Waldensians. A. Markt.

S.pt. 23.

Luther. Continued. Prof. M. Lehmann.

Lützow's "Wilde Verwegene Jagd." Illustrated. B. von Bergen.

Deutscher Hausschatz.-F. Puster, Regensburg. 40 Pf. Heft 17. Spain. Illustrated. Cont Hunting in Algeria. E. V Luxembu g. Illustrated. Illustrated. Continued. O. Hirt.

Deutsche Revue.—Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt, Stuttgart.
6 Mks. per qr. Sept.

On the Egyptian Soudan. Slatin Pasha.
Count von Greppi; Rome, 1841-2.
W. W. Verestchagin. Eugen Zabl.
The Physiology of Baldoning and Alpine Sport. O. Langendo:ff.
Sainte Beuve in Private Life. Dr. C.banès.
Prince Ha. Field in Paris, Jan.-Mar. 1813. Conclud.:d. W. Oncken.
England and Germany. Sir W. H. Rattigan.

Deutsche Rundschau.—Gebrüder Partei., Berlin. 6 Mks. per quarter. Sept.

Käthchen Schönkopf. Ernst Elster.
Conrad Fe'dinand Meyer. Continued. Adolf Frey.
Aerial Navigation. Dr. B. Dessau.
Rudyard Kıpling. M. von Brandt.
Greece under the Romans. Concluded.
Greece under the Romans. Concluded.
F. Friedlaender.
Sir Alfred Milner's "England in Egypt." W.
The Youth of Leopold R.nke. Gerold Mayer von Knonan.
Countess Reden. Reinhold Steig.
Wilhelm Raabe. Willy Pastor. The Transvaal.

Gartenlaubs .- ERNST KEIL'S NACHE., LEIPZIG. 30 Pf. Heft 9.

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Monte Pincio, Rome. Illustrated. Dr. A. Zacher.
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The Goethe Celebration. Illustrated. Johannes Prociss.
The International Women's Congress in London. Illustrated. Dr. F.

Muller.
The Art of Flying at the End of the Century. Illustrated. W. Werdrow. Gesellschaft.-J. C. C. BRUNS, MINDEN. 75 Pf. Sept. 1.

Russia and Finland; a Passion Play in the North. Anselm Heine, Haeckel. Continued. R. Steiner. Catholicism and Modern Literature. Concluded. E. Gystrow.

Sept. 15. Haeckel. Concluded. John Henry Mackay and Modern Ly:ic Poetry. Max Messer.

Kunstgewerbeblatt.-E. A. Seemann, Leipzig. 1 Mk. Sept. Jean Carriès. Illustrated. Dr. E. W. Braun.

Neue Deutsche Rundschau.—S. Fischer, Berlin. 1 Mk. 50 Pf. Sept.

Self-Assertion and Self-Sacrifice. Ellen Key. The Present Economic Crisis. R. Calwer. The Present Economic Crisis. R. Calwer. Goethe and the Philistines. M. Schwann. Portrait-Painting. Max Osborn.

Nord und Sud .- Schlesische Verlags-Anstalt, Breslau. 2 Mks.

Adolf Pichler. With Portrait. Bernhard Münz Charlotte Stieglitz. H. Jac.bson. Europe, 18,28-9; the Better Man. Optimist. Freewill. Frank. The Orkhon Inscriptions, P. Köbke.

Stimmen aus Maria-Laach.—Herder, Freiburg, Baden. 10 Mks. 80 Pf. per annum. Sept.

The Marx Theory of Modern Society and Its Development in the Light of Bernstein's Criticisms. Concluded. H. Pesch.
The Sense of Sight in Eyeless Animals. C. Wasmann.
The Most Ancient Maps of the World. Concluded. J. Schwarz.
Modern Hinduism under the Influence of Christi in Ideas. Concluded.

A. Hegglin.
The Paliotto in the Church of St. Ambrogio at Milan. Illustrated. J. Braun.
Marc Antonio Cesti. (17th Century). T. Schmid. Ueber Land und Meer .- Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt, Stuttgart.

The Philippine Islands. Illustrated. G. Hoff.
The Vinna City Railway. Illustrated. Dr. M. Weinberg.
The Treatment of the Theodor of Bayaria, Illustrated. G. Freiherr von Ompteda.

Karl Theodor of Bayaria, Illustrated.

Ver Sacrum.-E. A. SEEMANN, LEIPZIG. 15 Mks. per ann. Heft 7. Two Years of the Austrian Secession. Illustrated. Ludwig Hevesi. Graphic Arts. Illustrated. Gustav Gugitz.

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Spitzbergen. Illustrated. W. Dreesen.
The Rhine Country. Continued. Illustrated. Rhenanus.
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Society in Madrid. Hans Parlow,

Villa Catena. Illustrated. Richard Voss. . Chinese Embroidery. Illustrated. The Württemberg Waldensians. Illustrated. A. Roessger.

Die Zeit .- GÜNTHERGASSE 1, VIENNA IX./3. 50 Pf. Sept 2. The Dynastic Question in the History of Servia. A. Petrowitsch. F. Hanspaul and Materialism. Dr. H. Gomperz. Vandyck. F. Knopff.

The Canal Crisis in Germany.

Alfred Sisley. Julius Levin.

Poems by Hermann Rollett.

Sept. 16. The Transvaal. A. Charpentier. Japanese Poetry. H. Ubeil.

Sept. 23. Constitutional Guarantees, Dr. F. W. Foe.ster.

The Moral Regeneration of France. Dr. 1 Japanese Poetry. Continued. H. Ubell. Wagner and His Public. Dr. M. Graf. Zeitschrift für Bildende Kunst.—E. A. SEEMANN, LEIPZIG. 26 Mks. per annum. Sept.

The Rembrandt Exhibition in London. Illustrated. A. Bredius.
The Sleeping Amor by Michelangelo. Illustrated. C. von Fabriczy.
Corrado Ricci's Biography of Correggio. Illustrated. G. Gronau.

Zeitschrift für Bücherfreunde.—Velhagen und Klasing, Leitzig.
2 Mks. August—Sept.

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Lithography. Illustrated. Emanuel Kann.
Kleist and "Die Familie Schroffenstein." Continued. Prof. E. Wolff.
Modern German Posters. Illustrated. K. Mertens.
Papers for Goethe's Hundredth Birthday: Bibliography. H. Oswald.
The Austrian "Kronprinzenwerk." Illustrated. T. Goebel.

### THE FRENCH MAGAZINES.

Annales des Sciences Politiques.—108, Boulevard Saint-Germain, Paris. 3 frs. 50 c. Sept.

The Britann's Empire. Émils Boutmy.
The Canal f. om the Elbe to the Rhine. Henri Schuhler.
The Commercial Relations of France with Switzerland, 1832-38. A. Education in the Department of the Seine. G. Salaun.

Association Catholique. -3, Rue de L'Abbave, Paris. 2 frs. S.pt. 15.

Karl Marx and His Doctrine. G. de Pascal.
The Christian Social Movement. Continued. Marquis de la Tour-du-Pin Chambly.
New Forms of Usury. Hanri Savatier.

Bibliothèque Universelle, —18, King William Street, Strand. 20s. per annum. Sept. Sept.

Tsar Nicholas II. and Finland. Edmond Rossier.

Women's Life in America. Mme. Mary Bigot.

Charles Monard and the Franco-Swizz Conflict of 1838. Concluded. Numa Droz.

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Central Africa. Auguste Glardon,
The English Submarine Cables. Concluded. Pierre Martel,
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Correspondant.-14, Rue de L'Abbaye, Paris. 2 frs. 50 c. Sept. 10. Bossuet at Meaux. H. Druon. The Evolution of the Socialist Syndicate in France. Continued. L. de Belgian Catholics and the Electoral Question. Continued. M. Vanlaer. The Renaissance of the French Nationality in Acadia. C. Derouet. The Religion of Tennyson. P. Ragey.

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The Rights of England in the Transvaal; Letter to the Queen. A. Desjardins.

The Drayfus Affair. Ch. Descotay.

Mrs. Gladstone. M. Dronsart.

Bossuet at Meaux. Continued. H. Druon.

The Portuguese Possessions in South Africa. With Map. J. Darcy.

Humanité Nouvelle.—15, Rue des Saints-Pères, Paris.

I fr. 25 c. Sept. 10.

The Middle Ages and Emanc pation. L. Garreau.
Individualism. Concluded. M. Doubinsky.
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The Socialist Secession.

Journal des Economistes.—14, Rue Richelieu, Paris. 3 frs. 50 c. Sept. 15.

The Civil War between Capital and Labour. G. de Molinari. Darwinism and the Social Question. Gabriel Ambon.

Ménestrel .- 2 bis, Rue VIVIENNE, PARIS. 30 c. Sept. 3, 10, 17. Some Unpublished Letters of Celebrated Musicians. Arthur Pougin.

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Jean Jacques Rousseau as a Musici in. With Portrait. Arthur Pougin.

Mercure de France.—15, Rue de l'Echaudé-Saint-Germain Paris. 2 frs. Sept.

Thomas Carlyle and Friedrich Nietzsche. Georges Oudinot. Ernest Chausson. Pierre de Bréville.

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Monde Moderne. -- 5, Rue St. Benoît, Paris. 1 fr. 60 c. Sept. Monate Mouerne, —5, ROR ST. DENOIT, FARIS. I B. OC. Sept. Assis. I llustrated. Gerspach.

Musical and Instrumental Ethnography. Illustrated. Constant Larchet.

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The Nervous System. Dr. E. Monin.

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The Art of Rearing Rabbits. Illustrated. Paul Mégnin.

Nouvelle Revue,—18, King William Street, Strand. 30s. per half-year. Sept 1.

Sept 15.

Greater Germany. G. Rouvier.

The Material and Moral Condition of the Literary Man. C. Mauclair.

A Study of Secondary Education. A. Muteau.

A Gigantic Lens: a Paris Exhibition Marvel. S. Meunier.

Van Dyck. V. de Swarte.

Van Dyck, V. de Swarte.
The Gern asn in Italy. Sens.
The French Army Manœuvres. A. G. Clartan.
French Society from the 16th to the 17th Centuries. V. Du Bled
The Repopulation of France. F. Martin.
The Great African Colonial Concessions. J. B. D'Attanoux.

Nouvelle Revue Internationale.—23, Boulevard Poissonière, Paris. 2 frs. 50 c. Sept. 1.

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The R.nnes Trial. Maris L. de Rute.
Review of European Politics. Comte E. de Kératry.
Industrial Socialism. Pierre Denis.
Letter to M. Bourgeois on International Peace. L. Vauthier
French Colonisation. Marius Ary Leblond.

The Rennes Trial. Marie L. de Rute.
The Literary and Artistic Movement in Finland. A. Canivet.
The Reform of University Education. J. de Réville.

Réforme Sociale. -54, Rue de Seine, Paris. 1 fr. Sept. 16. Freedom of Education. Paul Lerolle.
The Law of Succession in France and the Population. A. de Cilleuls.
F. Le Play and Normandy Traditions. H. Dubreuil.

Revue de l'Art Ancien et Moderne. -28, Rue du Mont-Thabor, Paris. 7 frs. 50 c. S.pt.

The Fine Arts at the International Exposition of 1900. Illustrated. Paul

A Polychrome Statue by Ernest Barrias, Illustrated. Max Collignon.
The "Sposalizio" of Perugino in the Caen Museum. Illustrated. F. The "Sposalizio" of Perugino in the Casa.

Engerand.
Georges Bizet. Illustrated. H. Imbert.
St. Anthony of Padua and Italian Art. Illustrated. P. Vitry.

Revue Blanche,-I, RUE LAFFITTE, PARIS. I fr. Sept. 1. Literature in China. Illustrated. Alexandre Ular.

Some Small European States. Paul Louis.
The German Nobility. Cerini.
Vittore Pisano. Charles Saunier.
The Dreyfus Affair and the Crisis in the Socialist Party in France. C.

Revue Bleue.-Fisher Unwin, Paternoster Square. 6d. Sept. 2. The Parliamentary Problem in France. A. Gervais. French Society during the Consulate. G. Stenger.

French Society during the Consume.

Sept. 7.

The Theatre in the Last Quarter of a Century, Concluded. L. Chevallier.

The Love of Animals. A. Martin.

Sept. 16.

Jean Robert Chouet. E. de Budé. Comtesse de Lamotte-Valois. L. de Soudak.

Voltaire and Italy. Paul Sirven. Marc de Mailliet. P. Bonnefon.

Revue des Deux Mondes,—13, King William Street, Strand, 30s. per half-year. Sept. 1.

The Hague Conference and International Arbitration. A. Desjardins.

The Hagus Conference and International Arbitration. A. Desj French Painters of the Century. J. Breton. Railways and the Opening-Up of China. P. Leroy-Beaulieu. Castelar; His Role under the Monarchy. E. Varagnac. Italian Unity in South-East Italy, G. Goyau. Sept. 15.

The Soc'alist Crisis and the End of a Theory. J. Bourdeau. France in the Levant; the Chances of the Future. E. Lamy. Charles Loyson. L. Séché. Burmah and the Shan States, Mme. I. Massicu. Cuba's Future, C. Benoist.

Revus Encyclopédique.-18, KING WILLIAM STREET, STRAND. 7s. per qr. Sept. 2. Physical Education. Illustrated.

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Dramatic Criticism. Illustrated. Gustave Geff. oy. Politics in Italy, 1838. Illustrated. A. Ebray.

Sept. 16.

Art in Italy, 1895-9. Illustrated. Vitto.io Pica
Dramatic Criticism. Continued. G. Geffroy.
Sept. 23.

The Soudan, the Basin of the Niger, and the Gold Coast. With Maps and Illustrations. G. Regelsperger.
Literary Evolution and its Social Tendencies. Camille Mauclair.

Revue Française .- , Rue DE LA VICTOIRE, PARIS. 2 frs. Sept. Celtic Reunion and the Cardiff Congress. L. O. Radiguet, Edouard Foa and His African Exploration. G. Vasco, Belgian Shipping. With Maps. Paul Barré. Fishing in Tunis. J. Servigny.

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The Question of a Catholic University for Ireland. A. Oates.

Revue pour les Jeunes Filles.—5, Rue de Mézières, Paris. r fr. 25 c. Sept 5.

The Roman Theatre at Orange. L. Barracand.
Marie Bashkirtseff. G. Maze-Sencier.
The Germany of Goethe. Continued. E. Tissot.
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Holidays for Poor Children. Augusta Latouche. Sept. 20.

"Dejanire." Pierre Mille.
Tunbridge Wells. Lily Butler.
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The Centenary of Pius VI. Jane Misme.
Coins and Medal. Pierre Marcel.

Revue de Métaphysique et de Morale.—5, Rue de Mézières, Paris. 3 frs. Sept. Science and Philosophy. Continusd. E. Le Roy. Memory. Concluded. E. Chartier. The Method of Physical Sciences. J. Wilbois.

Revue du Monde Catholique.—76, Rue des Saints-Pères, Paris. 2 frs. 50 c. Sept. 1.

The French Clergy Before and During 1783. Dom. F. Plaine.

A New Conception of the Plan of the Apocalyse. A. Chauffard.
Corruption of the Proconsuls of the French Republic, 1793-98. Bonnal

de Ganges.
The Co-education of the Sexes in North America. Ch. A. Barnaud.
Freemasonry and Liberty. Fr. Veuillot.

Revue de Morale Sociale .- 16, RUE SOUFFLOT, PARIS. 3 frs. Sept. Traffic in Women. Percy W. Bunting.
The Women's Congress in Aberdeen. N. Roger.
Labour Legislation and the Protection of Women. Edith F
The Part of Women in the City of the Future. J. Lourbet. Edith F. Hogg.

Revue de Paris .- 18, King William Street, Strand. 60 frs. per annum. Sept 1.

The Attempted Regicide of Damiens. Duc de Choiseul, Opinion and Conversation. G. Tarde. In Dahomey. D. Masse. Russian and an Ice-Free Port. C. Rabot. Correspondence of George Sand. Part I.
Twenty-five Years of British Finance. A. Viallate.
The Last Days of Louis XVIII. Viscount de Reiset,
Japanese Parliamentarism. Far East.

Revue Politique et Parlementaire .-- 5, Rue de Mézières, Paris.

Chinese Railways. A. A. Fauvel. Labour Bureaus. Fernand Pelloutier. The Warranty of Agricultural Products. H. Pascaud.

Revue des Revues .- 12, Avenue de L'Oréra, Paris. 1 fr. Sept s. Penal Colonisation. Illustrated. Jules Durand.
Literary Style. Paul Stapfer.
The Adolescence of Leconte de Lisle. Concluded. M. A. Leblond.

Stendhel and Balzac. Jean Mélia.
Liquid Air. G. Roux.
Marguerite of Lorraine on the Italian Throne. Concluded. P. d'Estrée.

Songs during the Siege of Paris. Julien Sermet, Sept. 15. American Millionaires. Continued. L. de Norvins American Millionaires. Continued. L. de Norvins.
Antoine Van Dyck and the Antwerp Exposition. E. Müntz.
Ruskin Hall, Oxford. Prof. C. Martin.
Sensible Women and Romantic Women. Illustrated. R. Deberdt.
The Italian Theatre. Illustrated. R. Sacchetti.
The Scientific Spirit. Dr. A. Forel.

Revue Scientifique. -FISHER UNWIN, PATERNOSTER SQUARE. 6d. Sept 2.

The Physical Life of Our Planet. A. Klossovsky. Binocular Illusions. A. Dissard.

Neurone and Cellular Memory. J. Renaut.
The Hybridation Congress at Chiswick.

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The French Association in 18 28-9. A. Loir.
The Finances of the French Association. E. Galante. Sept. 23. The Scientific Spirit. Michael Foster. Island Floras, J. Constantin.

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Revue Socialiste. —78, Passage Choiseul, Paris. 1 fr. 50 c. Sept.
The Naturalisation of Algerian Jaws. Continued. Louis Durieu.
The Third Congress of German Syndicates. E. Milhand.
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The Crisis in the Socialist Party in France. G. Rouanet.

Semaine Littérairs. -4, Boulevard du Théâtre, Geneva. 15 C. Sept. 2.

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Université Catholique. -Burns and Oates. 20 frs. per aunum. Sept. 15.

The Catholic Church and Kindness to Animals. Abbé Delfour. Tertullian's "De Corona Militis" and the Church. F. Chanvillard. Eden. Concluded. F. de Curley. The Triple Alliance, Continued. Comte J. Grabinski.

## THE ITALIAN MAGAZINES.

Civiltà Cattolica. VIA DI RIPETTA 246, ROME. 25 frs. per annum. Sept. 2;

Anti-Christianity of To-day,
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The Italian Dialects in History.
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Presentiments and Telepathy.

Flegrea.—Piazzetta Mondragone, Naples. 20 frs. per annum. Sept. 5

The Evolution of Italian Art in the N neteenth Century. N. T. Gallucci, Upsala and Stockholm. Ugo Ojetti.

Nuova Antologia.-VIA S. VITALE 7, ROME. 45 frs. per annum. Sept. 1.

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The Eleventh Centenary of Paul the Deacon. Prof. F. Bertolini.
The Empress Elizabeth of Austria. Barbara Allason.
Henrik Sienkiewicz. Tristram Shandy.
Popular Credit in the Last Decade. E. Levi della Vida.
Sept. 16.
The Decadence of Latin Nations. Ouida.
Petrarch and Saint Augustine (Part I.). C. Segrè.
Italian Expansion in South America. E. Barone.
The Social Crisis in France. G. Ferrero.
The Transvaal Question. F. Nobili-Vitelleschi.

Rassegna Nazionale. - Via della Pace 2, Florence. 30 frs. per anna

The Proposed Emigration Act. N. Malnate.
The Battle of Custoza and the Reminiscences of General della Rocca, Ugo

The Exportation of Works of Art. T. L. Americanism. Mon. . . .

The Proposed Marriage Act. C. F. Gabba Christina of Swedan and Her Court. E. Masi.
Student Corporations in Germany. C.
Feminine Poetry and Luisa Anzoletti. E. di Bisogno,

Riforma Sociale. - PIAZZA SOLFERINO, TURIN. 12 frs. per ann. Sept. 15. Italian Commercial Policy. L. Fontana-Russo. The Great English Trading Companies. R. Dalla Volta. Italian Emigration to Switzerland. E. Sella.

Rivista Italiana di Sociologia,-VIA NAZIONALE 200, ROME. The Present and the Future of Nations. G. Sergi. Sociology and Its Scientific and Social Value. A. Loria. The Violent Deaths of Russian Rulers. E. Tarnowski.

Rivisita Politica e Letteraria. -3, VIA MARCO MINGHETTI, ROME. Sept.

The Problem of Italians Abroad. XXX.
French Colonial Power in North-West Af ica. T. Carletti.
Contemporary English Fiction. O. Malagodi.

Rivista di Scienze Biologiche. - 3. VIA CARLO ALBERTO, TURIN. Recent Discoveries concerning Malaria. B Grassi.
Do we see Objects Straight or Reversed? M. Calderoni.

Spicilegium Benedictinum, -ST. BENEDICT'S, ROME. 4 frs. per ann.

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#### THE SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE MAGAZINES.

Cludad de Dios .- REAL MONASTERIO DEL ESCORIAL, MADRID. 20 pesetas per annum. Sept. 5.

The Holy Sepulchre. Juan Lazcano. Amber and Electricity. Justo Fernandez. Human Justice. Jeronimo Montes.

España Moderna.—Cuesta de Santo Domingo 16, Madrid.
40 pesetas per annum. Sept.

Alcala de Henares and the War of Independence. R. Amador de los Rios. American Poets and Poetry. G. Valencia Some Social and Educational Institutions of England and America. Symposium.

O Instituto. - UNIVERSITY OF COIMBRA. 9d. Sept.

New Principles of Criminal Science. A. Lino Netto. Studies in Grecian History. Dr. F. P. Garofalo. Wanted—An Authoritative Portuguese Dictionary.

Revista Contemporanea,—Calle de Pizarro 17, Madrid.
2 pesetas. August 30.
What are Women?—Bobadilla.
Light and Colours. Jorge Lechalas.
The Latin Rac... José Perez Guerrero. Paganism and Christinism. A. Lopez Pelaez.
The Jordan of America. V. Gav.
The Working Classes and Combination. M. G. Maestre.

## THE DUTCH MAGAZINES.

Elsevier's Geillustreerd Maandschrift.—LUZAC AND Co., 46, GREAT RUSSELL STREET. 18. 8d. Sept.

Rodin, the Sculptor. Illustrated. J. de M. Wester.
A Stadholder Conference in 1646. Arnold Ising.
Pontoon-Making. Illustrated. J. Eysten.

De Gids.-Luzac AND Co. 3s. Sept.

State Care of Sick Prisoners. Dr. L. S. Meijer. The Effect of Recent Wars in India. K. Goethe, 1749-1899. Dr. Byvanck.

Vragen des Tijds .- Luzac and Co. 18. 6d. Sept. Parliament and the New Fortresses. L. M. A. von Schmid, The Thrift of Nations and the Reaction against It. M. W. F. Treub.

Woord en Beeld .- ERVEN F. BOHN, HAARLEM. 16s. per annum. September.

Scenes in and about Bloemendaal. Illustrated. A. G. van Hamel. Prof. A. G. van Hamel. Dr. Byvanck. Remains of Old Amsterdam. Illustrated. A. J. M. Brouwer Ancher.

## THE SCANDINAVIAN MAGAZINES.

Kringsjaa.-Olaf Norli, Christiania. 2 kr. per quarter. August 31. Liquid Air and Its Future Uses. Goethe. With Portraits.

Sept. 15. Mareorama. Illustrated.

Goethe. Continued. Miracles. Dr. G. Armauer Hansen.

Ringeren.-The City Passage, Christiania. 2 kr. per qr. Sept. 2. William Keith Brooks. With Portrait. P. Engelbrethsen. Holberg and his Comedies. Nils Kjaer.

Sept. 16. Holger Drachmann. With Portrait. Carl Naerup. Social-Democrats. Harald Kristoffersen.

Tilskueren. - Ernst Bojesen, Copenhagen. 12 kr. per annum. Sept. The Rembrandt Exhibitions. Karl Madson. Features of the Greek Religion. A. B. Drachmann. The United States of Australia. Jul. Wulff. The Finnish Coup d'État. Ivar Berendsen. The International Address to the Tsar. C. M. Norman-Hansen.

# HISTORY OF THE MONTH IN CARICATURE.

(OCTOBER.)

## I.-SOUTH AFRICA.

THERE are at this time no cartoons which more fittingly and aptly show the progress of events than those by Mr. Carruthers Gould, of the Westminster Gazette. On the following two pages may be seen some cartoons from the collection soon to be published by Mr. Gould in book form.



Westminster Gazette.

THE SCOUT ON THE VELDT.

[London.



Westminster Gazette.]

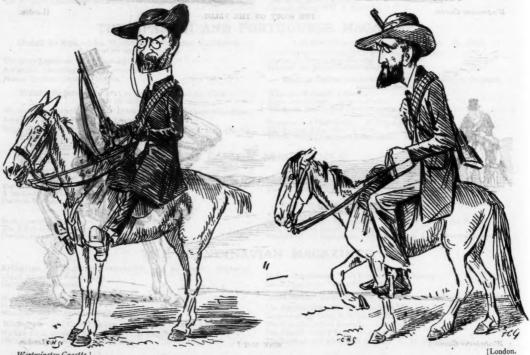
WHY NOT?

[London

It is reported that President Kruger is anxious to go to the front and fight. On the principle of "Let those who make the quarrels be the only ones to fight," why should not Mr. Chamberlain also take the field himself?



Westminster Gazette.] MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S GOLD CASKET. A suggestion for the design of the Gold Casket which it is proposed to present to Mr. Chamberlain at the Guildhall.



Westminster Gasette.

HUGII PRICE HUGHES.

A VOLUNTEER WHO MIGHT GO TO THE FRONT !- REV. MR. DILLON GOING TO THE FRONT. (Suggested by M. Johnston of Ballykilbeg.)

## II .- FOREIGN OPINION.



Amsterdammer.]

How the Boer pictures the Englishman.

FROM DIFFERENT POINTS OF VIEW!

[Ameterdom

P. Pis.

How the Englishman thinks of the Boer.



THE GORILLA.



Silkonette.

TRIPPED UP!

Notwithstending John Bull's armanents he finds himself tripped up by little Krug.r. THE LAST PIECE.



Münchener Odinskarte.]

A GERMAN VIEW OF JOHN BULL'S ACTION.



World.]

FOR LOVE OF ENGLAND!

[New York.

III.-THE NATIVE DANGER. MR. CHAMBERLAIN, THEN AND NOW.



News of the World.] JOHN BULL: "For God's sake, Milner, keep him back if you can; we do not want that horror add d to the rest!"



"Am sorry, mister; but I must trouble you to take 'em all off!"

"They had asked for his trousers, and he had given them, and also his coat. He had nothing elso to give but his life."—President Kruger's speech



HIS SHOW: OR FACING THE MUSIC.

Some Mems. for Mr. Chamberlain. "This is your show." -General White to General French at Elands

# IV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

[Montreal.



Daily Witness.]

THE VENEZUELAN ARBITRATION.

Both Satisfied!



MCKINLEY: "Suppose a tidal wave should strike us, Mark?"



BACK AGA'N !

The Plague returns to Europe, where it has not been known for a long time.



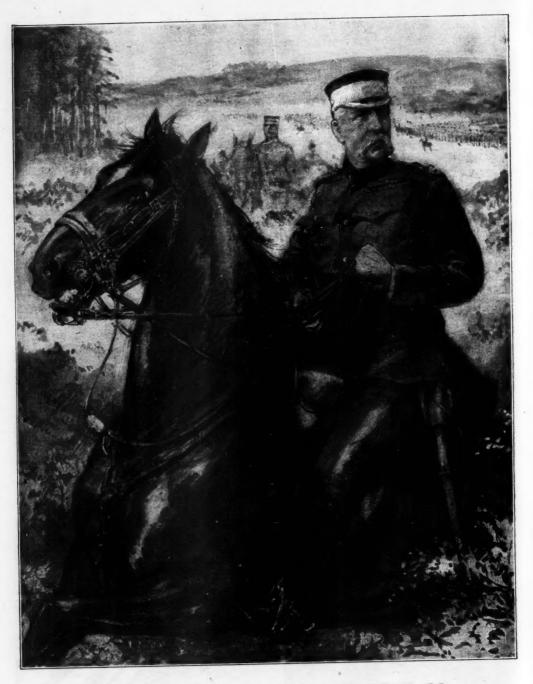
THE LION OF THE TRANSYAAL.

Britain has many hunters, but the chase will be arduous.

Kladderadatsch.]

v Vork.

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GENERAL SIR REDVERS BULLER, V.C., G.C.B., K.C.M.G., P.C.
In Supreme Command of all the Troops in South Africa.

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## THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

LONDON, Nov. 1, 1899.

Progress Whitherward? Progress' of the world! There has been no progress of the world visible this last month—a retrogression rather, and that at railroad

speed. The only progress visible in this country has been of the Gadarene swine order, in which the herd, being possessed by devils, ran violently down a steep place into the sea and so were drowned. In this mad plunge a l inferos, every principle, the recognition of which marks a fresh stage of human progress, has been trampled under foot. The rights of an independent nationality; the scrupulous respect for treaty faith; the fulfilment of the pledged word; the recognition of arbitration; the right of colonists to self-government; the horror of the waste and crime of war-all these have for the moment ceased to influence the most articulate and influential portion of our countrymen. We are at war with the Dutch Republics of South Africa; and before this horrible consummation could be brought about one obstacle after another had to be laboriously surmounted, for in this case it has taken almost as much trouble to force on a war as it often takes to preserve the peace.

Our Sea-Power Challenged.

We are at war against a nightmare in South Africa, deceiving ourselves by the phrase "paramountcy of South Africa." And even before the first

decisive battle has been waged, there comes to us across the narrow seas, close to our own doors, an unmistakable challenge, menacing a much more vital and indispensable paramountcy than that of South Africa-our sovereignty on the seas. It is almost incredible that even amidst the feverish excitement occasioned by the bloodshed in Africa, the fell significance of the German challenge should have passed unnoticed. No one can say that it was sprung upon us without warning. A fortnight ago the German Emperor, speaking at the launching of the new battleship at Hamburg, sounded the tocsin in one of those sonorous orations with which he is accustomed to disturb the tranquillity of the world: and while his grandiloquent sentences are still reverberating in our ears, we have the details of the scheme for doubling the strength of the German Navy in the next twenty years. The War Lord of Central Europe declared that he bitterly felt the want of a strong German fleet. If the increase in the navy

which he demanded with urgent prayers and warning had not been stubbornly refused during the first eight years of his reign, in how different a manner should we now be able to promote our commerce and our interests over sea! But he declared he was not without hope that the Germans would brace themselves to the task, and instead of engaging in barren strife would joyfully make sacrifices demanded by their position among the nations -all of which is not a very hopeful look-out for those who dream of a halt in warlike expenditure. There is no mistaking the significance of this programme. It is a direct challenge addressed to Great Britain, intimating that Germany is going into training to snatch from us that sea-power upon the maintenance of which our Empire depends,

The Attitude of Germany.

Probably it is in anticipation of this challenge that Ministers are fidgeting so much about the Navy. They have got a new flying squadron ready,

and there is talk at Portsmouth that all our available men-of-war are to be commissioned forthwith. This is obviously not in order that we can use them against the Boers. It must be intended as a hint to naval Powers which may see in our entanglement in South Africa an opportunity for attaining objects that they would not venture to try for if the Empire had been at peace. Already the German Colonial Party is crying out that we are mustering out our own war fleet for the purpose of wiping out the German colonies. "When once our Boers are finished with," says the Coloniale Zeitung, "only Germany and her colonies stand in the way of the great project of from Cape to Cairo, so let us say it frankly and candidly, we must sooner or later be prepared for a piece of English knavery." Therefore a demand is made by those who correspond to the members of our Navy League in Germany, that £,85,000,000 should be spent forthwith in increasing the German fleet until it is strong enough to cope, if need be, with England and the United States together. This may sound like midsummer madness, but the evidence which our present policy in South Africa affords of the readiness with which our own Ministers interpret paramountcy as equivalent to a right of dictation and mastery over all our neighbours, may naturally alarm naval Powers, for our paramountcy in South Africa is nothing compared with our paramountcy on the sea.

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meditated

Now this announcement on the part of the German Government enables with Germany? us to test the value of the moral and political principles upon which

Annexation.

The Queen when she prorogued Parliament, after referring to the military operations in South Africa, told the Lords and Commons, "I

our Jingoes have acted in rushing into war in defence of our unthreatened paramountcy in South Africa. If it is right to pick a quarrel with a State which preponderance -or paramountcy in any region in which we consider we have vital interests. why should we not at once proceed to pick a quarrel with Germany in order to destroy her infant fleet before it becomes a menace to our naval pre-eminence? The popular argument which you hear every side is that the Boers were growing too strong, that they signs hostile to our ascendency, and therefore it was our right Photograph by Jaco!i.] [Metz. and duty to slip

THE KAISER AT THE RECENT MANŒUVRES.

in before it was too late, and polish them off. Apply this argument nearer home, and it is obvious that the immediate response to the new German ship-building programme ought to be, on Jingo principles, the picking of a quarrel with Germany in order that we might pound her existing fleet to pieces before she was able to challenge our Imperial position.

trust that the Divine blessing may rest upon your efforts and those of my gallant army to restore peace and good government to that portion of my Empire and to vindicate the honour of this country," From this it is assumed both by friends and foes of the war policy that the South African Republic and the Free State are now regarded by Her Majesty's Ministers as belonging to the dominions of the Crown. This declaration is on a par with the proclamations issued by the Boer commandants, annexing Bechuanaland and the Diamond Fieldsthat is to say, it is without any iustification either in law or

in fact. The Orange Free State is a sovereign international State. The South African Republic is a foreign State which, until war broke out, was in friendly treaty relations with Great Britain. Whatever may follow as the result of successful war, the outbreak of hostilities makes no difference in the international status of the contending

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Powers, and although it is quite possible that the embattled might of the British Empire may be able to crush the brave peasants who are fighting for their independence in South Africa, it is premature, to say the least, to dispose of the skin of the bear before he is killed. Possibly Ministers may not have meant to suggest any such monstrosity as this, but the fact that this meaning has been read into the Queen's Speech with hearty approval by the advocates of the war is only another instance of the high-handed indifference to common-sense or international law with which they are prosecuting their designs.

The man in the street, according to

The Parrot Cry Mr. Chamberlain, knows that the object of the war is the assertion of Paramountcy. the paramountcy of Great Britain in South Africa. Paramountcy, according to the Under-Secretary for War, Mr. Wyndham, entails as its first duty the maintenance of peace among all the natives of South Africa. It would also seem to carry with it the right to interfere in the affairs of independent Republics with an authority which we dare not attempt to exercise in any British Colony. If this is denied, it would be interesting to know in what paramountcy consists. It is a phrase which may mean nothing more than the natural preponderance of strength which we possess in that part of the world. In that case there is no need to send an army of seventy thousand men from England in order to demonstrate what is as plain to everyone in South Africa as the sun in mid-heaven. On the other hand, it may be used to mean a right to dominate and dictate in the internal affairs of South African States, as George III. claimed to interfere in the North American Colonies. If so, it is likely to be followed by the same results. Our high-flyers of paramountcy would hardly venture to maintain that their newfangled doctrine gives them a right to interfere in the government of the German province of Damaraland or in the management of the possessions of Portugal; but if there is to be an exception to this wide-reaching doctrine of paramountcy, it is difficult to see on what principle it is to be applied to the Orange Free State and not to the possessions of Germany and Portugal.

How the Americans regard it.

The declaration that we are at war not for the franchise but for paramountcy has created, as might be expected, the very worst impression among our neighbours. Mr. Chamberlain plumes himself upon what he imagines to be the opinion of the United States; but commenting upon his speech,

the Now York World says :-

Mr. Chamberlain's own admissions as to his policy constitute the most powerful indictment possible. Suppose that the United States were to go to war with Mexico and the Central American republics, and that the people of the United States, who had been thinking all along that the matter in dispute was the grievances of United States citizens living in those republics, were suddenly to find out that the real cause of the war was that our Secretary of State had been trying to compel those republics to admit the sovereignty or paramountcy of the United States over them. As Mr. Chamberlain's speech is the Government's official explanation of the war and its causes, the British conscience is now face to face with the naked moral problem.

Through Decadence to Doom.

Unfortunately, however naked the moral issue may be, the conscience of a great number of our countrymen contemplates it without a blush.

It is this element which, far more than anything else, reveals the extent of the decadence of our country. The phenomenon, although alarming and even horrifying, is not unfamiliar, at least to those who still keep up the old-time practice of reading their Bible. Jeshurun, having waxed fat, has kicked. We as a nation are acting exactly as the Chosen People acted in old time, when their apostacy brought down upon them the burning invectives and solemn warnings of the Hebrew seers. The pride of power, the insolence of wealth, the arrogance of the Pharisee, all combine to render the movement in favour of the present war irresistible—on the surface. Even the instinct of chivalry and the sense of the enormous disproportion between the British Empire and its tiny antagonists fail to appeal to our people. The passion for revenge and the haughty spirit which revolts at anything that thwarts its imperious will, drown all protests, and our people have rushed headlong into one of the wickedest and most criminal of piratical enterprises of our time, with an unctuous self-assurance that no State ever made a war in a holier cause. We may ransack the annals of recent history to find any parallel to this moral blindness of a great The plunge of the Second Empire to its doom at Sedan was not more remarkable an illustration of the madness which sometimes overtakes a For it is too true that individual nations, like individual men, sometimes go mad.

As if to emphasise the irony of the Life's Little Ironies situation, Lord Pauncefote, our Pleniat potentiary at the Hague Conference, last week repaired to the capital of Holland in order to sign, on behalf of Great Britain, the Arbitration Convention drawn up by the Peace Conference. He signed also that dealing with the Rules of War, but the Convention applying the

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Photograph by]

[V. Gribayedoff.

M. MARTENS READING THE DECISION OF THE VENEZUELAN ARBITRATION COMMISSION IN PARIS,

provisions of the Geneva Convention to Naval Warfare he did not sign, probably because the sea lawyers at the Admiralty have not yet been able to satisfy themselves as to the bearing of one of its provisions upon the law of the land, and the Dutch Government objected to his signing it with a reserve. A Blue Book has been published giving a report of the proceedings of the Conference, and Professor Martens, who has been lecturing on the subject to his students at the University of St. Petersburg, announced that a work in four volumes on the Conference is shortly to be published. Martens added that he has "carefully studied all the International Conferences held in Europe during the last four hundred years, and found that none of them had equalled the one at the Hague, either as regarded external circumstances or material results." If the Arbitration Convention drawn up at the Hague did not prevent the outbreak of war in the Transvaal. that was solely due to the action of our own Government. Both Presidents of the Dutch Republics. together with Mr. Schreiner, the Prime Minister of the Cape, appealed to President McKinley to mediate in accordance with the provisions of the Hague Convention. Had he done so, and had any impartial

person or State been permitted to intervene, the war would certainly have been avoided, for, as the House of Commons was told, to its dismay and indignation, the conflict is entirely due to the fact that Mr. Chamberlain and President Kruger failed to understand each other. A despatch, meant to be an acceptance, was misunderstood as a rejection. As I repeatedly pointed out during the discussion preceding the war, the Hague Conference had foreseen and provided for the very difficulty which has precipitated the armed conflict now desolating South Africa.

The Venezuela

In order that no excuse might be left to the nation which, in face of every protest, insisted in rushing into this fratricidal conflict, last month brought

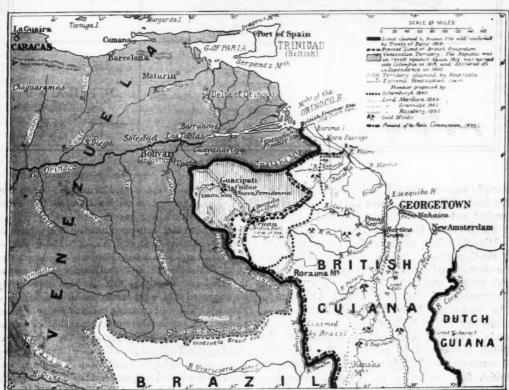
us the news of the Award which settled the long outstanding dispute between this country and Venezuela. Four years ago we were almost on the verge of war with the United States upon this question of the delimitation of the boundary between Venezuela and British Guiana. Thanks chiefly to the fact that the negotiations were in the hands, not of Mr. Chamberlain, with his maladroit car acity for penning despatches certain to be misunderstood, but

in those of Lord Salisbury, the danger of war was averted, and the dispute was referred to the decision of a Court of Arbitration which met this year The Court was constituted of the higher judicial representatives of Great Britain and the United States, but it was presided over by a Russian Professor, M. Martens. case of both parties was stated in full before the tribunal, and after hearing everything that could be said on either side, the Court for the first time in the history of recent arbitrations came to a unanimous decision. They have now defined the frontier which will henceforth divide our colony and the Republic of Venezuela. The result was a great triumph for Professor Martens, who never ventured to hope that he would be able to secure unanimity. The fact that the representatives of three nations were unable to find any cause for difference in deciding a question which only four years ago threatened to fill the world with war, is a striking illustration of the absurdity of settling differences of opinion by arms instead of by arbitrators. If we had not turned a deaf ear to the piteous and repeated appeals of

President Kruger, to refer our differences with him to a similar impartial tribunal, we should have escaped with ease and with honour from the bloody turmoil into which we have plunged South Africa.

The Significance of the Decision. The details of the Venezuelan Award are of trivial importance compared with the central fact of the unanimity of the tribunal. But

an examination of the new frontier shows that in that part of the world, at least, we have not been guilty of endeavouring to remove our neighbour's landmark. The award is indeed a great vindication for the moderation and justice of our claims. We would have settled with Venezuela any time for the last fifty years on a much less favourable frontier to ourselves than that which has been awarded us as just by the unanimous verdict of an international tribunal. A narrow slip of swamp, known as Barima Point, has been transferred to Venezuela, and, in the interior, one British post of no importance will have to be evacuated. But all the gold-fields in the debatable land are declared to be ours by good title, and the much-abused Schomburgk line is now declared to be



MAP ILLUSTRATING THE VENEZUELAN AWARD.

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to not for substantially the true frontier between the two countries. We have lost nothing that would not have been dear at a five-pound note, and we have gained substantially everything that we ever contended was our Whatever may be said against other arbitrations, no one can deny that this arbitration has been speedy, definite and satisfactory.

Another Arbitration

This is not the only arbitration which has been decided last month. The other, however, was a comparatively trivial matter, relating to a

money claim. In 1892 the Government of the Department of Antioquia in the Republic of Colombia, backed by the national government of Colombia,

Swiss Government as arbitrator. After three years' deliberation, the Swiss Government has issued an award dismissing the claims against the English firm, and awarding them £40,000 compensation for breach of contract and loss. This is very satisfactory so far as it goes, but as the Republic of Colombia is at present in its normal state of revolution, there is some doubt as to when the money will be paid.

The Alaskan Boundary.

Lord Pauncefote took his seat for the first time in the House of Lords last month, and leaves this country today by the steamer Oceanic to take ther

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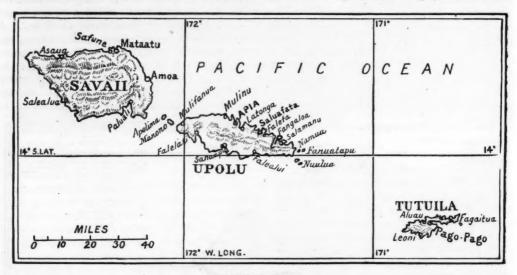
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up his duties at Washington. There he hopes to be able to bring all outstanding questions between



SAMOAN :SLANDS.

entered into a contract with the English firm Punchard, McTaggart, Lowther and Co., to build one hundred and thirty miles of railway under the name of the Medellene Magdalena railway. The work of building the railway was begun, but a new department of the Government came into power which cancelled the contract, and confiscated the securities deposited with trustees under the contract. The National Government of Colombia refused to interfere, The contractors being denied all justice, finding themselves robbed both of contract, plant, surveys, works, securities, and property, appealed to the British Government for redress. The Colombian Government then brought counter-claims against the British firm, amounting to £,33,000. After long negotiations, the matter was referred in 1896 to the

this country and the United States to a satisfactory close before he retires on his laurels. His locum tenens succeeded last month in drawing a provisional boundary between Canadian and American territory on the borders of Alaska. There was so much friction between the Canadians and Americans, owing to the dispute as to the frontier which crosses the road to Klondyke, that it was imperatively necessary to arrive at some modus vivendi, even although it might be anything but satisfactory to either party. The Canadian Government has acquiesced in the arrangement made at Washington on the strict understanding that it will not prejudice their claims when the matter comes up for final settlement. The provisional line that is adopted without prejudice runs along the summit of the White and the Chilkoot passes, and

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thence to a point on the Chilkoot route about a mile and a half above the village of Klukwan where the Klehini River runs into Porcupine Creek. It thence follows the south bank of the Klehini, the bed of which remains in Canadian occupation, to a point within ten marine leagues of the Pacific. Klukwan continues to be under American jurisdiction. As this arrangement secures to the Americans the head of the Lynn Canal, including the ports of entry to the Yukon district in that region, it is of course very displeasing to the Canadians. Lord Pauncefote will need all his diplomatic skill to define the principles on which the question must be referred to arbitration.

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It is somewhat unfortunate that at a moment when we are involved in a dispute in South Africa, which may at any moment bring us into sharp

collision with Germany, the Samoan question should have come up for settlement. Last spring three Commissioners, English, American and German, were appointed to proceed to Samoa and report as to what arrangements should be made for the future government of that group of islands. They have now made their report, and are unanimous in condemning the existing system by which Germany, Great Britain and the United States have a joint control and Protectorate over the islands. The Commissioners recommend that one administrator should be appointed, chosen from some disinterested Power, with a council of delegates from England, America and Various other recommendations were made, which would not be difficult to carry out if we agree to appoint a single administrator with one Court and one law over the whole of the islands.

The Americans are

Unfortunately, there seems little prospect of an agreement in favour of this unifying administration, and the discussion has at once brought up the latent jealousy between the English-speaking Powers and the Germans

Swopping for Samoa.

establishing them-Gilbert Islands selves strongly at the coaling station of Pago-Pago. The Germans wish to retain the island of Upolu, in which Robert Louis Stevenson is buried. England, who has no naval station at all in the islands, does more trade with Samoa than the

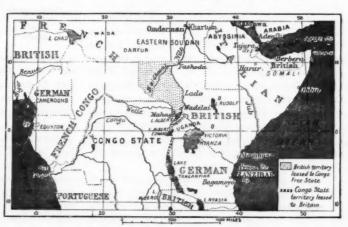
Americans and Germans put together, the figures in 1897 being :-

British £40,000 German ... United States 17,000

The English and Americans would probably be able to work together if the Samoan islanders were placed under an Anglo-American Protectorate; but in that case Germany would be left out in the cold. The Germans maintain that the Island of Upolu is of great importance to Germany, and cannot be given up without a quid pro quo somewhere else. The negotiations are still going on, and Germany will probably squeeze all the harder bargain because we are fast by the leg in South Africa. The suggestion that England should abandon her position in Samoa would be equally distasteful to the United States and to the Australian Colonies. It is difficult at present to see exactly what compensation could be awarded to Germany in any other part of the world; but an unconfirmed story is current that we have offered them the Gilbert Islands and one-half of the Solomon Islands in exchange for Samoa,

If Samoa threatens us with a differ-The Vanishing ence of opinion from Germany, Egypt is the standing source of difficulty with France. For the

present France is making no sign, but if we met with serious reverses in South Africa we should not have long to wait before inconvenient questions were raised in the valley of the Nile. being so, it is satisfactory to hear that for the moment we are delivered from the prospect of another campaign in the Soudan. Lord



MAP SHOWING SITUATION IN THE BAHR-EL-GHAZAL.

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Kitchener, at the head of an infantry division of two brigades, four squadrons of cavalry, six companies of the camel corps and two pieces of artillery and eight Maxims, started from Omdurman to disperse the Khalifa, who was said to have mustered 10,000 men in Kordofan. Lord Kitchener started on October 17th for the purpose of smashing his old enemy. But the Khalifa had learned prudence by experience, and instead of waiting to be smashed he has retired to Jebel Gedir, a mountainous region a hundred miles north-west of Fashoda, and Lord Kitchener has returned to Omdurman. The Khalifa is, therefore, still at large, a source of trouble in the future no doubt, but for the present he no longer menaces the safety of our outposts in the Soudan.

Meanwhile, the King of the Bel-Belgium gians, of all people in the world, is the Bahr-el-Ghazal, raising difficulties for us in Africa. In 1894, Great Britain gave the Congo State the lease of the Bahr-el-Ghazal, stating that we are satisfied that under the agreement this portion of the British sphere will be administered in full accordance with the requirements of civilisation and the acts of Berlin and of Brussels. No sooner, however, has the Bahr-el-Ghazal been leased to Belgium, on the understanding that it was to remain within the British sphere of influence, than the Congo authorities afforded Major Marchand every facility for invading that territory. A Belgian company, with a capital of £1,200,000, has sent out an expedition with a view of occupying the Bahr-el-Ghazal, in order to annex that province to the Congo State. The Belgians assert that the whole of the Bahr-el-Ghazal belongs to them, and when this is disputed they reply that no opposition will be made by England, who already has her hands quite full elsewhere. When Mr. Rhodes saw the King of the Belgians this spring in Brussels, he found him quite obdurate on the subject of the Bahr-el-Ghazal, and I believe it was upon this point

The Emperor of Russia, after spend-The Tsar ing a pleasant month with his wife and family in the seclusion of Hesse Germany. Darmstadt, is now preparing to return

that the negotiations to take the Cape to Cairo

telegraph line through the territory of the Congo

State broke down. Whatever the merits of this

question may be, we shall have many another

reminder in the course of the next few months that

"our hands are full elsewhere."

to Russia. His proposed visit to England was un-

fortunately abandoned owing to the fact that he could not be received by the Queen until November, and this would have involved too long an absence from the Empire over which he rules. On his way back to Petersburg he will call at Berlin, and there will be once more a conjunction of the two great potentates, the Kaiser and the Tsar. Such conjunctions have often boded ill for the peace of nations, but the influence of the Tsar has always been exercised in the interests of peace. A great number of ridiculous stories have been printed in the papers about the Emperor Nicholas II., but they are without foundation. The Tsar is in good health and good spirits, and returns refreshed after his holiday to take up the reins of government in Russia.

Spain.

Considerable interest has been ex-Count Muravieff cited in the past month by the movements of Count Muravieff, who has been making a holiday tour to

Spain and Paris. The story was put about that he went to Spain for the purpose of promoting an arrangement by which Spain would allow France to rectify her frontier on the side of Morocco, and his visit to Paris has also had various high political and financial motives assigned in explanation. The most startling story is that Russia has obtained the cession of Ceuta from Spain! All this is gossip. There is at present no sign of any combination among Continental Powers, either against us or against each other. At the same time, no one knows what an hour may bring forth, and Count Muravieff is only acting with ordinary foresight in endeavouring to keep himself in close touch with the men who rule the destinies of the French Republic.

The Language Ordinance in

In Austria the internecine strife which rages between the Czechs and the Germans has broken out afresh, owing to the repeal of the

language ordinance, by which the Emperor placed the Czech language on a footing of equality with German in the Czech provinces. The repeal of the ordinance was naturally resented with much bitterness by the Czechs, who regard it, not unnaturally, as a set-back to the realisation of their cherished ideal. The ordinance now repealed has been in force since 1897. As the immediate result of the new law there have been riots in Moravia, in which it required volleys not of blank cartridges to disperse the rioters. The Czech recruits on being called out for service in the army were ordered to answer "Hier" in German, and as they persisted in answering in Czech, the authorities find themselves

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involved in great difficulties. For the moment, however, the Germans are in the ascendant; the troops appear to be well in hand, and the Czechs are not likely to make any more disturbances than the sporadic riots which will do nothing but advertise their discontent.

The Norwegian Struggle Independence.

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The difficulty of keeping rival races united in political union, which threatens to break up Austria, is experienced to a less extent in the troubles which exist between Sweden and Norway.

to establish Norwegian independence. It is a difficult problem how far it is possible to preserve the constitutional unity represented by the Monarchy with such demands for Norwegian independence. More hopeful is the second article in the Norwegian Radical programme-namely, the establishment of a Court of Arbitration and neutrality.

The Orleanist Revolutionists.

France, which for a few months monopolised the attention of the Continent with the Dreyfus case, has been singularly tranquil. Of



CAPTAIN VOULET.



CAPTAIN CHANOINE.

The leaders of a French Expeditionary Force in West Africa, who severed their connection with the Government, intending to set up a kingdom of their own. After shooting Colonel Klobb, who had been sent to take over the command of the Force, they were murdered by their native troops.

The Norwegians have now secured the adoption of a distinct Norwegian flag, despite the opposition of Sweden and the reluctance of the king. There are 5,000,000 Swedes and only 2,000,000 Norwegians. They belong to the same race, and are of the same religion. Their political institutions differ only a little more than those of Scotland and England, but the Norwegians are now agitating for a separate Norwegian Ministry for Foreign Affairs, and a separate Norwegian Consular system. Upon this programme the Norwegian Radicals are going to the country, avowing that they wish for those changes in order

Dreyfus nothing more is heard, and the examination of the monarchical conspirators, twelve of whom have been committed to take their trial before the Senate on November 8th or 10th, has excited nothing but ridicule. The Orleanist revolutionary movement seems to have been financed by three ladies, all foreigners—one a Scandinavian, another a Tewess and a third the quondam mistress of a Jew. The plot is so insignificant that people hardly waste time in laughing at it. Meantime President Loubet and his Ministers seem to be able to hold their own against all their enemies. At the beginning of last month, M. Millerand delivered a political speech at Limoges, in which he fore-shadowed the possibility of a renewed campaign against the religious orders. After denouncing a plebiscitary republic, the masked Empire and the avowed monarchy, M. Millerand declared that there was behind all these anti-republican conspiracies the everlasting enemy of the nation—clericalism. Religious orders are founding leagues which, under cover of Ave Maria, undertake the organisation of electoral campaigns. The Government, he said, would propose to render amenable to the law the unrelenting partisans who conceal under the mask of religion their political enterprises against republican institutions.

While the French Republican The Pope Government was sharpening its sword and English Catholies, to wage war against "the everlasting enemy clericalism," the Pope was re eiving a third deputation of English pilgrims, who had thronged to perform a solemn and public act of faith at the feet of the Pope. Leo naturally rejoiced at receiving a third Pilgrimage from the land which his Holiness described as formerly "the Island of Saints." He rejoiced to see in them "a noble example of sincere love for the Apostolic See, with that docility full and entire, without pre-conceived ideas and without criticism, which is due to him who is the Supreme Chief with the Divine Mandate of governing the Church." The "docility full and entire without pre-conceived ideas and without criticism" is a commodity not often exported from this isle, not even in the days when it was the Island of Saints. The Pope did not refer at all to the Ritualist crisis, and therein he was well advised. The strength of the Pope in relation to the Romanisers of the Establishment is-to vary Mr. Rhodes's watchword at Kimberley-to "sit tight" and say nothing. The silent force of gravitation is not increased by much speaking.

The Church Congress in London last month owed its chief significance to the absolute silence of the representatives of the national

ecclesiastical apparatus for inculcating morality upon the great moral issue of the war in Africa. While the streets of London were thronged with black-coated ministers of the Prince of Peace, other streets and stations were crowded with soldiers in uniform with cries of vengeance on their lips. But the black coats had nothing to say to the red coats about their war of vengeance. They discussed other things, and waxed wildly enthusiastic or indignant, as the case might be,

about such momentous matters as incense and candles. But the weightier matters of the law, justice, righteousness and peace did not seem to concern them. Meanwhile it is interesting to note that the Archbishop of York laid down the law that the Ritualists who chose to disobey their bishops on these matters of ritual are in an attitude of nonconformity pure and simple. That is a blow indeed. The ordinary Anglican clergyman, especially of the higher persuasion, would a thousand times rather be described as a Romanist, possibly even as an atheist, than as a Nonconformist. In the words of the Archbishop, however, Nonconformists they will be, if they cling to their beloved candles.

Wherein the Clergy have Failed. I am making no complaint of the Church clergy for not pronouncing upon the justice or injustice of the war. The charge against them is

far more serious. It is that although they see all around them their flocks giving way to the passions of pride, vengeance, and other deadly sins in connection with the war, they permit this to pass without reproof or almost notice. Mr. Swinburne is not exactly a child of the Church; but his sonnet on the war, which was printed in the *Times*, echoed only too faithfully an unethical sentiment, the wide diffusion of which does a more grievous wrong to the Church of Christ than any number of Ritualistic eccentricities. The populace which can tolerate such an outburst as this on the eve of a war with a sister nation is not merely not Christian; it has fallen far below the moral standpoint of pagan chivalry:—

OCTOBER 11th, 1899.

Patience, long sick to death, is dead too long.
Have sloth and doubt and treason bidden us be
What Cromwell's England was not, when the sea
To him bore witness given of Blake how strong
She stood, a commonweal that brooked no wrong

From foes less vile than men like wolves set free Whose war is waged where none may fight or flee—With women and with weanlings. Speech and song Lack utterance now for loathing. Scarce we hear Foul tongues that blackened God's dishonoured name

With prayers turned curses and with praise found shame

Defy the truth, whose witness now draws near
To scourge these dogs, agape with jaws afoam,
Down out of life. Strike, England, and strike home.
ALGERNON CHARLES SWINBURNE.

[This poem is not copyright.]

I am glad to know that this detestable outbreak from the Thersites of our bards has nowhere been more reprobated than by the officers of the Expeditionary Corps. In that respect the red coats have been better than the black.

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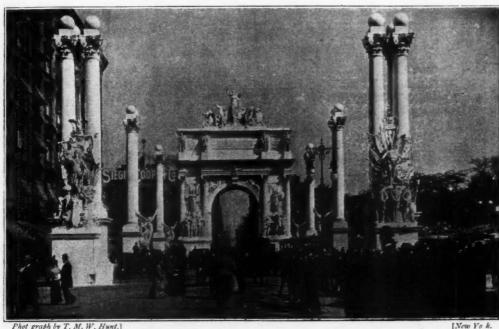
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Just at the time when Parliament has voted, by overwhelming majorities, to spend £,10,000,000 in carrying fire and sword through South

Africa, the news comes that 15,000,000 of our fellow subjects in India are likely to perish by famine unless relief works are promptly provided. This is only one of the many instances, which increase and multiply as the months pass, of the great and clamant needs of the subjects of the Queen, within her own dominions, which have been neglected or inadequately provided for owing to

the wasted millions. £,10,000,000 for slaughterhow much for the housing of the poor or for the famine-stricken millions of India? It is a good cry and effective.

Another cry meanwhile will be that we are squandering our wealth National Danger. broadcast in unnecessary war, while the more thoughtful of us are becoming more and more keenly alive to the fact that unless energetic measures are taken to provide technical education for our people, we shall be unable to face foreign competition. Captain Noble, in the



Phot graph by T. M. W. Hunt.]

THE DEWEY TRIUMPHAL ARCH IN NEW YORK, -TWENTY-FOURTH STREET AND FIFTH AVENUE.

the waste of millions over the absurd struggle for paramountcy in South Africa. At the by-election at Bow and Bromley, which took place in the month of October, the Tory candidate was returned by twice the majority of his predecessor. One thousand Liberals stayed away from the poll, while the Tory vote remained pretty much the When object-lessons increase and multiply as to the needs of the people, which cannot be satisfied owing to the waste of the £,10,000,000, we confidently expect to find the majority in Bow on the other side. For appealing to the democracy there is nothing like a simple cry such as this of course of a suggestive address last month, warned us that the Germans were beating us in many industrial departments. Their work was not merely cheaper, but of better quality than our own. Half a century ago Britain led the world in the excellence and cheapness of her manufactures. Now we are being distanced by Germany, while the still more formidable competition of the United States looms menacing every day on the horizon. Germany, which has just been celebrating the centennial of the foundation of technical education, has no intention of standing still. The Emperor has placed the technical high schools of Prussia on an equality with the universities, and

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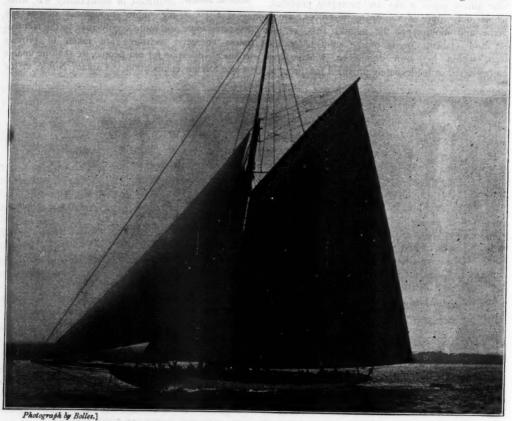
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authorised the technical university to confer the degree of Doctor-Engineer. It is these schools which, as the Kozlnische Zeitung says, have succeeded in raising German industry in almost all branches to the level of that of England, and in some cases, especially in regard to chemistry and electricity, in overtaking it.

their various idiosyncrasies. Hence he maintained that we must not forget to dwell on the Imperial factor, which places before every generation a noble and lofty ideal of citizenship. An uneducated democracy, a democracy without the sense of public perspective, constitutes a public danger. And the greater such



THE SUCCESSFUL CUP DEFENDER, "COLUMBIA."

Imperialism and Education. Last month Lord Reay delivered his address as Chairman of the London School Board. There are two passages which bring to mind the Imperialism is making itself felt in

extent to which Imperialism is making itself felt in every department of national life. Lord Reay pointed out that we were more and more being brought into contact with alien races, and were under the temptation to assume our own superiority and assert it in an unmistakable manner. The great danger to all empires which are composed of a variety of races arises from a misunderstanding of

an empire grows, the greater care is required that the virtues which are threatened by prosperity do not disappear. These virtues are needed for the retention, as much as for the acquisition, of empire. Moral progress is more essential to a nation than material progress. Moral courage is as indispensable as physical courage. Men and women strengthening the moral credit of a nation are even more entitled to be called empire-builders than those who open new markets. These are words in season indeed, excellently said; but alas! it is not the uneducated who need most that sage and sober warning as to

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wor the the perils which have ever proved the ruin of Empires.

I am glad to see that the scandalous outrage upon a woman in The Rangoon Outrage. Rangoon by a number of British soldiers, who were screened from

punishment by their comrades and their officers, has attracted the attention of Lord Curzon. An Order in Council from the Governor-General was issued last month, in which Lord Curzon, with the concurrence of the Commander-in-Chief, expresses his profound horror and repugnance at the abominable miscarriage of justice which took place at Rangoon. The soldiers directly concerned are dismissed the service, which is perhaps all that Lord Curzon found could be done, but if they had their deserts they would be one and all in a convict prison. The officers whose apathy was the prime cause of the offence are to be dealt with in due course. If they were declared to be no longer worthy of holding commissions in Her Majesty's army, it would raise the estimate in which the honour of women is held by the army both in India and in England. In this Lord Curzon has deserved well of the Empire.

An interesting Conference was held Co-partnership last month at Newcastle under the in Industry. auspices of Lord Grey for the purpose of promoting co-partnership in

Industry. Mr. Livesey, if not the chief speaker, at least had the greatest space allotted to his speech in the newspaper reports. He gave a very interesting account as to the working of the system in the South Metropolitan Gas Works. Ten years ago, at the time of the great strike, Mr. Livesey proposed to give his workmen a bonus amounting to one per cent, on their wages for every penny that the price of gas was reduced per thousand below the standard price of 2s. 8d. per thousand feet. After trying this for some time, he found that half of his men drew their bonus, and spent it, so he proposed to increase the bonus to 11 per cent. on condition that at least half of it was invested in the stock of the Company. This had excellent results. At present the workmen have about £50,000 invested in the Company; half of the workmen shareholders average holdings of about £70, and the other half average £10. These workmen shareholders have two directors, who sit on the board and perform directorial duties without

ceasing to be workmen on the gas works. Altogether Mr. Livesey's paper was very reassuring, and I am glad to see that the representatives of the Trades Unions who were present at the Conference seemed heartily to agree with the principle of co-partnership.

The Death Grant Allen.

The death of Mr. Grant Allen last month, after a long and painful illness, has removed one of the most genial, industrious, and many-sided

of our latter-day English men of letters. Mr. Grant Allen was an old friend of mine, as he was indeed an old friend of almost everybody who had anything to do with journalism in the last



THE LATE GRANT ALLEN. (Photograph by the Stereoscopic Co., Limited.)

twenty years in London. I never knew a man who had a readier pen or who could turn out at shorter notice quantities of good copy. first made his acquaintance when he was a reviewer and occasional contributor to the Pall Mall Gazette, and the acquaintance which then began continued down to the

end. Upon most political questions Mr. Grant Allen's views were very advanced. He was a Socialist, although not of a very pronounced type; but on questions relating to the sexes his views were, to say the least, peculiar. In "The Woman Who Did," which was to be the first of a series of Hill-Top Novels, he scandalised a good many people; but that novel was milk and water compared with his esoteric doctrine. Personally, he was a gentle and lovable man, who was consumed by a great passion of sympathy for suffering, and especially for suffering women. His death creates a gap that will be felt in the literary and journalistic circles of London.

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## DIARY FOR OCTOBER.

#### EVENTS OF THE MONTH.

Oct. 1. The Spanish Ministerial Crisis ends:
General Pologicia's resignation is accepted
by the Queen Regent, and General
Azcarraga becomes Minister of War.
General Galliffet restores, by a decree signed by
the President of the Republic, the power of
the Minister of War to appoint officers of the
Minister of War to appoint officers of the
to nominate officers to be promoted in the
Legin of Honour. to nominate officers to be promoted in the Legion of Honour.

The Railwaymen's Congress opens at Liverpool, A contingent of 800 men leave Pretoria for the Natal border.

Natal border. The Venezuela Arbitration Tribunal in Paris rises. Admiral Dewey leaves New York for Wash-

The state of siege at Belgrade is raised by

Royal Ukase.

The Venezuela Arbitration Tribunal meets at the Quai d'Orsay, Paris, and delivers its award, which is unanimous, as to the boundary line British Guiana line between Venezuela

Captain Miles, Tasmanian Minister of Lands,

resigns his portfolio.

resigns his portfolio.

Admiral Dewey is presented at Washington with a sword awarded by Congress.

A trial begins at Berlin of three young men of the highest rank in the German aristocracy on the charge of making gambling their means of livelihood.

The eightieth birthday of Signor Crispi is celebrated in Rome and Palermo and other

towns of Italy.

towns of Italy.

The mail train from the Transvaal for the Cape is stopped at Vereening, and the week's payment of gold, about half a million sterling, is returned to Pretoria.

The Colonial Treasurer of Queensland makes his financial statement for the year.

King Alexander opens the Skupshtina of Servia.

Servia.
The Congress of Orientalists opens at Rome.
In the Cape House of Assembly the Parliamentary Registration Bill passes.

M. Schneider agrees that the Government shall act as arbitrator in his dispute with his workmen at Le Creuzot, France.
The foundation stone of the St. Deniol's Library is laid at Hawarden.
Count Muraviff visits the Queen Regent of Spain at San Sebastian.
About once the Regent of Spain at San Sebastian.

6. About 200,000 persons are in receipt of famine relief in India. In the Tasmanian House of Assembly a motion of want of confidence in the Ministry is

carried by one vote.
7. Two Royal Proclamations issued regarding

the Arm J Reserve.

The Queen holds a Privy Council at Balmoral and summons Parliament to meet on the

17th inst. The foundation stone of the Parnell Monument is laid in Dublin.

M. Waldeck-Rousseau gives his award on the Creuzot strike; work to be resumed on the 9th inst.

The Queen of Holland visits the Emperor and Empress of Germany at Potsdam. Baron von Zedlitz, President of the Prussian

State Bank, resigns his position.
The tenth Congress of the German Social Democratic Party opens at Hanover.
The Saulanges Canal is formally opened; it connects the navigation of the St. Lawrence with Loke Savarior

with Lake Superior.

In the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet the Minister of Finance presents the esti-

mates for 1900. President Kruger celebrates his seventy-fifth

birthday, n Ultimatum from the South African Republic reaches the Colonial Office. the Church Congress is opened in London by

Dr. Creighton.

The Leicester Board of Guardians refuse to appoint a Vaccination (fficer.

Mr. Chamberlain, in the name of the British Government, telegraphs to Pretoria that it is impossible to discuss the Boer Ultimatum.

II. The time limit allowed by President Kruger for the removal of British troops from the Transvaal border expires.

M. Colony of the British troops from the control of the British troops from the president of the British troops from the British tro

1 ransvan order expires.

2. Mr. Schreiner, Premier of Cape Colony, appeals to the inhabitants of the Colony to save the Colony from being invol ed in war.

The Church Congress in London closes.
The German Socialist Congress holds its last stifting.

satting.
Anti-Taxation Riots occur in Barcelona.
A Railway Collision occurs near Cape Town.
Eight persons are killed and several injured.
The Lord Mayor calls a meeting at the Guildhall in support of the Govern

South Africa. The first race between the Shamrock and the Columbia for the America Cup is brought to a conclusion, the Columbia winning.

The Congress of Orientalists at Rome conclude



Photograph by

[Harrod's, Lta.

#### MR. ALFRED J. NEWTON. The New Lord Mayor.

77. The repeal of the famous language-ordinances is officially gazetted in Vienna.
The second race between the Shamrock and

the Columbia for the America Cup takes place; the Shamroch's topmast breaking, she has to retire

News arrives in Paris that Lieutenant Meynier is still alive, having recovered from

The Reichsrath reassembles in Vienna.
M. Jules Guérin, the defender of "Fort Chabrol," is brought before the Senatorial Com-

mission.

A luncheon is given by M. Paul Deschanel in Paris in honour of Count Muravieff.

Arton, of "Panama" fame, is released from prison.

A Memorial Service for Colonel Klobb, killed in Africa is held in Paris

A Memorial Service for Colonel Klobb, killed in Africa, is held in Paris.

19. Great debate takes place on the Transvaal negotiations in the House of Commons. Mr. George Lansbury withdraws his candida-ture for the representation of Bow and Bromley in Parliament.

The final race takes place between the Sham-rock and the Columbia. The latter wins, and thus retains the cup.

21. The Ontario Cabinet is reconstructed. The three German aristocrats charged with

the three Cerman anstocrats charged with cheating at cards are acquitted.

The Belgan officer accused of the murder and cruel treatment of natives of the Congo Free State is sentenced at Roma to ten years penal servitude.

The Pope receives 150 English and Irish militarium.

pilgrims.

24. Disorderly scenes take place in the Reichsrath in Vienna, in which the Czechs are the chief The last session of the present New Zealand

Parliament closes

Parliament closes.

5. Lord Kitchener orders the troops to return to Omdurman in consequence of the Khalifa's retirement from Jebel Gedir.

General de Galliffet decides to place on the Retired List such generals as are incapable of active service. They may be promoted to the Larging of Honour.

the Legion of Honour.

26. Dr. Graham discovers the malarial mosquito in the neighbourhood of Kingston, Jamaica.

The London and North-Western Railway

Company decide to try the form of coupling invented by Mr. E. J. Hill.

27. Sir H. S. Northcote, M.P., is appointed Governor of Bombay in succession to Lord

Governor of Bombay in succession to Lord Sandhurst.

The Royal Niger Company, at a general meeting of the company, receives an intimation from Lord Salisbury that its charter will terminate on 1st January, 1900.

Lord Rosebery is presented with the freedom of the City of Bath.

28. The Foreign Office issues a Blue-book on the Peace Conference at the Hague.

Lord Curzon meets with a cordial reception at Dalhi.

Delhi.
2). The Viceroy issues a scathing criticism of education in India.
30. The prosecution of Socialist Deputies for upsetting the voting urns in the Italian Parliament collapses, owing to the law regarding the summoning of the Italian Parliament.
31. The French Colonial Office receive news of the death of Administrator Bretonnet and two other officers in an affray with a company of

other officers in an affray with a company of Senegalese in East Africa.

## By-Election.

Conservative majority 2,115

## The War in South Africa. Oct. 11. A state of war begins between Great Britain and the South African Republics.

Britain and the South African Republics.
The United States Consul undertakes the care
of British in erests in Pretoria.
President Steyn issues a manifesto to the
Burghers of the Orange Free State.
12. At Pretoria an official appeal is issued to the
Afrikanders of South Africa to resist unjust
British demands.
Mr. Scheelers in the Care Parliament appeals

Mr. Schreiner in the Cape Parliament appeals to the Colony, the Press and the Nation to use their efforts for the preservation of peace.

use their efforts for the preservation of peace. The Boers invade Natal.

Martial law is proclaimed in Natal.

An armoured train is captured by the Boers forty miles south of Mafeking.

Mr. Conyngham Greene leaves Pretoria.

Telegraphic communication interrupted with Rhodesia.

Sir Redvers Buller leaves London for the Cape.

Sir Redvers Buller leaves London for the Cape. Newcastle, in Natal, is occupied by the Boers.
 Mr. Conyngham Greene reaches Cape Town. Railway and telegraph cut at Norvalspont on the Bloemfontein line to Cape Colony; railway and wires interrupted south of Kimberley.
 The cruiser Thetia sails from Malta for Delagoa.

Bay.

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Oct. 17. T Qu.

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28. The Free Staters eng ge British cavalry near Ladysmith.
Brush with Boe p trol near Glencoe.

Colonel Hore eng ges the Boers at Mafeking

colone Hore engiges the Boers at Markking successfully.
 Battle at Talana, near Glencoe. Nine thousand Boers engaged. Their position is stormad by the Bri ish and four guns captured. General Symons is mortally wounded.
 21. The troops under Sir George White defeat a smiller body of burghers at Elandshagte. A force under Major-General French captures the Boers' position with guns, camp equipment, horses and waggons.

the Boers' position with guns, camp equip-ment, horses and waggors. Colonel Plumer's outposts encounter the enemy at Rhodes' Drift, near Tuli. A large column of the Boers move north. General Yule falls back from Dundee and conc.ntrates on Glence Junction. General White at Ladysmith is reinforced from

White at Ladysmith is removed from
Pieterman'zburg.
23. General Yul: abandons Glencoe to join hands
with Sir George White.
24. Sir George White repulses a Free State force
between Ladysmith and Newcastle. President Steyn issues a proclamation annexing
a portion of Cape Colony north of the Vaul
Riet.

Successful sortie from Kimberley. Boar outposts driven back and Commandant Botha killed.

Mafeking bombarded.

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The British fo ces in Natal concentrate at Ladysmith. A body of the 18th Hussars captured.

The death of General Symons is notified by
General Joubert and announced in the House

of Commons.
General Yule's Column enters Ladysmith after
a very hard march.

hi ty men of the missing 18th Hussars arrive at Ladysmith, the rest arrive at Pretoria as

p. isoners.

37. Sir Alfred Milner and Mr. Schreiner issue a proclamation to the effect that President Steyn's annexation of Bechuan land territory

Steyn's annexation of Beenman man vertices, is null and void.

The German corps is reorganised in the Transvaal. The proclamation calling out the Militia is published.

General White has a slight brush with the Boers at Lombards Kop.

A military balloon sent up from Ladysmith discovers Boers to be in force north and nerth-west of Ladysmith Boer guns mounted on Intint nyone.

on Intint myons.

Boers shell Ladysmith, British loss in killed and wounded is calculated to be between 80 and wonneed is calculated to be eleween so and roo. British forces advance: the 10th Mounted Battery, the 1st Gloucester Regi-ment and the 1st Battalion of the Irish Fusiliers are surrounded among the hills and obliged to surrender to the Boars after losing eavily. British force retires to can rements.

## PARLIAMENTARY. House of Lords.

Oct. 17. The sixth Session of the 14th Parliament of the reign is opened by Commission, the Queen's Speech relating entirely to the c. 18is in South Africa. The Address; speeches by Lord Kimberley, Lord Salisbury, and Lord Salbarge.

Selborne. \*

The Message from the Queen on the embodiment of the Militia.

Selborne. \*

The Message from the Queen on the embodiment of the Militia.

First reading Second Session (Explana ion) Bill.

Lord Pannesfote formerly Sir Julian) takes his seat on his elevation to the Perrage.

The Assessivitian Bill the Second Session

his seat on his elevation to the Perrage.

7. The Appropriation Bill, the Second Session (Explanation) Bill, and the Treasury Bills Bill are brought up from the Commons, and carried through all their stages and passed. The Royal assent is given by Commission to the three Acts a "ove named. The Lord Chancellor reads the Queen's Speech closing the Session, which is accordingly duly proragued until Monday, January 15 h, 1300.

## House of Commons.

Special Session of Parli ment opens. The Government asks for a Supplementary Vote of £το,οος,οοο sterling. Address: speeches by Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, Mr. Balfour,

Mr. Labouchere and Mr. Dillon. Dillon's Amendment negatived by 322 votes

Mr. Labouenete and an incompanion of the policy of the pol



[Russell and Sons. Photograph by THE LATE LORD FARRER.

23. The Cost of the War. Statement by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Plan of Supply; Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman con-curs; Mr. Dillon condemns the scheme of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. On a division, the Resolution of the Government is:

the Chancellor of the Exchequer. On a division, the Resolution of the Government is carried by 336 totes to 28. The vote for thirty-five thousand additional troops is passed in Committee of Supply.

24. The war in South Africa: quest ons answered by Mr. Wyndham, who states that the Army Medical Staff will be supplemented by 56 civilian sr geons and 11 nurses, and that Sir W. Mz. Cormack will place himself at the disposal of the military authorities. Ways and Means; Report Appropriation Bill: Discussion; specches by Sir W. Harcourt, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Courtney, and Mr. Davitt. Second reading carried on division by 224 votes to 28. Mr. Davitt announces his intention to apply for the Chiltern Hundreds as a protest against the war. The Financial arrangements; speeches by Sir W. Harcourt and the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

26. The Appropriation Bill and Treasury Bills 211 pass through Committee.

27. Third reading Appropriation Bill, Treasury Bills Bill passed: Procogation.

#### SPEECHES.

- Oct. 1. M. Millerand, at Limoges, on Republican
- actence.

  The Bish p of Winchester, at Portsea, on the present teaching in the Church of England.

  Sir A. Noble, at Kensington, on Technical Education.
- Mr. Poultney Bigelow, at Berlin, on the administration of Colonies.

  6. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, at Maidstone, on
- the Transval Crisis.

  Mr. John Morley, at Carna-von, on the Government and the Transval.

  M. Millerand, at Argenteuil, on the French
- Republic.

  9. The Duke of Devonshire, at Sheffield, on the
- situation in South Africa. Lord Tweedmouth, in London, on the Trans-
- Lord I weedmouth, in London, on the Trans-vaal crisis.

  Lord Halifax, in London, on the Oxford Movement and its effects on the English Church.

  10. President McKinley, at Chicago, on the United States love of liberty.

  Herr Bebel, at Hanover, on the aims of
- Socialists. Socialists.
  Mr Stead, at Croydon, on the Results of the Peace Conference, with special reference to the Transvaal crisis.
  Mr. Asquith, at Dundee, on the Transvaal, Mr. Balfour, at Haddington, in defence of the Government's action in Africa.
  Government's action in Africa.
- 12. Mr. rd Tweedmouth, at Middlesbrough, on the
- Transvaal. 16. Mr. Rider Haggard, in London, on South Africa.
- Africa.

  Mr. Fitzpatrick, in London, on the Transvaal.

  M. Millerand, at Lille, on what should be the practical and peaceful methods in France of working out Socialism.

  7. Professor Martens, at St. Petersburg, on the Peace Conference at the Hague.

  19. The German Emperor, at Hamburg, on his hopes for a great German navy.

  25. Sir Edward Grey, at Glasgow, on the Transvaal. The Archbishop of Canterbury, in London, on the medical profession.

  26. The Bishop of London, in London, on the true functions of the teacher.

- functions of the teacher.

  Lord Rossbery, at Bath, on Chatham and Pitt.

  Lord Spencer, at Cleator Moor, on the War.

  Mr. Chaplin, at Manchester, on the War.

## OBITUARY.

- Oct. 1. Mr. R. Palmer Jenkins, 73. 3. M. Etienne Charavay, 51. M. Eugene Noel, 83.
- M. Eugene Noct, 53.
  Mr. John Don:Idson (engineer), 58.
  M. Paul Janet (Paris).
  M. Paul Lonnes, 57.
  M. Louis Moland, 75.
  Miss F. M. Sk.ne, 78.
  Colonel Sir Charles P. P. H. Nugent, K.C.E.,

- M. Cauler (Brussels).

- St. Cauer (Brusses).
  Colonel Grant.
  Rev. Dr. Trou's ck, 67.
  Lord Farrer, 80.
  The Right Rev. Dr. Hicks, Bishop, of Bloem-
- fortein, 5... Pr. Ricks, Dissopport Blockming fortein, 5... Mr. Hamilton Y. Castner (scientific chemist). Mr. W. E. Marford. Vice-Admiral P. H. Colome, 68. Canon Rev. E. Rhys Jones, 32. Mrs. W. E. Foster, 78. Dr. J. I. G. Wilkinson, 87. Shakir Pasha.

- Prince Schevket Eff.ndi (at Scutari).
- Prince Schevket Eff-ndi (at Scutari)
  Grant Allen, 51.
  Hon. Peter Mitchell (Montreal), 76.
  Florence Marryat (Mrs. F. Lean),
  Mgr. Flick (at Metz), 75.
  Mr. Jam.s L. Bowes, 65.
  Mr. Jam.s R. Bowes, 65.
  Mr. Othmar Mergenthaler
  Rev. Richard Alliott, 60.
- 30. Dr. Alridge (of Stoke). Sir Arthur Blomfield, A.R.A., 70.

#### Other Deaths Announced.

Mr. Charles Hunting: Rev. D. McCave; Mr. W. O. Foster; Mr. H. E. Hutton; Mr. Nutcombe Gould; Dr. Oscar Baumann.



Photograph by Elliott and Fry.]

THE RIGHT HON. CECIL JOHN RHODES, P.C.

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# CHARACTER SKETCH.

## CECIL RHODES OF AFRICA.

I T is my strange fate at this moment to occupy a position that is almost absolutely unique in its combination of incompatibilities. I am the uncompromising opponent of the War which is now raging in South Africa. At the same time I have been, and am still, one of the most loyal and devoted of all the friends of Mr. Rhodes. Most of my Rhodesian friends cannot understand why I should oppose the war, and the friends of peace are equally at a loss to understand how it is that, detesting the war as I do, I should persist in my regard and admiration for Cecil Rhodes. Possibly when they read this sketch both parties may be better able to understand my position, and it may help some of those who have been misled into ignorant denunciation of the personality of a man they know nothing about to understand some of the reasons why those who know him best believe in him most.

### I.-MR. RHODES AND THE WAR.

Mr. Rhodes occupies no official position in South Africa. He is no soldier, neither is he intrusted with any official or diplomatic functions. But he is still, in war as in peace, the most conspicuous figure on the South African stage. During the long negotiations which preceded the war he maintained the strictest reserve, taking no part in the blundering mismanagement which precipitated war. He said in Africa, as in England, that he had made such a mess of Transvaal affairs when he tried to take a hand in them that the least he could do was to keep out of them, and let a new man see what could be done. Incredible as it would have appeared, the new man has made an even greater mess of the business than Mr. Rhodes. Nothing impressed me more as to the confidence inspired by Mr. Rhodes than a letter which I received from one of his strongest political opponents in this country, who wrote saying, "Your Milner has done you little credit, and has made a very bad mess of it. I am sure that Mr. Rhodes himself would have managed much better." One thing is certain-that Mr. Rhodes would never have blundered into war for lack of ability to make his meaning plain. There would have been no misunderstood dispatches if the negotiations had been in his hands. If he had meant acceptance, he would have said acceptance. If he had meant rejection, he would have said rejection in terms unmistakable to all men. But, unfortunately, the ablest man in South Africa was an outsider whose advice was not sought, much less taken, by Sir Alfred Milner, while the real negotiator was not in South Africa at all, but in Downing Street.

## HIS MISCALCULATION.

Mr. Chamberlain, who appears to have spoiled the insurrection in Johannesburg in 1895 by endeavouring to turn a revolutionary movement for civic rights into a plan to add the Transvaal to the British Empire, has had this year free scope for carrying out the policy of aggression which was thwarted in 1895 by the refusal of the American reformers to tolerate the Union Jack. Mr. Rhodes probably never rightly estimated the extent to which Mr. Chamberlain's share in the conspiracy of 1895 rendered impossible the success of

negotiations which depended upon the confidence of the negotiators in the honesty and good faith of the Colonial Secretary. Certainly Mr. Rhodes, down almost to the end of September last, maintained publicly and privately that there would be no war, and that President Kruger would certainly give in to the demands of Sir Alfred Milner for a five years' franchise. Mr. Rhodes was right, for President Kruger has given in to the five years' franchise. But what Mr. Rhodes did not realise was the fact that Mr. Chamberlain would turn a mere matter of form into an excuse for forcing on war, when, according to his own admission, nine-tenths of his demands had been conceded, while the remaining tenth was, by his own confession, not worth a war.

#### AT KIMBERLEY.

That incredible crime was, however, consummated, and Mr. Rhodes, finding that war was inevitable, suddenly found himself restless at Cape Town, and, yielding to an uncontrollable impulse, set out for Kimberley on the very eve of its investment by the forces of the Boers. There he is, and there he is likely to remain. He has equipped a force of 400 men at a cost of £15,000, and cheerfully awaits the development of events. Of the wisdom of placing himself in such an exposed position, almost within grasp of the enemy, it is unnecessary to speak. Mr. Rhodes is not a man who acts upon calculation in such a case, but upon instinct. The same instinct which carried him into the Matoppos when it was necessary to induce the Matabele to lay down their arms, ledhim to throw in his lot with the beleaguered town which has sprung up round the diamond mines of De Beers. The fate of Kimberley is as nothing in popular estimation compared with the fate of Mr. Rhodes. Kimberley might be taken and retaken. The valuable machinery of De Beers might be destroyed and the town razed to the ground. These incidents of warfare would be regarded as mere trivialities compared with the sensation that would be produced if Mr. Rhodes were a captive in the hands of President Kruger. It is doubtful whether he would ever be taken alive, and throughout the Empire the disappearance of Mr. Rhodes would be counted a loss that would be dearly purchased by the annexation of both the Dutch Republics of South Africa.

### IF MR. RHODES WERE CAPTURED!

Great men are always rare, and the loss of Mr. Rhodes would be felt alike by our friends and foes throughout the world as a greater blow to the Empire than any conceivable reverse that might be inflicted upon British arms. Hence it is that the news from Kimberley is awaited with such intense anxiety, and the telegrams reporting the nonchalance and cheery confidence which Mr. Rhodes is manifesting within the beleaguered town, do much to counterbalance the anxiety which is undoubtedly felt in well-informed quarters about the military position in Natal.

#### HIS BROAD-MINDED TOLERANCE.

Whatever Mr. Rhodes may have thought of the policy of the war, he has subordinated his own judgment to that of Sir Alfred Milner. As he told me in the last conversation I had with him at Mr. Beit's house just before I

left for the Hague, he was prepared to support Sir A. Milner blindfold, even should Sir Alfred lead him into war. I drew the line at war. Mr. Rhodes drew no line, and, now that Mr. Chamberlain's war has begun, Mr. Rhodes sup-ports it without reserve. That he disapproves of my oppo-sition to the war I know, but my relations with Mr. Rhodes have never been based upon the principle that I had to subordinate my judgment or govern my action according to his wishes. After a tolerably long experience of working with statesmen, both at home and abroad, whose policy I have had alternately to support and oppose, I may say I know none who is so tolerant of difference of opinion, and who recognises so fully the right of private judgment and of independent action on the part of his friends. I have repeatedly opposed Mr. Rhodes on matters on which he felt very strongly, but it has never affected the cordiality of our friendship or the sincerity of our alliance for the attainment of those objects on which we were agreed. It is true that I have never put it to quite so great a strain as at present, and it may be that Mr. Rhodes may consider that I have gone too far in opposing this war ever to resume the old confidential relations which have now lasted for nearly a dozen years. If so, I should regret it extremely, but of course that would not in the least affect the question of the right course to pursue in the present circumstances. I can hardly give a stronger proof of my inherent confidence in the broadminded tolerance of the man than to say that I do not anticipate any such result. I know the real Mr. Rhodes so well, and appreciate the greatness of his ideals. This war, important as it is and momentous as are likely to be the issues which it will raise, is but an incident. Mr. Rhodes's ideas, his aspirations, if you like, his ambitions, are too vast for him to allow difference of opinion upon detail, even such a detail as this, to affect his relations with those whom he knows to be thoroughly at one with him in his ultimate aim.

### A TEST OF CONFIDENCE.

. This I know will be utterly incomprehensible even to many of those who are loudest in their protestations of admiration for the African Colossus. But Mr. Rhodes appreciates at its proper worth much of the support which he now enjoys. Even Mr. Chamberlain's support of Mr. Rhodes has been largely tempered by suspicion and mistrust. Had it not been so we should never have had those telegrams sent by Dr. Harris, after receiving communications from the Colonial Office, as to the necessity for introducing the British flag, as a security that Mr. Rhodes would not run the insurrection solely for his own ends.

As I write these lines I remember a curious instance which illustrates the point that I am driving at. When Mr. Rhodes came home in 1896, I was very anxious to have him sent to prison, and made no secret of my desire, to him or to Ministers. Mr. Rhodes had no hankering after gaol, but although he knew that I wanted him locked up, believing that it would have been much better for him, for the cause of the Empire, and for the future of South Africa, he recognised that was one of the questions upon which I had a right to my own opinion, and that my desire to clap him in Holloway was prompted by the same motive which led me to help him to his Charter and to support his African policy. There are very few statesmen who would be willing to allow their friends and su porters so large a latitude in judgment on matters affecting their personal liberty.

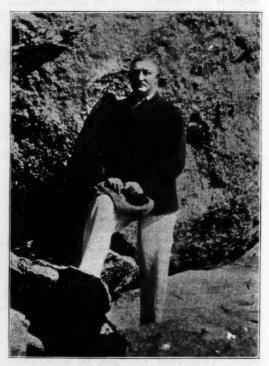
I have always treated Mr. Rhodes, both publicly and

privately, as a man who regarded his own personal

interests and his own personal aims as dust in the balance compared with his great ideal. When you have had twelve years of experience of acting on this principle, it is impossible not to know whether your working hypothesis has or has not been verified by results. After that test I shall "believe in Rhodes."

## II.-THE REAL RHODES.

Cecil J. Rhodes, a dozen years age, was unknown outside the narrow confines of the Cape Colony General Gordon, who had been in South Africa, had met him there sixteen years ago, and formed so high an estimate of his character, that when he started on his



A RECENT PORTRAIT, TAKEN IN THE MATOPPOS.

heroic mission to the Soudan in 1884, his first act was to telegraph to Mr. Rhodes, asking him to accompany him to Khartoum. Mr. Rhodes was then Treasurer of the Cape Colony, and so he was unable to accept General Gordon's invitation. Had it been otherwise, the recent history of Africa, both North and South, would have to be rewritten; for the life of one of these men and the death of the other are the two great factors which at this hour dominate the destinies of Africa.

#### FROM GORDON'S STANDPOINT.

It is well to approach the study of Mr. Rhodes from the standpoint of General Gordon's invitation to Khartoum. The ordinary standpoint from which Mr. Rhodes is judged is that of the financier or the politician. Those who look at him from either the Stock Exchange or Downing Street never discover the key to the strangely complex character, which is the fascination of h wan begi well the selfle Tha calu othe Gen a ve myst powe he st saini and latte

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of his friends and the despair of his enemies. If you want to understand Cecil Rhodes, it is necessary to begin by remembering that General Gordon knew him well and trusted him absolutely. General Gordon was the Bayard of our generation. No more absolutely selfless man ever served his country and his Queen. That pure and lofty spirit was never stained even by the calumny of the e sordid souls who delight to impute to others the folly and baseness of their own nature. General Gordon was a man passionate for humanity, a very knight-errant of philanthropy, full of religious mysticism and an abiding sense of the reality and the power and the love of God. Alike in life and in death, he stands before the world a man of the stuff of which saints and martyrs are made; the most conspicuous and splendid type of the hero which Britain in these latter days has given to the world.

#### GORDON'S FRIEND.

Yet this man was the friend of Cecil Rhodes. Gordon, who knew him, believed in him and trusted him so much, that in the supreme moment of Gordon's career when he took his life in his hand and fared forth to the post of duty—and as the result proved, of death—at Khartoum, his first thought was to send for Rhodes.—Rhodes, who was not even a soldier or a diplomatist, and who had no experience whatever of the problems of the Soudan. Gordon, however, who was a keen, shrewd judge of men, knew



MR. RHODES STUDYING THE MAP OF AFRICA AT HIS HOUSE IN CAPE TOWN.

Cecil Rhodes to be a man after his own heart. And I, who knew both men, can well understand the secret of his confidence in Rhodes.

#### A PARALLEL-

Both men were singularly selfless. Neither of them was married. Each of them had dedicated his life to the pursuit of a lofty ideal, over which both had brooded long years in the solitude of the African desert. To each of them, although in widely different ways, had come an abiding sense of the insignificance and brevity of life compared with the eternal realities which underlie the fleeting phenomena of this transitory life. It is difficult to say which despised more profoundly the gew-gaws of pomp or the trappings of power, although Rhodes undoubtedly had a keener sense of the possibilities within the grasp of those who possess the sinews of war. Both were devoted to the service of their country, and each in his own way had a deep sense of the justice that was due to the dark-skinned races among whom their lot was cast. Rhodes, like Gordon, was a man of action rather than a man of speech. Both possessed that rare gift of personal charm, which is due to a certain frank simplicity of manner and directness of speech. Both, in short, were real men and not shams, earnest men with a keen outlook into the world of men, strenuous to do with their might whatever their hand found to do in their brief

working day of life. Rhodes, like Gordon, was a man accustomed all his life to ponder the problems of Empire. I said of him years ago that some men think in parishes, others in nations, but that Rhodes thinks in continents. So did Gordon. The voluminous papers which the latter wrote on questions of Imperial policy are a mine of political wisdom, in which statesmen might still delve and quarry with good profit.

## -AND A CONTRAST.

There were differences between the two friends, as is natural between men one of whom believes in God Almighty, the Father of all men, as his Father and personal Lover of his soul, and the other to whom it seems but an even chance whether there be any God at all. One was a soldier; the other a diamond digger. One had commanded armies and conducted negotiations in three continents. The other had merely made a million in South African finance. Nevertheless they knew and trusted each other; and in Gordon's confidence in Rhodes there is the best possible answer to the vulgar calumny which represents the great African as a mere millionaire of the Bourse, or an unscrupulous intriguer in Imperial politics.

#### THE GREATNESS OF THE MAN.

Cecil Rhodes is at this moment, notwithstanding his temporary eclipse after the unfortunate affair of the Jameson Raid, the greatest personage in the British Empire, bar two; the greatest man bar one. The Queen and the Queen's Prime Minister, Lord Salisbury, alone tower above the African Empirebuilder in the estimation of the world, both within and without Greater Britain. After Mr. Rhodes, Mr. Chamberlain is a bad fourth. But Mr. Rhodes is so much greater than Mr. Chamberlain that he could afford to accept the odium of a Parliamentary censure in order to save Mr. Chamberlain from an exposure which would have extinguished his political career, and to emerge practically un-

affected by his sacrifice. It was not, indeed, until Mr. Rhodes fell on evil days, and was exposed to the bitter disappointments of unaccustomed failure and disasters, that the general public began to realise how great a man the Empire had reared in South Africa. Not until there is a run on a bank do men appreciate the immensity of its resources. It is the storm, not the calm, which tests the seaworthiness of the vessel. And so it was not until Mr. Rhodes had been passed through the fiery ordeal of defeat and humiliation that his contemporaries realised the manner of man with whom they had to do. "My career is only now beginning," he is said to

have remarked as he took ship after the Raid to "face the music " of the Parliamentary inquiry; and events have justified, and more than justified, his confidence. Subjected to the strongest possible temptation to win an easy victory by betraying a by no means too loyal colleague, he endured rather all the odious imputations cast upon him in silence. He refused either to lie, as others did without scruple, or to give away the men who had shared his confidence. And so he emerged from the protracted baiting to which he was subjected as a man who could be relied upon to keep his counsel and to shield his friends. Hence the net result of the blunder of the Raid was to enlarge, not indeed the field of his vision, but the general conception of his importance in the world. He came home to be tried as a mere African; he returned to Africa as the most notable statesman in Greater Britain.

#### A MILLIONAIRE WITH IMAGINATION.

Mr. Rhodes is a millionaire with an imagination. There are many millionaires in the world; but, as was said of a learned pedant, who "put so many books on the top of his head he crushed out his brains," so the millionaire, as a rule, puts so much money into his pocket that he has no space left in which to accommodate an imagination. It has usually been thought that, while men who inherited millions were more likely to carry their wealth so easily as to be able to indulge in the luxury of an imagination, men who made their millions were certain to have used up in the process all the faculties of their mind. Mr. Rhodes was not a born millionaire. He was born, if not without a penny, at least in the usually impecunious condition of the younger son of a country parson. Neither did he start in life with any favourable handicap. He had to abandon his



MR. RHODES'S OLD CLAIM AT KIMBERLEY.

(From an old print).

studies at Oxford in order to flee for his life to South Africa, to escape the fell disease which had apparently fastened itself upon his lungs. So ill was he before he left England, that his physician never expected he would live for a twelvemonth, even in South Africa. But the pure dry air of the African veldt worked wonders. Rhodes not only recovered his health, but being fortunate in the early days of diamond-digging in Kimberley, he laid the foundations of a great fortune. Then, with characteristic doggedness and tenacity of purpose, he returned home and completed his studies at Oxford. He was not a bookworm. His life at the University was more social than intellectual. But he went through the term of an undergraduate's study, graduated in due course, and returned to Africa. The episode is worth remembering, not merely because of the light it throws on Mr. Rhodes's character, but because it will be found hereafter to bear fruit in his aspirations after the realisation of the unity of the English-speaking race.

#### HOW HE MADE HIS FORTUNE.

It is not necessary here to introduce any detail as to the way in which Mr. Rhodes built up his fortune. It did not probably differ much from the methods in which other millionaires have made their piles. A fortunate selection of diamondiferous soil was the beginning of it all, followed up by patient manual toil in the digging and the washing of the dirt. Then when enough had been found to constitute a nucleus of a fortune, there began the speculation in buying and selling claims which goes on without ceasing in every mining camp. Young Rhodes was very fortunate in his financial operations. By degrees it became evident that he was coming to the top. The Jews there, as elsewhere, proved too many for the Gentiles. But there was one Gentile whom they

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\* D was no miners a half diamon igneous with a Consoli mines compar owners great control they re amalga £4,000, one-thii dividen

could neither circumvent nor overcome. Ultimately, when the time came for the great amalgamation of all the various interests engaged in the diamond fields in one great trust or combine, Mr. Rhodes stood forth as the amalgamator, and the colossal De Beers Company is the monument of his success.

#### "ONE OF RHODES'S FADS."

As the essential thing to aim at in an estimate of the man is his character, rather than the precise details of his work, I relegate to a foo:note the figures describing the capital, dividend and operations of the De Beers Company.\* It is the largest diamond-producing company in the world. Since its amalgamation in 1885, it has supplied the world with diamonds which, sold wholesale, brought in no less a sum than £40,000,000. This, however, is by no means the chief distinction of the De Beers concern. It is chiefly notable because in its charter, or Articles of Association, Mr. Rhodes was able to secure the insertion of a proviso authorising the directors to appropriate from time to time such funds as

\* Diamonds were first discovered in South Africa in 1867 and 1869. It was not until 1870 that the rush set in to Griqualand West. Ten thousand miners encamped in 1871 in Kimberley, where, within an area of three and a half miles, nine-tenths of all the diamonds have been discovered. The diamond mines are craters of exinct volcanoes, filled with blue ground of igneous origin. The De Beers Mining Company was first founded in 1880, with a capital of \$\frac{1}{2}\infty\colon\top{2}\infty

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they deemed it advisable to set apart out of profits for political or Imperial purposes.

It was introduced by Mr. Rhodes, and assented to by his fellow-directors and shareholders solely out of deference to him. It was one of Rhodes's fads, they said; let him have his way. So he had it—as is his wont. They gave in to the commanding genius of their colleague, dominated by his will rather than convinced by his arguments. For Mr. Rhodes is far in advance of his class in realising the responsibility of the millionaire for the stewardship of his millions.

#### AN IMPERIAL SOCIALIST.

It is the curious fortune of Mr. Rhodes to be the special mark for the attacks of the Socialists of the baser order, and of those Radicals who are delighted to join in the hue and cry against any one whom the Socialists dislike. But if the Socialists did but know the man as he is, they would elect him honorary president of their association. He alone, so far as I know, among the millionaire class not only accepts the doctrines of the state scientist in theory, but acts upon them in practice. He is not a man of phrases. He is a man of deeds. He is reputed to be a rich man. It is true that he has the control of millions. But I seldom knew a rich man who had less ready cash. If any one were to give Mr. Rhodes a million sterling to-day, he would not have a penny of it to-morrow. As soon as he gets money, he spends it or invests it in the service of the Imperial idea. The Socialist, no doubt, would demur as to the wisdom of Mr. Rhodes's selection of the object on which the money should be spent. But that is a detail. The essential unity of idea on the part of Mr. Rhodes and the Socialist is that both absolutely agree that the money should not be spent upon self, and should be employed solely for the

benefit of the community. Mr. Rhodes sees the community on its Imperial side. The Socialist naturally confines his attention to the social side. But both are alike in believing that it is in the service of the community, and not in the building up of great fortunes for a family, that wealth should be employed.

#### A MAN OF ANOTHER KIDNEY.

There is another millionaire in South Africa, whose name begins with the same initial letter, who has built up a much greater fortune, who, so far as is known to his contemporaries, has never been even momentarily betrayed into a fit



DIAMOND MINES, KIMBERLEY.

How the old open workings used to be worked; now replaced by a shaft.

of public spirited generosity. His one aim in life is said to be to leave a million sterling to each of his children. Nota Social Democrat or a Radical in the whole pack ever breathes a word of reproach against this supreme type of the selfish individualist million-aire. All their execrations are hurled against the one Socialist millionaire of our time. It is ignorance probably, sheer ignorance, with a strong touch of personal prejudice on the part of a few leaders.

ON PROVIDING FOR CHILDREN.

Mr. Rhodes does not pose as a Socialist. But he frankly admitted to me that his ideas were essentially socialistic.

He was denouncing a rich friend of his who, much to Mr. Rhodes's disgust, had only left half of his fortune to public purposes, dividing the remaining fifty per cent. of his millions among his children. "No man should ever leave money to his children," said Mr. Rhodes. "It is a curse to them. What we should do for our children, if we would do them the best service we can, is to give them the best training we can procure for them, and then turn them loose in the world without a sixpence to fend for themselves. What happens when you leave children fortunes? They have no longer any spur to effort. They spend their money on wine, women and gambling, and bring disgrace upon the name which they bear. No; give your boys the best education you can, and then let them make their own way. As for any money you may have, it should all go to the public service, to the State in some form or another. They tell me," he added laughing, "that that is State Socialism. I cannot help that. These are my ideas, and they are right."

HIS "GOSPEL OF WEALTH."

If ever the present tendency of the financial world towards trusts, amalgamations and consolidation is to be brought into harmony with the socialistic aspirations of the masses, Mr. Rhodes stands out as the statesman to whose hands such a reconciliation could best be entrusted. He alone among the millionaire class has not only acce; ted, but has acted up to the theories of the Socialists. To make money only to use it in the service of the State, to regard one's self solely as an agent or instrument whose energies are all due to the community in which you live, to be dedicated, if not consecrated, to the



MR. RHOD'S'S FARM IN THE MATOPPOS.

ministry of the Commonwealth—that is what Mr. Rhodes has done, is doing, and hopes to continue to do till the end of his days.

Mr. Rhodes, who lives among millionaires, believes in them, which is in itself an evidence of the robustness of his faith. But although he believes in them, he is filled with a profound compassion for their unsatisfying existence. He realises the unsatisfying nature of the ordinary millionaire's life so vividly, that he hopes out of their discontent will come an aspiration for better things by which the whole world will profit. There is no one whom Mr. Rhodes pities more than those mortals whom he derides as "safe-keys in breeches."

PITY THE POOR MILLIONAIRE!

I remember once paraphrasing some of his talk some years ago, when it was still fresh in my mind, as follows:

"What is wealth to the individual who inherits it? A burden too great to be borne. Increase of wealth up to a certain point means increase of comfort, increase of power; beyond that point it means for its possessor increase of burden without compensation. A man may spend £100 or £1,000 a week on luxurious living or in lavish expenditure, but beyond the latter sum few millionaires ever go. But the revenues of many far exceed that sum, and every penny of that excess, although it may bring them the miser's sordid exultation, brings with it the miser's fears, the miser's foreboding. I could point out to you millionaire after millionaire who left the University, longing to do something, or at least to be somebody, who are now nothing more or less than safekeys in breeches, the whole of their life consumed in the constant worry of seeing that their enormous investments

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It m Mr. Rl Midas that th serious modern ask, m much t do not deteriorate, and the not less arduous task of investing to the best advantage their surplus revenues. Their imagination is crushed by their millions. A political career is barricaded against them by their own money-bags. A crowd of parasites and beggars swarm round them like mosquitoes round a weary wanderer in a southern swamp. They can do nothing, see nothing, risk nothing. They sit like golden Buddhas, cross-legged in an Eastern temple, eternally contemplating their gilded paunch."

## HIS RELATIONS TO THE NATIVES.

In his dealings with his own workpeople, Mr. Rhodes is just and generous. It is the fashion to denounce his treatment of the Kaffirs, five thousand of whom earn a dollar a day in the diamond compound at Kimberley; but the Rev. Donald Macleod, one of the Queen's chaplains and editor-of Good Words, who recently made a personal investigation of the facts of the case, has published a very remarkable testimony to the effect that after the missionaries no person has done so much for the African natives as Mr. Rhodes.

In Matabeleland he is regarded by the natives as the one white man whom they can trust. He conquered them, but they felt him to be just; and after the terrible insurrection, it was by his venturing unarmed into the rebel stronghold of the Matoppos that the struggle was brought to a peaceful conclusion.

#### HIS RELIGION.

Mr. Rhodes's conception of his duties to his fellow-men rests upon a foundation as distinctly ethical and theistic as that of the old Puritans. If you could imagine an emperor of old Rome crossed with one of Cromwell's Ironsides, and the result brought up at the feet of Ignatius Loyola, you would have an amalgam not unlike that which men call Cecil Rhodes. The idea of the State, the Empire, and the supreme allegiance which it has a right to claim from all its subjects, is as fully developed in him as in Augustus or in Trajan. But deep underlying all this there is the strong, earnest, religious conception of the Puritan. Mr. Rhodes is not, in the ordinary sense of the word, a religious man. He was born in a rectory, and, like many other clergymen's sons, he is no great Churchman. He has an exaggerated idea of the extent to which modern research has pulverised the authority of the Bible; and, strange though it may appear to those who only know him as the destroyer of Lobengula, his moral sense revolts against accepting the Divine origin of the Hebrew writings which exult over the massacre of the Amalekites. In the doctrine of eternal torment he is an out-and-out unbeliever. Upon many questions relating to the other world his one word is Agnostic—" I do not know." But on the question of Hell he is quite sure he knows, and he knows that it is not true. Indeed, it is his one negative dogma, which he holds with astonishing vigour and certitude. It conflicts with his fundamental conception of the nature of things. Whatever may be or may not be, that cannot be.

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## HIS MEDITATIONS.

It may appear strange to those who only realise Mr. Rhodes as a successful empire-builder, or a modern Midas at whose touch everything turns to gold, to hear that the great Afrikander is much given to pondering seriously questions which, in the rush and hurry of modern life, most men seldom give themselves time to ask, much less to answer. But as Mohammed spent much time in the solitude of his cave before he emerged

to astonish the world with the revelation of the Koran, so Cecil Rhodes meditated much in the years while he was washing dirt for diamonds under the South African stars. He is still a man much given to thinking over things. He usually keeps three or four subjects going at one time, and he sticks to them. At present he has on his mind the development of Rhodesia, the laying of the telegraph line to Tanganyika, the Cape to Cairo railway, and the ultimate federation of South Africa. These four objects preoccupy him. He does not allow himself to be troubled with correspondence. He receives letters and loses them sometimes, but answers them never.

In the earlier days, before he was known, he kept his thoughts to himself. But he thought much; and the outcome of his thinking is making itself felt more and more every day in the development of Africa.

## THE SEARCH FOR THE SUPREME IDEAL.

When Mr. Rhodes was an undergraduate at Oxford, he was profoundly impressed by a saying of Aristotle as to the importance of having an aim in life sufficiently lofty to justify your spending your life in endeavouring to reach it. He went back to Africa wondering what his aim in life should be, knowing only one thing: that whatever it was, he had not found it. For him that supreme ideal was still to seek. So he fell a-thinking. The object to which most of those who surrounded him eagerly dedicated their lives was the pursuit of wealth. For that they were ready to sacrifice all. Was it worth it? Did the end, even when attained, justify the expenditure of one's life? To answer that question he looked at the men who had succeeded, who had made their pile, who had attained the goal which he was proposing he should make his own. What he saw was men who, with hardly an exception, did not know what use to make of the wealth they had spent their lives in acquiring. They had encumbered themselves with money-bags, and they spent all their time in taking care of them. Other object in life they seemed to have none. Wealth, for which they had given the best years of their life, was only a care, not a joy—a source of anxiety, not a sceptre of power. "If that is all, it is not good enough," thought Rhodes.

#### IN POLITICS.

Then his thoughts turned to politics. Why not devote his life to the achievement of a political career? He might succeed, if he tried. Rhodes seldom doubts his capacity to succeed when he tries. Again he looked at the ultimate. In South Africa, the top of the tree was represented by the Cape Premiershp. What kind of men are Cape Premiers? He had known some of them. They were men who had alternate spells of office and opposition. Most of them were mediocrities; few of them had power, even when they held place. They were dependent for their political existence upon the goodwill of followers, whom they had to wheedle or cajole. The position did not seem enviable; so once more Rhodes decided "it was not good enough." The true goal was still to seek.

#### IN THE CHURCHES.

His mind turned to religion. Was there to be found in the Churches a goal worth the devotion of a life? Perhaps—if it were true. But what if it were not? He thought much of the marvellous career of Loyola, the man who underpinned the tottering foundations of the Catholic Church, and re-stablished them upon the rock of St. Peter, which had been shaken by the spiritual dynamite of the Reformation. There was a work worthy the best man's life. But nowadays who could believe



Back View of Groot Schuur (Mr. Rhodes's Cape Town Residence) seen from the Hill Behind, running up to Table Mountain.

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Photograph by S. B. Barnard |

A CHARACTERISTIC PORTRAIT.

in the Roman, or even in the Christian, creed? Every day some explorer dug up in Palestine some old inscription which made havoc with a Bible text-a conclusion which the reports of the Palestine Exploration Fund certainly do not bear out, but that need not be discussed here. Mr. Rhodes was a Darwinian, rather than a Christian. He knew there was no Hell. How could he devote himself to the service of the Catholic Church? As to the others, these were merely vulgar fractions of a fraction. He respected them all with the wide tolerance of a Roman philosopher, but they neither kindled his enthusiasm nor commanded his devotion. The old faiths were dying out. If his life were to have a worthy goal, it must be among the living, not among the dead, with the future rather than the past.

A DARWINIAN IN SEARCH OF GOD.

So he went on digging for diamonds, and musing, as

he digged, on the eternal verities, the truth which underlies all phenomena. He was a Darwinian; he believed in evolution. But was it reasonable to believe that the chain of sentient existences which stretched unbroken from the marine Ascidian to man, stopped abruptly with the human race? "Was it not at least thinkable that there are Intelligences in the universe as much my superior in intellect as I am superior to the dog?" "Why should man be the terminus of the process of evolution?" So he reasoned, as all serious souls have reasoned long before Darwin was heard of.

Reincarnation, the possibility of an existence prior to this mortal life, did not interest him. "Life is too short, after all," he used to say, "to worry about previous lives. From the cradle to the grave-what is it? Three days at the scaside. Just that and nothing more. But although it is only three days, we must be doing something. I cannot spend my time throwing stones into the water. But what is worth while doirg?" Then upon him there grew more and more palpably real, at least as a possibility, that the teachings of all the seers, of all the religions, were based on solid fact, and that after all there was a God who reigned over all the children of men, and Who, moreover, would exact a strict account for all the deeds which they did in the body. He combatted the notion; but the balance of authority was against him. All religions, in all times-surely the universal instinct of the race had something to justify it!

#### A FIFTY PER CENT. CHANCE!

Mr. Rhodes argued the matter out in his cool, practical way, and decided the question for himself once for all. He did not surrender his agnostic position; but he decided that it was at least an even chance that there might be a God. Further than that he did not go. A fifty per cent. chance that there is a God Almighty

is very far removed from the confident certainty of "I know that my Redeemer liveth." But a fifty-per-cent.-chance-God fully believed in is worth more as a factor in life than a forty per cent. faith in the whole Christian

"WHAT WOULDST THOU HAVE ME TO DO?"

Mr. Rhodes had no sooner ciphered out his fifty per cent. chance than he was confronted with the reflection, "If there be a God, of which there is an even chance, what does He want me to do, if so be that He cares anything about what I do?" For so the train of thought went on. "If there be a God, and if He do care, then the most important thing in the world for me is to find out what He wants me to do, and then go and do it." But how was he to find it out? It is a problem which puzzled the ancients. "Canst thou by searching find out God?" Are not His ways past finding out? Perhaps

yes; perhaps no. They "did not know everything down in Judee." Anyhow, Mr. Rhodes was much too practical and thoroughgoing a man not to set himself to the task of ascertaining the will of God towards us-if so be that there be a God, of which, as aforesaid, the Rhodesian calculation is that the chances are even, for or against.

#### WHAT IS HE DOING?

Mr. Rhodes, as I have said, is a Darwinian. He believes in the gospel of evolution, of the survival of the fittest, of progress by natural selection. With such outfit as this, he set himself in his diamond-hole to attempt the solution of the oldest of all problems. "If there be a God, and if He cares anything about what I do, then," said Rhodes to hinself, "I think I shall not be far wrong in concluding that He would like me to do pretty much as He is doing—to work on the same lines towards the same end. Therefore, the first thing for me to do is to try to find out what God—if there be a God is doing in this world; what are His instruments, what

lines is He going on, and what is He aiming at. The next thing then for me to do is to do the same thing, use the same instruments, follow the same lines, and aim at the same mark to the best of my ability."

Having thus cleared the way, Mr. Rhodes put on his thinking cap and endeavoured to puzzle out answers to these questions. It sounds somewhat profane, the way in which he puts it ; but in its essence, is it not the way in which all earnest souls, each according to his own light, have endeavoured to probe the mystery of the universe? Is not the supreme profanity not the use of mundane dialect to describe the process, but rather the failure to put the question at all?

#### (1) THE DIVINE AREA OF ACTION.

The first thing that impressed Mr. Rhodes, as the result of a survey of the ways of God to man, is that the Deity must look at things on a comprehensive scale. If Mr. Rhodes thinks in continents, his Maker must at least think in planets. In other words, the Divine plan must be at least co-extensive with the human race. If there be a God at all who cares about us, He cares for the whole of us, not for an elect few in a corner. Whatever instrument He uses must be one that is capable of influencing the whole race. Hence the range of the instrument, or, as a Papist would say, the Catholicity of the Church, is one of the first credentials of its Divine origin and authority. Holeand-corner plans of salvation, theological or political, are out of court. If we can discover the traces of the Divine plan, it must be universal, and that agency or constitution which most nearly approximates to it in the universality of its influence bears the Divine trade-mark.

(2) THE DIVINE METHOD.

This conception of the Divine credentials seemed to Mr. Rhodes to be immediately fatal to the pretensions of all the Churches. They may be all very good in their way; but one and all are sectional. The note of catholicity is everywhere lacking. Even the Roman Catholic but touches a decimal of the race. Besides, all the Churches are but of yesterday. They belong to the latest phase of human evolution. What Mr. Rhodes was after, was something older and more universal. He found it in the doctrine of evolution. Here, at least, was a law or uniform method of Divine procedure which, in point of view of antiquity, left nothing to be desired, and which at this present moment is universally active among all sentient beings. What is the distinctive feature of that doctrine? The perfection of the species, attained by the elimination of the unfit; the favourable handicapping of the fit. The most capable species survives, the least capable goes to the wall. The perfecting of the fittest species among the animals, or of races among men, and then the conferring upon the perfected species or race



A NEW PORTRAIT BY MISS FULLER.

Mr. Rhodes as he has come in from his morning ride and thrown himself into his chair.

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Procee and most found th moral qu conception the high Mr. Rho the title-deeds of the future; that seemed to Mr. Rhodes, through his Darwinian spectacles, the way in which God is governing His world, has governed it and will continue to govern it, so far as we can foresee the future.

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## (3) THE DIVINE INSTRUMENT.

The planet being postulated as the area of the Divine activity, and the perfecting of the race by process of natural selection and the struggle for existence being recognised as the favourite instruments of the Divine Ruler, the question immediately arose as to which race at the present time seems most likely to be the Divine instrument in carrying out the Divine idea over the whole of this planet. The answer may seem to Chauvinists obvious enough. But Mr. Rhodes is not a Chauvinist. He was conducting a serious examination into a supremely important question, and he would take nothing for granted. There are various races of mankind—the Yellow, the Black, the Brown, and the White. If the test be numerical, the Yellow race comes first. But if the test be the area of the world and the power to control its destinies, the primacy of the White race is indisputable. The Yellow race are massed thick on one half of a single continent; the White exclusively occupy Europe, practically occupy the Americas, are colonising Australia, and are dominating Asia. In the struggle for existence the White race had unquestionably come out on top.

The White race being thus favourably handicapped by the supreme Handicapper, the next question was which of the White races is naturally selected for survival which is proving itself most fit in the conditions of its environment to defeat adverse influences and to preserve persistently its distinctive type?

## (4) THE DIVINE IDEAL.

At this point in the analysis Mr. Rhodes dropped for the moment the first line of inquiry to take up another, which might lead him more directly to his goal. What is it that God-if there be a God-is aiming at? What is the ultimate aim of all this process of evolution? What is the Divine ideal towards which all creation presses, consciously or unconsciously? To find out the ultimate destination of sentient creatures may be difficult or even impossible; but the only clue which we have to the drift of the Divine action is to note the road by which He has led us hitherto, to see how far we have got already. Then we may be in a position to infer, with some degree of probability, the route that has still to be travelled. If, therefore, we wish to see where we are tending, the first thing to do is to examine those who are in advance. We do not go back to the ape, the Bushman, or the Pigmy, to see the trend of evolution. We go rather to the foremost of mankind, the most cultured specimens of the civilised race, the best men, in short, of whom we have any records or knowledge since history began. What these exceptionally, it may be prematurely, evolved individuals have attained, is a prophecy of what the whole phalanx of humanity may be destined to reach. They are the highwater mark of the race up till now. Progress will consist in bringing up mankind to their level.

#### THE THREEFOLD TEST: JUSTICE-LIBERTY-PEACE.

Proceeding further in his examination of the foremost and most highly evolved specimens of the race, Mr. Rhodes found them distinguished among their fellows by certain moral qualities which enable us to form some general conception as to the trend of evolution. Contemplating the highest realised stundard of human perfection, Mr. Rhodes formed the idea that the cue to the Divine

purpose was to discover the race which would be most likely to universalise certain broad general principles. "What," asked Mr. Rhodes, "is the highest thing in the world? Is it not the idea of Justice? I know none higher. Justice between man and man-equal, absolute. impartial, fair play to all; that surely must be the first note of a perfected society. But, secondly, there must be Liberty, for without freedom there can be no justice. Slavery in any form which denies a man a right to be himself, and to use all his faculties to their best advantage, is, and must always be, unjust. And the third note of the ultimate towards which our race is bending must surely be that of Peace, of the industrial commonwealth as opposed to the military clan or fighting Empire." Anyhow, these three seem to Mr. Rhodes sufficient to furnish him with a metewand wherewith to measure the claims of the various races of the world to be regarded as the Divine instrument of future evolution. Justice, Liberty, and Peace-these three. Which race in the world most promotes, over the widest possible area, a state of society having these three as corner-stones?

Who is to decide the question? Let all the races vote, and see what they will say. Each race will no doubt vote for itself, but who receives every second vote? Mr. Rhodes had no hesitation in arriving at the conclusion that the English race—the English-speaking man, whether British, American, Australian, or South African—is the type of the race which does now, and is likely to continue to do in the future, the most practical, effective work to establish justice, to promote liberty, and to ensure peace over the widest possible area of the planet.

#### QUOD ERAT DEMONSTRANDUM!

"Therefore," said Mr. Rhodes to himself in his curious way, "if there be a God, and He cares anything abou what I do, I think it is clear that He would like me to do what He is doing Himself. And as He is manifestly fashioning the English-speaking race as the chosen instrument by which He will bring in a state of society based upon Justice, Liberty and Peace, He must obviously wish me to do what I can to give as much scope and power to that race as possible. Hence," so he concludes this long argument, "if there be a God, I think that what He would like me to do is to paint as much of the map of Africa British red as possible, and to do what I can elsewhere to promote the unity and extend the influence of the English-speaking race."

Mr. Rhodes had found his longed-for ideal, nor has he ever since then had reason to complain that it was not sufficiently elevated or sufficiently noble to be worth the devotion of his whole life.

## III .- A LOYOLA OF THE EMPIRE.

I used a phrase about Mr. Rhodes many years ago, the truth of which, seems to me to be illustrated and confirmed by his support of the present war policy in South Africa. I said he was a great man whose ethical development had been somewhat neglected. Considering how many small men there are taking part in journalism and politics whose ethical development has never even begun, that fact is no reason why I should refuse to recognise the grandeur and sublimity of Mr. Rhodes's political ideas. But this neglected development of the ethical side of the man exposes him to the same temptation before which Ignatius Loyola and his followers succumbed. Loyola believed with intense and passionate earnestness in the theory that the Roman Church was the divinely appointed agency for saving the world. To strengthen that church, to extend its dominion, and to

suppress all those who rebelled against it, became his supreme morality; and in the attaining of that end the question of means became a mere detail. Hence Jesuitism, with its doctrine that the end justifies the means, brought the society into disrepute, and enormously weakened the influence which it exerted in realising its ideals. It is just the same with Mr. Rhodes. He is the Loyola of politics. To him the extension of the influence and authority of the English-speaking race and the maintenance of its unity are things which overshadow all other objects. And in attaining that end he is apt to be regardless of the scruples which would weigh with other men.

#### HIS SHARE IN THE JAMESON RAID.

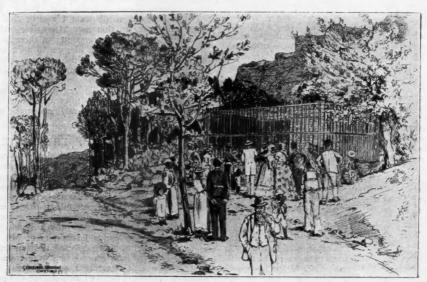
Nevertheless while admitting this sorrowfully and even mournfully, it is well to remember that the extent to which he over-stepped the strict rules of right in the case of the Jameson Raid has been enormously exaggerated. That he labours under an undeserved opprobrium, is entirely due to the fact that he was so magnanimous and patriotic that he preferred deliberately to bear the burden of other people's sins, preferring to suffer rather than vindicate himself by letting the whole truth be known. There are few finer spectacles in contemporary politics than the way in which Mr. Rhodes shielded Mr. Chamberlain before the South African Committee. It is true that while he was in Africa he had in unguarded moments blurted out the truth as to the support which he had received from the Colonial Office; but when it came to the point, and he had to choose between giving away a department of the empire or enduring silently the unjust censure for which his enemies were thirsting, he chose the latter without a murmur.

### THE SOUTH AFRICAN COMMITTEE.

I have in my pamphlet, "The Scandal of the South African Committee," given sufficient proof, from the cablegrams produced and the evidence of unwilling witnesses who did their utmost to conceal the facts, to justify what I am saying, so that there is no need to go over the whole story here. Suffice it to say that the Committee returned a scathing verdict which found him guilty of almost every conceivable crime a statesman can commit, and clinched the matter by declaring that he had used the cablegrams received from London in order to induce his supporters to embark on an illegal conspiracy thinking that they afforded a justification for doing so! In proof whereof they triumphantly produced the fact that, while he had shown Mr. Chamberlain the cablegrams he would not show them to the Committee!

#### A FALSE VERDICT.

The Committee having declared that Mr. Chamberlain was absolutely innocent, it naturally followed that Mr. Rhodes was also a liar, a blackmailer, and a man who had betrayed his superiors and deceived his subordinates. That was the verdict of the Committee, and if Mr. Chamberlain had been innocent, no other verdict would have been justified. Now there was one man on the Committee who knew that it was false, and that man was Mr. Chamberlain, to whom the cablegrams had been shown. What did Mr. Chamberlain do? No sooner had the Committee been dispersed than he stood up in his place in Parliament and declared twice in the strongest terms that nothing had been proved, and to his knowledge nothing existed that reflected the least on Mr. Rhodes's personal honour. Nothing could be clearer or more explicit. If Mr. Chamberlain were innocent, Mr. Rhodes must have acted most dishonourably; but Mr. Chamberlain, knowing the facts, certifies that nothing exists to prove that Mr. Rhodes's personal honour was stained. Comment is needless. For the full story 1 refer the reader to my pamphlet, "The Scandal of the South African Committee."



IN GROOT SCHUUR GROUNDS: AT THE LION HOUSE ON A PUBLIC HOLIDAY.

(The public wanders in at will, all classes and colours.)

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# THE TOPIC OF THE MONTH.

## MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S WAR.

I.—HOW MR. CHAMBERLAIN MADE THE WAR.

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ME are at war, and all other topics disappear. Inter arma silent leges. It is not only the laws that are silent in war time, but everything else that makes for the progress and civilisation of mankind. The hoarse beating of the war-drum drowns all other sounds, and because Mr. Chamberlain has quarrelled with President Kruger over the precise form in which a concession should be made to secure the political rights of some 20,000 British subjects in the Transvaal, all questions relating to the welfare of 40 million British subjects at home are shunted for the time. War is the great fact of the situation-a great fact which supplies the most crushing condemnation of the policy which has culminated in such a catastrophe. Remember that when this policy was begun, and at every stage of its successive evolutions, its authors and originators protested that there would be no war. Only let them have their head, give them a free hand and they would settle the dispute without forcing a fight. The least the dispute without forcing a fight. The least optimist held with Dr. Jameson, that it might be necessary to put 30,000 men on the water before the resistance of President Kruger would collapse, but all agreed that Sir Alfred Milner would settle South Africa without bloodshed. We now see that all the experts and all the South African authorities, from Mr. Rhodes downwards, have been mistaken. Sir A. Milner has not settled Africa. There have been many shots fired, and there are still more to follow. War has begun, the end of which none can foresee. Yet it is plain and easy to be seen that our South Africans were not so far wrong, and that Sir A. Milner might have settled the whole question by securing the concession of his demands from President Kruger, if his allies, Mr. Chamberlain and the Outlanders, had acted with good faith or good sense. For what are the facts? Sir A. Milner demanded a five years' franchise. On the 21st of August he received from President Kruger an offer of the five years' franchise, provided certain conditions were accepted. Mr. Chamberlain tells us that he regarded the conditions as so reasonable that he accepted nine-tenths of them. But owing to difference as to a mere matter of form he accompanied his acceptance with a declaration that the President's proposals were unacceptable. The one-tenth that remains still in dispute, Mr. Chamberlain has declared, was not worth a war. Nevertheless, we are at w.r. But war has come about not because President Kruger did not give in, as Mr. Rhodes and Dr. Jameson predicted, but because after he gave in Mr. Chamberlain raised a difficulty on a question of form, and refused to accept an offer which conceded ninety per cent. of his demands.

#### WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

There has been a great deal of misleading nonsense talked about paramountcy and suzerainty and the like, which in view of Mr. Chamberlain's admission that he regarded President Kruger's offer of August 21st as a concession to our demands and a basis of settlement, stands self-confessed as a mere blind employed in order to conceal the real criminality of Mr. Cham-

berlain's policy. Mr. Chamberlain complains that President Kruger interpreted his "qualified acceptance" as a refusal, and attributes this to the malign influence which was exercised upon the Transvaal by some of their advisers. There was a "malign influence" undoubtedly, but it emanated from Mr. Chamberlain and his allies. This can be demonstrated with almost mathematical accuracy from the Blue Books. On August 21st the Government received President Kruger's offer to concede the five years' franchise on three reasonable and moderate conditions, to nine-tenths of which Mr. Chamberlain said he was willing to concede. On August 23rd the Outlander Council met and repudiated their previous resolution to accept the five years' franchise as a settlement of their claims. The African League followed suit. As long as they believed that President Kruger would not concede the five years' franchise they supported Sir A. Milner in demanding it. The moment President Kruger conceded it they turned round and passed a resolution declaring that the five years' franchise was worthless, that they had only agreed to it out of deference to Sir A. Milner against their better judgment, and that now they would have nothing to do with it unless it was accompanied by a series of conditions entirely destructive of the independence of the South African Republic.

#### AN AFRICAN SPENLOW AND JORKINS.

It may be said that President Kruger could have ignored the Outlanders. But he is a practical man. The British Agent at Pretoria had told him that the Government was under pledges to the Outlanders. President Kruger must have believed after that intimation that the Outlanders and the British Government were a kind of firm of the "Spenlow and Jorkins" type. The official Spenlow was most desirous of accepting the President's offer, but the other member of the firm, the Outlander Jorkins, was unfortunately quite irreconcilable. He would not hear of the franchise, he would not have it as a gift. And as the franchise was claimed solely for the sake of Jorkins, his instant repudiation of the five years' franchise, unless it were accompanied by half-a-dozen other concessions fatal to the independence of the Republic, was quite enough to convince President Kruger that a pacific settlement was impossible. Any lingering doubts that he might have had on the subject were dispelled by Mr. Chamberlain's speech at Highbury, in which the Colonial Secretary menaced him with war if he did not make further concessions, the nature of which Mr. Chamberlain did not specify. This was on the 26th of August. Two days later came the despatch from Mr. Chamberlain in which the official Spenlow declared that he meant to say "yes," with an accent that sounded like "no." If the Outlanders had not repudiated the five years' franchise on the 23rd, and if Mr. Chamberlain had not vaguely demanded further concessions on the 26th, President Kruger might have considered the despatch of August 28th as what Mr. Chamberlain tells us it was intended to be—the "qualified acceptance" of nine-tenths of the President's conditions. in view of the resolutions passed by the Outlanders and the Highbury speech, President Kruger felt that the

ambiguity of the despatch of August 28th could only have one meaning, and that his offer had been flung back in his face. Thereupon he noted the rejection of his offer with regret, and formally accepted Mr. Chamberlain's own proposal, which was to appoint a general commission to investigate the seven years' franchise.

HOW MR. CHAMBERLAIN WENT BACK ON HIS WORD.

This offer Mr. Chamberlain had expressly declared should be kept open while he considered the alternative proposal of the conditional five years' franchise. Hence President Kruger had a right to assume that Mr. Chamberlain would abide by his explicit promise to keep his proposal still open, and that their acceptance of the joint commission of inquiry into the seven years' franchise would end the matter. Unfortunately President Kruger was dealing with a man who, if we may judge from these negotiations, had not even an elementary conception of honesty or straightforward dealing in diplomatic matters. As the Outlanders had repudiated the five years' franchise as soon as it was offered them, so Mr. Chamberlain went back on his own proposal of the seven years' franchise and brought forward new demands. Thereupon the negotiations broke off, and war shortly after ensued. But Mr. Rhodes may contend, and contend justly, that, without firing a shot, President Kruger had been brought first to accept the five years' franchise with conditions, only ten per cent. of which were unacceptable, owing to a mere matter of form, and that when this had fallen through, he had accepted the other basis of settlement proffered by the Government, a joint commission to the seven years' franchise. President Kruger, therefore, did climb down, and there was no need for war to secure a settlement on terms laid down by Mr. Chamberlain himself.

THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE ULTIMATUM.

That, however, did not suit the book of those who were determined at any cost to destroy the independence of the Transvaal. The attempt to destroy the independence of the Transvaal, by foisting the British flag on the revolutionary movement in Johannesburg in 1895 had miscarried. It was necessary to adopt other means for accomplishing the desired end. Those means were not lacking. A despatch was sent to President Kruger, telling him that we were about to formulate our own proposals for the settlement of the question-proposals which we set about preparing to enforce by despatching ten thousand men to Africa with an army corps in reserve. There was no attempt to disguise the nature of the menace. President Kruger was confronted with a demand that he had to do as we told him or take the consequences. He waited for our proposals for a fortnight. These were held back, and all the while military preparations were pushed forward. Every day the note of menace in our press waxed louder and louder, while our arsenals continued to ring with the clangour of military preparations. The Boers, therefore, believing that they had to submit to their extinction as an independent state or to fight, decided to fight at once instead of waiting until we had brought up all our reinforcements. Hence their ultimatum, in which they formulated a demand that all our troops should be withdrawn from the frontier, and that all the reinforcements sent to Africa since May should be removed. Of course, if the ultimatum were to be regarded as a measure of negotiation, it would be impossible to condemn it too severely. But it was not a possible to condening it to severely. But it was not a measure of negotiation. It was the first act of war. Negotiations had been tried beforehand by President Steyn of the Orange Free State, who in correspondence

with Sir A. Milner did his utmost in conciliatory fashion to secure a withdrawal of troops from their menacing positions on the frontier President Steyn's letters had been telegraphed to London, with the omission of the most conciliatory passages, and they shared the same fate as every other proposal emanating from the Dutch of South Africa in favour of peace. The Transvaal ultimatum was merely a cry of defiance and despair. Its very extravagance probably served a purpose in rallying the forces of a little State confronted with extinction. It is difficult adequately to characterise the canting cry of indignation which was raised in this country at the insolence of the Boers. When an empire of 400 millions declares its determination to threaten the extinction of a little republic of forty thousand farmers, it is to the last degree undignified for the stronger Power to pretend to be insulted by anything its smaller victim may say in the hour of its extremity. An eagle pouncing upon a rabbit might as well feel insulted at the squeal of its prey! Mr. Courtney, in the debate which followed Mr. Chamberlain's apology or confession, put the point very fairly when he

Here is a force pressing round these Republics day by day more tightly. Here is a burgher force without any organisation—(Ministerial laughter and cries of "Oh!")—they have no organisation like our own. It is a volunteer force with difficulty kept together and with difficulty sustained. How can you expect them to wait until you come up with all your forces and then communicate your demands under conditions which require instant fu'filment? It is as if two men are disputing and one says, "Tell me what you want," and the other says, "Wait five minutes and I will come back and tell you what I want, and I will bring a loaded pistol with me." (Opposition cheers.)

IS THE PEACE PARTY TO BLAME?

Down to the very day on which the ultimatum was launched appeals were being made by the friends of the Transvaal urging President Kruger to renew in set terms his offer of the five years' franchise. But to all such representations the answer was returned that it was no use going back upon old proposals which had been formally withdrawn by the British Government, and that they were awaiting the new proposals. No mistake can be greater than accusing those who were in support of peace in this country of ever having represented to President Kruger that he could rely upon any support from any section of public opinion. He was told from the first that if Mr. Chamberlain meant to make war no one could stop him. And as President Kruger found all his efforts to make peace were rejected by Mr. Chamberlain, he naturally came to the conclusion that there was for him no escape. If Mr. Gladstone had been alive, and if there had been any organised peace movement in England, the ultimatum would never have been sent, and President Kruger would have trusted to the influence of the peace party to secure the acceptance of the five years' franchise. Unfortunately he had no security. He was shut up face to face with the man whom he believed had conspired to overthrow the Republic in 1895, and was now bent upon forcing him into war in order that he might seize his country. If Mr. Morley, Sir William Harcourt and the rest of us are at all responsible for bringing on this war, it is because we were so careful to insist upon our own impotence. If only we could have inspired President Kruger with the conviction that we could make a good fight for the cause of honesty and right in Parliament, he might have succeeded in keeping back the ultimatum.

IF PARLIAMENT HAD BEEN SITTING.

In that case, it is at least open to discussion as to whether the Government would not have been compelled to kee
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to keep the peace. As Mr. Burns interjected in the course of Sir Edward Clarke's speech, all our troubles arise in Africa when Parliament is not sitting. Mr. Shaw-Lefevre says that Parliament should have been summoned when it was decided to bring the Indian contingent to Natal. If this had been done, it is probable a settlement might have been arrived at. For Mr. Chamberlain's own speeches show how impossible it was for him to justify himself, except by professing a readiness to accept terms which, if the same readiness had been shown to President Kruger, would have averted the present conflict. The moment the ultimatum was issued all the weaklings of the Peace Party hastened to declare that they must support the Government and defend the Empire threatened by the Boer invasion.

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## LORD ROSEBERY.

Lord Rosebery, who had preserved a sphinx-like silence during the time when one strong word from him might have arrested the Government in its drift towards war, suddenly found utterance, and emitted a letter summoning the nation to close its ranks and abandon all differences in terms which would hardly have been exaggerated if another Napoleon encamped at Boulogne was threatening the invasion of the country. He concluded his letter by an emphatic declaration that no Ministry in this country would ever make another settlement like that which followed the battle of Majuba. Lord Rosebery subsequently explained, in a speech at Bath, that Mr. Gladstone's policy in that action was an attempt to act upon the divine precepts of the Gospel, but that experience had proved that it was a failure. The Gospel therefore takes a back seat, as it has been weighed in the balance and found wanting. It is doubtful whether the explanation will tend to assuage the bitterness in the ranks of the Liberals, especially of Scotch Liberals, who have stood many things from Lord Rosebery, but were not prepared to hear him flout the hero of Midlothian.

#### THE MEETING AT THE GUILDHALL.

The action of the Boers in thus turning on their colossal adversary provoked an almost apoplectic display on the part of the City. Sir John Lubbock and the Lord Mayor must divide between them the renown of having afforded the closing century one of the most characteristic exhibitions of purse-proud insolence and vulgar arrogance that has been witnessed in our time. meeting at the Guildhall, attended in full force by members of the Stock Exchange and other patriots, was almost speechless with indignation at the cheek of the South African Republic. It reminded us of a fat "Jeames," purple with rage, cursing himself hoarse when a little rascal whom he was preparing to thrash within an inch of his life, managed to stick a pin into his calves. There are degrees in absurdity, and the leaden laurel should surely be awarded to the man who achieves the zenith of folly. To this high honour no one can dispute the claim of Sir John Lubbock, a man who at one time made great professions in the cause of arbitration and peace, but on this occasion was not ashamed to lead the City claque which howled against the Boers. But even this may be forgiven him, together with all his other offences, for the sake of his famous dictum, that in the negotiations with the South African Republic, Mr. Chamberlain-the Right Honorable Joseph Chamberlain of Birmingham-had displayed the meekness of Moses compounded with the patience of Job! The immortal Pecksniff never surely attained so sublime a height.

#### THE CALLING OUT OF THE RESERVES.

Meanwhile the turbulent tide of military enthusiasm was swollen by the mustering of the reserves, twenty-three thousand of whom were called up from the pursuits of peaceful industry and restored to their places in the line. Of these twenty-three thousand men great numbers were married, and none, whether married or single, was torn from home without a wrench, bitterly felt by his friends and relatives. The result was a curious development of anger, not against Mr. Chamberlain, who had brought on the war, but against the unfortunate Boers, whose country was to be invaded and whose independence was to be extinguished. It is safe to say that the great



Photograph by]

[Wind w and Grove. GENERAL WHITE.

majority of the thousands who crowded the streets shouting after their friends had no idea whatever as to the merits of the controversy. The Boers-whose name alone was sufficient to damn them—would not give in, and they had to be made to. That was enough. Among the soldiers themselves the feeling was expressed in the hoarse cry of "Avenge Majuba!" Nineteen years ago a handful of British soldiers, out-generalled and out-fought, were beaten in fair fight by the peasant warriors of the Republic, therefore after nineteen years 70,000 men were to be despatched with vengeance in their hearts in order to pay the Boers out for daring to beat us at Majuba!

(Commanding the Forces in Natal.)

A. WAR OF REVENGE!

While these feelings were palpitating in the heart of the masses, our spiritual pastors and teachers were for the most part silent, and in some cases were not ashamed to swell the cry for war. Of course they disclaimed the fullvoiced clamour of the people for vengeance, although they are responsible for their spiritual welfare. They talked fine moralities concerning equal rights and the other gilded phrases with which they masked the realities of things. The war itself may be right or may be wrong, may be just or may be unjust-that is a question upon which there may be difference of opinion; but there cannot be any gainsaying the fact that unless the Christian creed is a hollow lie, war for revenge, war for lust of power, or for mere passion for mastery, is a deadly sin. Even if this be the justest of wars, the passions which have urged 90 per cent. of those who clamoured for it are passions which in the old scriptural phrase "are set on fire of hell." What those who constitute our spiritual teaching apparatus seem to ignore is that they are responsible for the souls of their flocks, but they are not responsible for the misconduct of President Kruger. But our warlike pastors, who alas! are found among the Methodists as well as among the Anglicans; have uttered never a word audible to the world in deprecation of the wholesale abandonment on the part of their flocks to this spirit of elementary savagery. Let no apologist for these recreant prelates and apostate ministers pretend that the knowledge of the facts was withheld from their eyes. "Avenge Majuba!" was the cry raised time and again at the railway stations as the troop trains steamed out past the crowded platforms. "Avenge Majuba!" was the watchword given to the troops on their arrival in Natal, and it was with the cry "Avenge Majuba!" on their lips that our troops stormed Elands Laagte and bayonetted the Boers who could not escape their steel. When public

meetings were held in favour of peace, bills headed "Remember Majuba!" were distributed broadcast among the people. A scandalous but widely read illustrated sheet places in the centre of its page the declaration that "Avenge Majuba!" is the watchword of the contest. And when Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman made a pointed appeal to the Leader of the House to repudiate any desire for revenge as one of the motives of the war, his appeal appears to have fallen upon deaf ears, for he elicited no response. Anything more unworthy for a great Empire can hardly be conceived than cherishing up a beating for nineteen years, and then to justify a war to destroy the independence of a State by a desire to avenge the defeat of a single regiment in a brush on the frontier. How often must the sun have gone down on our wrath since 1880! We commend that reflection to the eloquent exponents of "The Philanthropy of God," who pride themselves on their consecration to the service of the Prince of Peace.

## II.—HOW THE BOERS DEFEND THEIR FATHERLAND.

If the scenes at home were calculated to stir the imagination and rouse the emotion of the most careless bystander, what must those scenes have been which were occurring at the same time in the two small Republics of South Africa? Even at the distance of 3,000 miles, Europe perceived what was passing with sentiments of amazement not untouched with pride, for the universal human heart ever responds to the display of self-sacrificing devotion. In the Orange Free State and the Transvaal the whole manhood of the country, from the grey-beard of seventy to the beardless youth of fifteen, mustered under the four-coloured flag to defend their Fatherland against the legions of Britain.



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A RISING EN MASSE.

The story of this marvellous raising en masse of the whole population recalls the great days of old, when the ancient Greeks of Athens and Sparta, with their allies, stood up to battle and to die to defend the civilisation of the West against the flood of Asiatic invasion. The Boers may have few of the gifts and graces of the Hellenes; but none of the immortal dead who fell at Salamis or Marathon showed greater readiness to die for their country than these peasants of the veldt, who, not waiting to be commandeered, insisted upon being led to the frontier to defend the Republic against its foes. Civilised mankind, which in its boyhood thrilled with emotion at the thought of the gallant three hundred at Thermopylae, cannot remain unresponsive at the spectacle of the simple peasant-folk faring forth through the passes of Drakensburg to seek a bloody death in the battlefields of Natal, glad indeed to die if by their death they can save their Fatherland from the British yoke. A correspondent at Johannesburg, who was a witness of this marvellous rush to arms on the part of the Boers, sends an account of a spectacle, published in the Daily Chronicle of October 31st, which recalls the memory of the days when the Tyrolese rose against Napoleon, or the still more famous struggle which the Switzers waged for liberty against the Hapsburg.

THE CAMP AT VOLKSRUST.

The Boers collected in great camps on the frontier, waiting the declaration of war. Mr. Burleigh, of the Telegraph, furnished a vivid picture of the great camp at Volksrust, extending for two miles, which at night glowed bright with innumerable camp fires, round which before retiring to sleep the peasant warriors raised their evening psalm. For one of the bitter elements of this struggle is that the war is raging between men not only of the same colour and essentially of the same race, but also men of the same common creed. It is the first time since Waterloo that we have been in arms against a Protestant nation. The vision of the long extended African camp with its innumerable camp fires, and its thousands of peasant warriors chanting solemnly the same psalms which fired the soul and nerved the arm of Cromwell's Ironsides, dwells in the memory-a picture not to be forgotten. As ex-President Harrison said when asked what he thought of the war, "A people which enters upon a campaign praying and singing psalms is not to be despised." But even while the camp at Volksrust was still waiting the word to advance, there were those in our country who still persisted that the Boers would never fight; that the result of the conflict would be a walk over for our soldiers, and that at the first serious reverse the untrained, undrilled, irregular forces of the Boer Republics would melt away, and that nothing would be left but a promenade to Pretoria. It seemed as if our people were given over to strong delusions that they might not escape the tribulation that was in store.

#### THE OFFENSIVE DEFENSIVE.

When the ultimatum expired and the word was givento advance, the Boer commandos poured into the
narrow neck of territory, known as the tongue of Natal,
which is stretched into the territory of the two Republics.
Laing's Nek, the scene of Colley's reverses, was promptly
occupied. Newcastle, the nearest town of importance
in Natal, was at once evacuated by the British and
occupied without bloodshed by the Boers. The army
of the Free State entered Natal further south through
the Tintwa Pass. While a third commando, composed
chiefly of men raised in Johannesburg, including many

Outlanders who had cast in their lot with the Boers, poured through Biggarsberg Nek. Before war broke out the British officers in Natal, General Symons and General Sir George White, expressed themselves sure that they could hold Natal against any number the Boers could bring against them. The available number of the Boer invaders was under-estimated by those who have from the first underrated the serious nature of the task upon which we are embarked.

## THREE VICTORIES AND A RETREAT.

The first news we had of the reality and strength of the Boers was concealed by the fact that in the first collision with our troops they experienced a reverse, which cost us, however, the life of General Symons, who



THE LATE GENERAL PENN SYMONS.

fell fighting at the head of his men near Glencoe at the battle of Talana Hill. The Boers, who had taken up a strong position from which to attack our camp, were vigorously assailed and driven back. Our losses were-officers, 11 killed and 22 wounded; men, 27 killed and 167 wounded. This action was represented as a great and at first as a decisive victory. The Boers were said to have been utterly routed, cannon captured, and the whole force demoralised. Hardly had we time to rejoice over this first success when the news came of the battle of Elands Laagte, in which our arms were again triumphant over a force in a strong position, and again we were told that the Boers were utterly routed and cut to pieces. Then came news of a third fight at Rietfontein, in which General White was engaged, and which also terminated

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victoriously for our arms; but again the victory was won with a severe loss of life. Three victories, all decisive, all crushing, against three separate Boer armies, who we were told would never dare to face our men again—such was the news which cheered the British heart at the opening of the campaign. And then to the amazement and dismay of those who had exulted over their three brilliant victories, we were astonished by hearing that the Foors instead of being dispersed in irretrievable ruin were closing in, and in the face of their steady advance it was indispensable to abandon our camp at Grencoe and make a hurried retreat to Ladysmith, leaving our wounded and some of our stores in the hands of the Boers!

The strategical movement to the rear was brilliantly

executed, but the two-mile column which threaded its way through the narrow defiles between Glencoe Ladysmith and was fortunate in escaping the attention of the enemy, otherwise it is not difficult to see what might have happened to the heavilyladen column as it tramped through the mud and wound its way through passes where fifty men could have kept an army at bay. The concentration of our force was successfully accomplished at Ladysmith. General White has 10,000 men under his command, and the Boers are said to have 18,000 men concentrated within striking distance of Ladysmith.

THE LOSS OF THE TWO BATTALIONS.

The Boers under General Joubert closing in upon Ladysmith in great force, General White made a reconnaissance in force on October 30th, which pushed the Boers back for several miles and

revealed the strength of their position—information gained at the cost of 100 killed and wounded. But at the moment when the success of the reconnaissance was secured, a force of from 1,000 to 1,500 men, consisting of the 10th Mountain Battery, four and a half companies of the Gloucester and six companies of the Royal Irish Fusiliers under Lieut.-Colonel Carleton, which had been sent out on the 20th inst. to turn the Boers' right flank near Nicholson's Nek, was forced to surrender. When within two miles of their destination two boulders rolling down the hill—apparently by accident—and a few rifle shots stampeded the mules, which bolted, carrying with them the battery and the greater portion of the reserve small arm ammunition. Colonel Carleton, who appears to have had no communication with Ladysmith,

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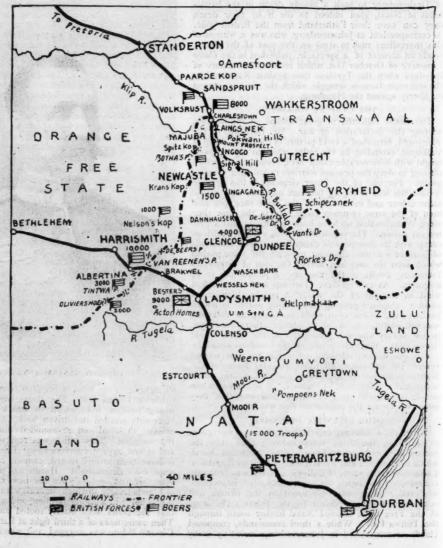
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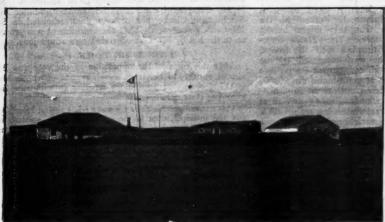
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THE FORT AT MAFEKING.

and his troops established themselves in a strong position on a hill-top and waited for dawn. When the sun rose they were attacked by the Boers. The little force on the hill-top fought till three o'clock, and then their last cartridge having been fired, they surrendered. Forty-two officers, a battery of screw guns and over a thousand of our best soldiers fell into the hands of the Boers.

## THE RÔLE OF THE BATTERY MULE.

There is a story in the mythology of the Semitic nations which is told to illustrate the folly of the arrogance which mortal man displays when he ventures to defy the Almighty. The mighty monarch who reared the Tower of Babel in order that he might wage war against high Heaven found all his plans miscarried. Then God sent a gnat which, entering in at the ear, preyed upon his brain, causing him such exquisite agony that he was glad to have his skull incessantly beaten for years with brazen hammers as a counter-irritant to the torture within. And this was done, says the Eastern moralist, to show that when the most powerful of mortals dare to defy God, the Almighty can use one of the meanest of His creatures to abase the pride of man and humble him in the dust. The rôle assigned to the gnat in the Semitic legend seems last month to have been entrusted to the battery mule.

Ladysmith, for the present, is reported to be secure, but General White's position gives rise to grave uncertainty. So far as the campaign has gone, the God of Battles, to whom Mr. Chamberlain appealed, has certainly not pronounced a very favourable verdict upon Mr. Chamberlain's war.

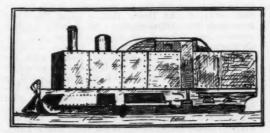
#### THE WAR ON THE WESTERN FRONTIER.

While the chief fighting has taken place in Northern Natal the Boers have swarmed across the western frontier into the territory secured for Great Britain by the Warren expedition. They have severed railway communications between Kimberley and the Cape, and have subjected Kimberley and Mafeking to what may be regarded rather as a beleaguerment than a siege. At Mafeking, Colonel Baden-Powell is in command of a small force, with which he has succeeded in holding the enemy at bay. At Kimberley, where Mr. Cecil Rhodes has established his headquarters, there are about three

thousand diamond miners armed with rifles, and about one thousand other troops. Mr. Rhodes declares he feels as safe as if he were in Piccadilly, but communication with the outside world is only obtained by despatch riders, who risk their lives in riding through the lines of the Boers in the darkness of the night. There have been various menacing movements in the direction of Aliwal North and elsewhere on the Cape frontier, but up to the moment of writing no serious military operations have taken place outside Natal, and the investment of Mafeking and Kimberley.

#### "MY BROTHER BOER."

There are few things so utte ly bad in this world but that they have some compensations in their train, and this war is no exception. It has not lasted more than a fortnight, but both Boers and Britons have learned to respect each other much more than at the outbreak of the war. The contempt with which the baser Boers and Britons regarded each other would yield to nothing short of the rough surgery of the battlefield. Already those of our newspapers which distinguished themselves by the most infamous attacks upon the Boers before the war have been compelled to change their tune and to confess that the Boer of the Transvaal is a foeman not unworthy of our steel. The war correspondents on the spot who saw how the Boer acquitted himself in the fight, are loud in their praises of the sturdy valour of these untrained men. Pitted against regular soldiers, they have fought as bravely as if t'rey had been trained to arms, and have proved, considerably to the astonishment of the professional soldier, that a mere militia, gathered at random from the farm, the counting-house, and the mine, is capable of holding a position with a tenacity and courage that could not be outdone by the regular soldiers of any European army. There is, after all, something in the righteousness of a cause, and patriots who are voluntarily giving their life for the sake of their country are apt to sell that life very dear. The Johannesburg levy, which held the crown of the hill at Elands Laagte, was regarded by the Boers as the worst belonging to their army. But, according to Mr. Steevens, they fought with astonishing



ARMOURED ENGINE IN USE AT MAFEKING.

resolution against, our terrific attack. Their artillery was in particular splendidly served, two of the guns being so skilfully and continuously worked in the face of a superior gun-fire that they might almost have been a complete battery. The *Times* correspondent, who charged up the hill with the troops, has described how much he was impressed by the splendid stand made by a small company of Boers, into whom we were pouring bullets at point-blank range. Of the Boers themselves the correspondents speak in high terms. Mr. Mitchell, of the Standard, says nearly all of them are tall, strongly built men, while a few are veritable giants. Mr. Steevens says their bearing is at once manly and grave, dignified and courteous. In short, they appear like rather dirty country gentlemen. campaign will not last long before our own men will need a deal of washing to be made clean! A strong testimony borne by Mr. Selous to the character of the Boers has done something to still the campaign of calumny by which the better judgment of the nation was poisoned when peace or war hung in the balance. The conduct of the Boers in the treatment of the wounded and their regard for the amenities of chivalrous warfare have been repeatedly recognised by correspondents, but there are still accusations as to the abuse of flags of truce. These occur in all wars and are common to both sides.

## III .-- THE WAR IN PARLIAMENT.

To provide for the expenses of this war, Parliament voted a sum of ten millions sterling, hypothecating for the purpose a prospective surplus of three millions, and making provision to add eight millions to the floating debt. This is but the beginning of the expenditure. What the war will cost before it is over no one ventures even to estimate. It will not really begin until the 15th of December, when General Buller expects to be ready with his army corps, now on its way to the Cape, to begin his northward march to Pretoria. The world has been scoured for mules to serve as baggage animals on the thousand mile march from the Cape to the Transvaal. The railway will, no doubt, be available for part of the distance, but for the greater part of the way General Buller will have to march, as did Julius Cæsar.

#### SIR EDWARD CLARKE'S INDICTMENT.

The chief feature in the debate in Parliament was the speech in which Sir Edward Clarke exposed to the world the hollowness of the Ministerial plea for the war. Sir Edward Clarke is a staunch Conservative, and therefore his arguments were listened to with much more attention than if they had proceeded from a Liberal mouth. This lamentable war, said he, was absolutely unnecessary, and his exposure of the method in which the blundering negotiations of Mr. Chamberlain had brought about this great catastrophe will sink deeper and deeper into the both sides of the House that a great blow had been dealt the Administration. Sir Edward Clarke's exposure was followed up by Mr. Morley and Mr. Courtney with great effect, and it was a scene of strange excitement in which Mr. Balfour made his appeal, ad misericordiam, to the House not to accept an amendment the carrying of which would be regarded by the world at large, not as a mere condemnation of Mr. Chamberlain's diplomacy, but as an attack on the good faith of the country, and as showing that we deliberately intended and desired to provoke war. One hundred and thirty-five members, a majority of the whole Liberal Party, voted in favour of this amendment, which was defeated by

a majority of 227, 362 votes being given against it. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman did not vote, neither did Sir Edward Clarke, but both of them admitted, in Sir Edward Clarke's words, that the amendment was proved up to the hilt by Mr. Chamberlain's own admissions.

#### THE PLAIN TRUTH.

After this division the opposition of the vote was left almost entirely to the Irish members, one of whom, Mr. P. O'Brien, was suspended for refusing to withdraw the following statement:—

This war was an unjust war; it was a crime against humanity, and the principal actor in the crime had, in his opinion, his hands as deeply stained with blood as any criminal who ever went to the scaffold. He referred to the Colonial Secretary.



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The motion for suspension was carried by 316 votes to 26. The House of Commons is supposed to be the arena dedicated to freedom of speech, but it would seem that it is not permitted for an honourable member to anticipate the sentence which the historian of the future will assuredly pass upon the war and its author.

#### MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S TRUTHFULNESS.

Mr. Chamberlain, in the course of the brief session, succeeded in preserving his evil prominence for inaccuracy of statement. In small things, as in great, it seems almost impossible for him to avoid misleading the House of Commons. Take, for instance, his point blank denial of the charge that he had refused to avail himself of the services of the representative of the Transvaal in London for explaining his meaning and for promoting a good understanding between the two Governments. Mr. Chamberlain



New York World.]

IS THIS THE REASON FOR AMERICA'S SILENCE ?

replied to this accusation by saying that Mr. Montagu White, the Consul-General in question, had never asked to see him, or had he done so he would not have refused his visit. That is not the question. Mr. White had been told by the Colonial Office that if he was wanted he would be sent for. He was sent for repeatedly when Mr. Chamberlain was in trouble about the Jameson Raid, but afterwards he was left severely alone. But not content with this misleading answer, Mr. Chamberlain went on to say:

I have never heard it, it has never entered into my mind, that Mr. Montagu White was ever commissioned, instructed, or authorised by President Kruger, or by the Government of the Transvaal, to enter into any negotiations whatsoever with Her Majesty's Government.

210 Now what can be thought of a Minister who makes these statements to the House of Commons in the face of

the fact that he himself produced before the South African Committee a letter addressed to himself from Mr. Fairfield of the Colonial Office expressly affirming that Lord Salisbury was communicating with the Transvaal Government on the Drift question through Mr. Montagu White? This is written evidence, and on record, and it can be confirmed to any extent. As to the political negotiations, Mr. Chamberlain, when he was in difficulties, was very glad to try to arrange through Mr. White. It was only when he determined to destroy the independence of the Transvaal that he refused to recognise the diplomatic functions of her accredited representative in London.

### IV.-A PIRATE WAR.

The war which was begun on glozing pretexts by a demand for equal rights for all white men in South Africa, has been rapidly converted into a war of conquest pure and simple. The juggle commenced with the word Suzerainty, which, not being sufficiently intelligible to the man in the street, has been abandoned for the word Paramountcy. We are told we are fighting for the Paramountcy of Great Britain in South Africa. Now paramountcy is a word meaning everything and nothing. It may be taken to include the right of dictating to the South African Republics on matters of internal regulation, in a fashion which would not be tolerated in any British Colony. The doctrine of paramountcy, which has been extended from the Transvaal to the Free State, which is admittedly a sovereign international State, is not likely to be regarded with complaisance by the other South African Powers-Portugal and Germany, to wit. There is room here for a pretty quarrel if our highflyers do not abate the extravagance of their pretensions.

### " EQUAL RIGHTS."

The cant phrase about equal rights as applied to the refusal of President Kruger to naturalise foreigners within less than seven years after their arrival in the country, is one of the question-begging phrases which are dear to those mischiefmongers who make wars. Thanks to the misuse of this term many people believe that the Transvaal does not give to Englishmen the same privileges which they give to Dutchmen of Europe or Dutchmen of the Cape. As a matter of fact, all foreigners are treated on a footing of exact equality. Dutchmen equally with Englishmen must reside seven years in the country before they can get a vote, and they must undertake the obligation to serve in commandos equally with the Burghers of the country. It is in order to compel the Boers to reduce the term of years necessary for naturalisation from seven to five years that this war is being waged. Of course it is a fraud, and a very transparent fraud, but how anybody can appeal to the God of Battles to give us the victory, when we have gone to war with a lie in our right hand, it is difficult to say.

#### FOREIGN OPINION.

The spectacle of two Christian nations engaged in a death struggle over such pretexts as this has naturally scandalised the world. Europe is absolutely unanimous. One of the ablest Ministers of a neutral and minor Power, who is very well disposed to England, remarked the other day: "There is not a legation on the Continent in which the good name of England does not stand lower than it did before. There is only one opinion everywhere: we all think that your war was got up on hypocritical pretexts in order to enable you to grab the gold mines." We are, in short, everywhere regarded, to use Mr. Morley's expressive phrase, as a pirate Empire. Nor are we any better than pirates because, before setting out on this pira-

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tical expedition, we have arrayed ourselves in the garments of Chadband and used the cant of Pecksniff. It is easy to say that it is all their jealousy which leads them to express such an opinion. That might explain the minds of the only three great Powers in Europe who are in any way our rivals, but excluding France, Germany and Russia, none of the other nations can be regarded as rivals, and many especially of the smaller States have looked up to us with feelings of admiration and reverence, but whether it is Switzer or Swede, Belgian or Portuguese, the verdict is universal. None has a good word to say for us, and everyone would feel that if we met some crushing disaster we should only be reaping our deserts.

#### WHAT THE AMERICANS THINK.

Mr. Chamberlain, casting his eye round the horizon in the hope of finding any Christian civilised Power who did not consider his conduct worthy of reprobation, imagined he heard some faint approbation from across But so far from American opinion the Atlantic being favourable to our action in this matter, it is in America only where there has been a strong organised and vigorous effort to compel their Government to interfere nominally in the cause of Peace, but in reality to save the Republics of South Africa from the grasp of The memorial to President McKinley, the spoiler. calling upon him to offer his mediation in the interests of Peace, is signed by President Kruger, President Steyn and Mr. Schreiner as head of the Dutch Ministry at the Cape. The expressions of opinion which have accompanied the signatures to the memorial are very significant, and show better than anything else how severe a strain Mr. Chamberlain's predatory raid on the Republics of South Africa is placing on our relation with the great Republic of the West.

#### THE PROSPECT OF MEDIATION.

It is very natural that President McKinley should shrink from offering his mediation between Mr. Chamberlain and the Transvaal, owing to the fact that Mr. Chamberlain has proclaimed aloud that he would regard the mediation of a foreign Power as an equivalent to a denial of his thesis that the Transvaal Republic has no sovereign international rights. All this is mere jugglery with words. The South African Republic is a sovereign international State, subject to one limitation only, that of the fourth article of the Convention of London, which says nothing to deprive it of the advantage of the friendly intervention of neutral Powers in the quarrel in which it is engaged. The Transvaal has treaties with foreign states, it is a party to the Geneva Convention, it is expressly authorised to appoint its own diplomatic agents abroad, and to conduct its own international diplomacy without let or hindrance, so long as it does not make treaties hostile to British interests. Should it do so, that treaty may be vetoed by England six months after its completion. In every other respect the international status of the Transvaal is as good as the international status of the United States of America. Nevertheless, so long as Mr. Chamberlain is in his present mood there is no likelihood of any serious offer to mediate. But it will be with him as it was with the sinner spoken of by the Psalmist, who, in the time of his prosperity forgot his Maker, but in the time of adversity was very quick to implore His aid. For the moment the wicked is spreading himself like a green bay tree, but before the war ends we may have reason to implore that mediation which at present we scornfully

### WILL GERMANY INTERFERE?

It is gaily assumed by the light-hearted war-makers, who so far have seen their every prediction falsified, that we are to be allowed a free hand to wipe out the Orange Free State and the Transvaal. Many a brave man will die, both British and Boer, before we are in a position to discuss that question; but supposing that superior force triumphs, and that we have slaughtered the Boers into sullen submission, what warrant is there for believing that the annexation of the South African Republics will meet with no protest abroad? It is assumed that Germany is ready to acquiesce in anything we wish, but no Power in the world is more strict in acting upon the principle, nothing for nothing, than the Government of Germany. Germany warned us four years ago that she regarded the maintenance of the independence of the Transvaal, under the Convention of 1884, as indispensable for German interests, and that warning still stands.

#### POSSIBLE COMPLICATIONS.

Further, the Dutch Government has great interests in the country, not merely because of sympathy of race, but also because the Netherlands Railway is a Dutch company. Holland, it will be said, is a little Power, and we can snap our fingers at any representations from the Government at the Hague. But supposing, what is by no means improbable, that we should not see our way to give in to Germany, in Samoa for instance, to the extent desired at Berlin, what would be more natural than for the Dutch Government to receive the friendly support of the German Government in protesting against any proposal to alter the political status of the South African Republic. Nor is that the only danger that may be anticipated. If Russia were to obtain the cession of Ceuta from Spain where would we be then? In France the memory of Fashoda still lingers, and as soon as we are fast by the leg in South Africa, and in strained relations with Germany, France would be more than human if she were to abstain from raising the Egyptian Question. What will happen in China no one can foresee. But one thing is certain, and that is that we shall be blackmailed by all our rivals, who will squeeze us remorselessly now they have the chance. And more—they will feel morally justified by the evidence which this war affords of the absence of all good faith by the present Ministers of the Crown.

### OUR REAL WEAKNESS.

This brings me to the last point—which is to repeat once more the warning which has hitherto fallen upon deaf ears-namely, that our strength depends much more upon our integrity and good faith than upon any material elements whatever. If we are at this moment hated and distrusted by all our neighbours, it is because we have given them good occasion to believe that in our dealings with the South African Republic we have trodden truth under foot and have trampled honour and good faith in the dust! "The Scandal of the South African Committee," which I have set out in plain words for plain men in my last published pamphlet, tells a story which no Englishman can read without a blush. The conduct of that Committee and the way in which the plain issue vital to the honour and good faith of the country was shirked, despite the most vehement protests of those who knew the facts, has done more to weaken us and will do more to weaken us, than the loss of a pitched battle or the destruction of a fleet.

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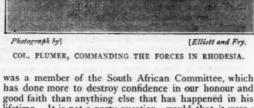
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Photograph by]

[Elliott and Fry.



important than money, more important than ships when they dealt with the affairs of such an Empire as ours. It was that honour and good faith and the word of Englishmen should be maintained. . . . They might depend upon it that, however great our power and our influence, our Empire was maintained more surely than by anything else by the honour and good faith of England."

LT.-COL. BADEN-POWELL, THE DEFENDER OF MAFEKING.

These are the words of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, who is not only a member of the present Administration, but

has done more to destroy confidence in our honour and good faith than anything else that has happened in his lifetime. It is not a party question-would that it were; for if we had one party free from the stain of this infamy there might be some hope. Unfortunately both are tarred with the same brush, and we must flounder from dishonour to dishonour and from disaster to disaster until we learn from bitter tribulation the consequence of putting our trust in a refuge of lies.

### TO ALL FRIENDS OF PEACE.

I SHALL be very glad to hear from those of my readers who feel as I do on the subject of this iniquitous war, and are willing to co-operate with me in forming an Association of Friends of Peace with branches in every centre of population, which can be relied upon to circulate information and to use every available means-whether the Press, the platform or private conversation-to open the eyes of the people to a sense of the crime which is now in progress in South Africa. As a medium of communication between all such persons I have started a penny weekly paper, entitled War against War in South Africa, a sample copy of which will be sent to any person on receipt of a postcard. It can be obtained on order from any bookstall or newsagent.

I have also published the following pamphlets, which can either be ordered through the trade or else obtained direct from my office at Mowbray House, Norfolk Street, London, W.C. :-

"Shall I Slay My Brother Boer?" (price 6d.).

"Are We in the Right in South Africa?" (price 6d.). "The Scandal of the South African Committee" (price 6d.).

The above will be sent in quantities for distribution at 30s. per hundred.

A penny pamphlet of sixty-four pages, entitled "The Truth about the War," uniform in size with the Masterpiece Library of Penny Poets, is supplied, for purposes of distribution, at 5s. a hundred or £2 a thousand (not including carriage).

War against War in South Africa is a penny weekly, which can be posted for 11d., or three copies will be forwarded, post free, for 4d.

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## LEADING ARTICLES IN THE REVIEWS.

### THE POLICY THAT LED TO THE WAR.

(1) THE "QUARTERLY'S" VERDICT.

THERE is a melancholy agreement between opponents and supporters of the present Administration that for the war in South Africa the Imperial Government is very largely responsible. Opponents blame the conduct of our Government during the last few months. Supporters blame the conduct of our Government in 1881 and 1884. According to either version it is still our Government which is chiefly to blame. The patriot, as distinguished from the partisan, can only reflect with shame that, whichever account be true, Great Britain is accountable for most of the blood that is now being shed. The nation, one and the same, whether under Gladstone or under Salisbury, bears the guilt. This agreement as to our national blood-guiltiness between otherwise opposing witnesses ought to exert a chastening influence. The Quarterly Review, in its paper on British supremacy in South Africa, applauds Mr. Chamberlain's present policy, but traces most of the trouble back to the policy which Mr. Chamberlain supported fifteen and eighteen years ago.

### THE BLUNDERS OF OUR GOVERNMENT.

The reviewer calls up what he considers a succession of blunders. The annexation of the Transvaal was a grave mistake: in manner and time rather than in the act itself. "The incapacity of our civil administration in the Transvaal was only exceeded by the incompetence of our military administration." The indictment culminates with "Majuba." "Throughout South Africa our surrender to the Boers after our defeat at Majuba was regarded in its true character as an absolute and ignominious capitulation." It was regarded as "a deathblow to British supremacy in South Africa." Then in 1884, when we allowed the Transvaal to call itself the South African Republic, "the consent of Great Britain to the assumption of this title by the Boer State was considered throughout South Africa as the formal recognition of the claim of the Transvaal to the hegemony of the Dutch race." The reviewer declares :-

Even at the present day our South African fellow-countrymen cannot get rid of their innate distrust of the sincerity and continuity of our Imperial policy; and this distrust is by no means the least potent of the causes which have now forced Great Britain to undertake another war with the Transvaal.

#### WHAT LIES AT THE BOTTOM OF ALL

The secret of the war policy of Mr. Chamberlain is thus explained:—

We are convinced that when the inner history of the events which have led up to the present crisis is more fully known, it will become manifest that the dominant consideration which has led our British authorities, both at home and abroad, to espouse the cause of the Uitlanders, at the risk of war, has been a conviction that a refusal to espouse this cause would be attended with the greatest peril to Great Britain as the paramount Power in South Africa. That such peril should exist may appear unintelligible to stay at-home Englishmen. The peril, however, is only too intelligible to all persons acquainted with South Africa. It may well seem to outsiders that in all discussions about South African matters Majuba crops up much in the same way as King Charles's her a used to crop up in Uncle Dick's memorials as related in "David Copperfield." But, as a matter of fact, Majuba lies at the bottom of the whole Boer-

British controversy, now drawing near to a conclusion. Our surrender of the Transvaal after an ignominious campaign and a disgraceful defeat well-nigh signed the death-warrant of British empire in South Africa.

Majuba lies at the bottom of it all. There the stately *Quarterly* joins hands with the gutter-prints of Jingoism. The writer rejoices in the way "the new diplomacy" has educated the opinion of the Empire to discern the true issue, the maintenance of British "suzerainty, supremacy, paramountcy, call it what you will." He says:—

For this unanimity of British sentiment, even if we think our negotiations have been unnecessarily protracted, our dispatches too frequent and too long, we have deep cause to be grateful to the policy of the Colonial Office under the direction of Mr. Chamberlain.

### CURIOUS PARALLEL.

The writer concludes by drawing a parallel between the present struggle and the American Civil War. He says:—

According to the strict letter of the written law, it seems probable that the Southern States were within their rights. But a higher law was against them—the law of salus populi; and the greatness of Lincoln consists in his grasp of this fact, and his resolve that, at whatever cost, it must take precedence of every other consideration. . . We have been driven, like Lincoln, to desert technicalities and minor issues, and to place the conflict on a broader basis; and we have now to carry it to a similar end.

### (2) THE "EDINBURGH'S" CRITICISMS.

The Edinburgh Review takes a more independent line. At the outset it remarks on the superior ability of the Scotch to understand the Boers, and quotes Sir Harry Johnston's statement that "had Scotchmen been sent out to administer Cape Colony in its early days it is probable that something like a fusion might have taken place." Passing to the present crisis, the writer describes Sir Alfred Milner's "helots" as "an absurdly exaggerated phrase," and deeply regrets that High Commissioner and Colonial Secretary did not at once and publicly repudiate the extreme demands of the South African League. The writer proceeds:—

Perhaps as a mere matter of diplomacy (if the importance of an immediate settlement of the franchise difficulty is considered) it might have been better for the Secretary of State to have abstained in his despatch from any reference to the doubtful claim of the "suzerainty" under the Convention of 1881, and to the "paramountey" of Great Britain over the South African Republic, both of which claims not unnaturally always suggest to the Boers that they hold a position of vassalage to the British Empire, far beyond the restrictions imposed by the Convention of 1884, which restrictions have never seriously been disputed by President Kruger.

Referring to the excellent prospect which once prevailed of the Boers conceding the five years' qualification and a larger share of Outlander representation, the writer says:—

Perhaps, in view of these immense and immediate gains, it might have been more diplomatic not to refer to the "etymological question" of the suzerainty, or to propose to bring the President to Cape Town to talk over with the High Commissioner all other outstanding questions. We do not know how this may be; but the South African Republic did not at once send a reply, and the High Commissioner, representing Utilander feeling, urgently pressed the Home Government to come to an immediate decision.

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Mr. Review "MUCH WILD, WRITING AND SPEAKING,"

The writer thus rebukes the stokers of racial hatred :-It is right that cases of injustice, or unfairness, or tyranny should be inquired into; but it is not right by gross exaggeration and partisan statements to use them to inflame still further a race animosity already lamentably violent. Since August last national feeling has run high, and excitement has been fanned by much wild writing and speaking. It is not a question, we are told, of justice or of good faith, but of who is to rule in South África. And throughout September constant pressure has been put on the Government to break off negotiations and 'send an ultimatum" to President Kruger, backed by an army When responsible men urged patience and peace at public meetings, attempts were made to drown their voices with shouts of "Majuba Hill." Nevertheless, Lord Salisbury and his Cabinet have resolutely refused to listen to these violent counsels, and at the date we are writing they have not closed the door on their temperate proposals of September 8th; nor have they, as might have been expected from the despatch of September 22nd, made any further demands. Surely the intelligent reader of this long diplomatic correspondence must feel lost in astonishment when he remembers what war means to the Transvaal, to South Africa, and to the British Empire, that war should arise out of a discussion in which the two Governments show themselves so very nearly agreed! But is British power in South Africa really trembling !

### "THE STRANGEST NIGHTMARE."

The issue which the Quarterly finds to be so plain and urgent the Edinburgh thus laughs out of court:—

In the South African Republic itself, because money is to be made there, and because there is a future, Englishmen flock in in such overwhelming numbers as to prove that that future will be largely and surely theirs. Already the foreign element, mostly English, number two-thirds of the population, though it is hardly more than a dozen years since the influx began. Facts will decide far more surely than the best penned despatches what ultimately will be the complexion of South African civilisation and government—whether English or Dutch. The notion that there is a formidable Dutch conspiracy "to oust British influence" (that, we think, is the phrase) "from South Africa" is the strangest nightmare that ever afflicted the most nervous of "Imperialist" minds.

### "AN UNCOMFORTABLE SEARCHING OF CONSCIENCE."

The writer regrets that more attention has not been paid to the attitude of the Cape Dutch and of the Orange Free State. The Free State has everything to lose by a collision with the Imperial Government, and only a conviction that its independence is threatened could induce it to fight us. The same uneasiness of conscience is expressed towards the close. The writer says:—

British victory, therefore, which is not in doubt, involves British rule. But the mere fact that this is so makes it appear to every citizen of the Republic of the Free State that he is fighting for national independence against an English conqueror. When Englishmen read of old men of seventy and of boys of fourteen flocking into the ranks to fight what undoubtedly seems to them the battle of freedom against a foreign conqueror, they cannot but feel an uncomfortable searching of conscience as to whether these things must really be, and whether this war cannot with wisdom and honour be even yet avoided. When the war is over what is to be our next step? All of us had hoped to see the various States of South Africa freely working out their own constitution, and forming in time a great federation under, and proud of, the British flag. It is bad to build a free constitution on the ruins left by racial war.

A postscript written after the ultimatum declares "the nation must accept the challenge so recklessly thrown down"

### (3) A CONTEMPORY JUDGMENT.

Mr. Percy A. Molteno, writing in the Contemporary Review upon "The Cause of the War," maintains that it

is largely due to the Press; and of this evil influence he regards Sir Alfred Milner as the chief embodiment. He says that the "hopes excited by Sir Alfred Milner's appointment were grievously and utterly disappointed. The Press of the world in its excitement of the more violent feelings is not a force tending to the peaceful solution of international difficulties," Unfortunately Sir Alfred Milner has received his training as a pressman, and that in a highly dangerous school-a school of extreme sentiment. "If Mr. Stead may be believed," says Mr. Molteno, "Sir Alfred Milner acted as a moderating factor during his Press experience. Yet a perusal of his despatches shows that the sciolism of the Press is patent on every page. The position of High Commissioner of South Africa demanded the highest diplomatic qualities, and the widest and most tried experience. It has been filled by a man who writes brilliant leading articles and calls them despatches."

#### THE HIGH COMMISSIONER'S FAILURE.

Sir Alfred Milner's action in South Africa exactly reproduces the character and action of the governors who habitually misinformed George III. as to the feelings of the American colonists. Sir Alfred Milner began by aspersing the loyalty of the Dutch inhabitants of South Africa, and indicted a whole nation. He lectured the people of Graaff Reinet as though they had been children, and when they assured him of their loyalty he told them he did not need any superfluous assertions of this character. He knew that they could not be disloyal. Nevertheless, in his famous despatch of May 4th he impugned their loyalty, and supported his statement as to the disloyalty of the Dutch by quoting an anonymous article published in a newspaper called the Stellalander in a remote country town, the very existence of which was unknown to ninety-nine out of a hundred South Africans. Mr. Conyngham Greene's method of conducting negotiations with the Transvaal Government was modelled upon the tone and manner of the officials sent out to America a hundred years ago.

### LORD ROSMEAD'S SUCCESS.

Then Mr. Molteno quotes Lord Rosmead as a greater authority than Sir Alfred Milner. Lord Rosmead laid it down in the strongest manner that the day for direct Imperial interference in the affairs of South Africa was passed;

The consensus of opinion of Imperial and colonial statesmen is all but alsolutely unanimous on the point. To-day we see a Governor and High Commissioner who goes full in the face of this great consensus of opinion, who refuses to modify his policy by a consideration of the expressed views of the Ministers of Cape Colony, who appeals to the "British Press," as he calls it, against the views of the constituted authorities—Her Majesty's Ministers in South Africa—for support to his views. "The British Press throughou: South Africa is practically unanimous at my back" (C. 9415, p. 14). The result was patent to all who knew anything of the history of the country and its circumstances. The aspersions on the loyalty of the Dutch by men in official position can only tend to make them disloyal. All their actions have been of a contrary character. Their support to the Imperial Navy, their grant to the Imperial Government of the full control of Simonstown, have testified that they are absolutely loyal. But these go for nothing against the extracts from the Stellalander.

#### MAKING A REVOLUTION.

We are now stationing troops in opposition to the warnings of local constituted authorities in the midst of the Dutch districts, with a result which will probably resemble only too closely the adoption of a similar policy when the British troops were quartered on the inhabitants

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of Boston. Benjamin Franklin told a Committee of the House of Commons that if troops were sent to America, they would not find a revolution, but they would be only too likely to make one. Mr. Molteno ridicules the idea that there was any danger, even the most remote, to British predominance or to British prestige in South Africa. The sciolists of the Press, making constant reference to newspaper articles printed in a journal edited by men who have only recently arrived in the country, and whose leading exponent has admitted that they have long since abandoned all moderation, and who have not hesitated to clamour for the blood of their fellow-subjects, have forced on a disastrous war, in opposition to the warnings of all authorities, including Mr. Chamberlain himself. The policy of force was always reprobated by Lord Rosmead:—

To the writer, in discussing this question, he expressed the view that "the British Government might send large forces to Sou'h Africa, it might spend £20,000,000 upon an expedition, it might conquer the country, it might largely increase the income-tax to do so, but that when it had done all that it would have achieved the result of having created an Ireland in South Africa." We are now witnessing the results of the very policy condemned by Lord Rosmead, and his forebodings are being only too faithfully fulfilled. We have seen above that South Africa unanimously supported Lord Rosmead's policy, it was acquiesced in by Mr. Chamberlain while Lord Rosmead remained in Africa, and apparently until March of this year, when it was suddenly abandoned for the new policy of the new man.

#### THE DUTCH AS INTERCESSORS.

Mr. Molteno's conclusion is that the Cape Dutch may still be relied upon to bring this war to an end :-

The way was open for mediation and the Government desired it. Mr. Schreiner and his Government and Mr. Hofmeyr had allowed their willingness to be known to do all in their power to effect a peaceful arrangement. This service is still open, notwithstanding the fatal steps already taken. It should be our object to minimise and bring to a conclusion, with as little delay as possible, a war which should not have been begun. Let us reflect that the question fifteen or twenty years hence will not be, whether we had the power to invade and conquer independent Dutch South Africa, but whether we were doing right when we did so.

### (4) A CAPITALIST'S COMPANY.

Mr. W. Niddrie, writing in the Humanitarian for November, maintains that the chief cause of the agitation which led to the war was the determination of the capitalists to bring about a lowering of wages, and thus increase their already immense profits. The "iniquities" of the Boer Government-

consist in fiscal measures which, by keeping up the general cost of living, force the mining companies to pay wages which leave, perhaps, a larger margin for the workers in the Transvaal, than they can hope to obtain in Europe. The Boer Government must, therefore, be "reformed," so that capital may be enabled to absorb the "preposterously" wide margin which exists between the actual remuneration of labour in South Africa and in Europe. This is the avowed object of the leaders of the mining industry in the Transvaal. No attempt has been made to conceal it. They have stated in public meetings and in the public Press that the days are gone when workers could hope to make more than a bare living in Johannesburg. The workers are calmly told that they must be content to remain there with their wives and families, exercise the franchise when they get it, accept low wages, and so place the industry on "a sound and permanent basis."

The writer of " Notes and Comments " says :-

Though the Boers made what was virtually a declaration of war, the blame must be laid to the blundering diplomacy of Mr. Chamberlain. He is responsible for the war in the first instance; he will now be responsible for its undue prolongation and the people will hold him strictly to account. We believe that this crime against civilisation (for all war is such a crime) might have been averted by statesmanlike diplomacy and recourse to arbitration. The Venezuelan boundary question has just been settled by arbitration, why not the Transvaal difficulty also? It is a curious comment on the progress of humanity that such a war should have broken out on the very morrow of the Peace Conference, at which England was one of the moving spirits.

(5) SIR WEMYSS REID'S TESTIMONY.

Sir Wemyss Reid has transferred to the Nineteenth Century the comment on current affairs which used to adorn the pages of the *Speaker*; and in the November number he begins under the heading "The Newspapers" from the standpoint of the London Club. His diary of impressions refers to the bewildered and divided state of public opinion about the policy which led up to the war. He observes also that "the announcement that for the first time for nearly half a century we are at war with a white race, has been received by the better part of the nation with a gravity and dignity befitting the event " :-

Whatever may be said by the newspapers, the great majority of thinking persons would have been thankful if this war could have been avoided. That fact does not, of course, imply that there will be any hesitation on the part of the majority in supporting those who have to carry it on to a successful issue. Most men of both parties know their duty, and feel that now that the sword has been drawn it cannot be sheathed until its

work is done, and done thoroughly.

But whilst this is the feeling of the overwhelming majority, there is a small minority who take a different line.... A certain number of men amongst us, not mere fanatics, not Celtic enthusiasts or intriguing politicians of the baser sort, but men ordinarily sober in judgment and abhorrent of sentimental excesses, do not conceal the fact that they to result in our discomfiture. They are not, I am thankful to say, a numerous body of men. But one meets them where one least expects to do so, and they are so outspoken in their sentiments that everybody is free to know what they think. The existence of such a body as this at a time like the present is almost unprecedented in our recent history. One can understand and sympathise with the man who thinks that war might have been avoided if our diplomacy had been more skilful, and if it had been inspired by good-will, and who is bitterly angry at the blundering which has involved us in this catastrophe. But it is a far cry from such a frame of mind to that which leads a man openly to express his hope that defeat may attend the efforts of the soldiers of his own race and nation. Yet there are those amongst us who are in this frame of mind just now.

(6) THE CONSEQUENCE OF "LITTLE ENGLANDISM."

The English Illustrated for November is a "Special Transvaal number." The history of the Transvaal crisis is told by "Imperialist," and this writer, like others who support Mr. Chamberlain, makes Great Britain responsible for the present bloodshed. He says :-

The blame must be laid, not at the door of English colonists, who have achieved as much in South Africa as elsewhere, but at the door of the Home Government, whose vacillation can be traced in blood and race hatred from Simon's Bay to Johannesburg. . . . The destinies of Canada and Australasia were guided by statesmen who worked towards the ideal of Anglo-Saxon unity: hence they are to-day pillars of England's Imperial might. The destinies of South Africa were guided by Colonial Secretaries with more or less pronounced views on separation: hence she is a continual thorn in the flesh of the Mother Country. It is the price she pays for two generations of Little Englandism.

### MILNER AND RHODES.

The career of Sir Alfred Milner is sketched in the English Illustrated by "Africanus," who, in closing, thus

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distinguishes between the High Commissioner and the great Amalgamator:—

Sir Alfred Milner went to South Africa at a critical time. It is not his fault that the times are now more critical. The Jameson Raid had at once shaken the loyalty of the Cape Dutch and confirmed the obstinacy of President Kruger. It was difficult for the new High Commissioner to suppress Dutch disloyalty where it existed without appearing to identify himself with the discredited Raiders, Mr. Rhodes and his satellites. Yet this difficulty has been overcome. And now he stands firm in the affections of his South African citizens, exposed to the ignorant criticisms of party hacks in England. But Sir Alfred Milner can afford to disregard such criticisms. He commands the confidence of the Empire, and he will do the work that lies before him.

### "THE RHODESIAN EMPIRE EXTENDERS."

The English Illustrated is so far fair as to include in its Transvaal papers an emphatic pronouncement from the other side by J. C. Voigt, M.D. He gives "another view" of "Leading Uitlanders." He says of them:—

Their grievances were of their own creation; for from the time of their first appearance in Johannesburg their agitators and propagandists lost no opportunity of irritating and insulting the older inhabitants of the State. That they aimed at nothing less than the destruction of the Republic. As the agents provocateurs of the Great Power of whose Privy Council their High Priest is a member, the prominent leaders of the agitating Uitlanders, more especially of the Kimberley group, have played their rôle. It was prearranged that they should sow where others would step in and reap the harvest. Merrily they go to the harvesting of bullets for Progress and Reform.

But the unscrupulous diplomatists who are engineering the criminal movement of the forces of Empire-extension against Humanity will find that they have under-estimated the strength of the sentiment of nationality in South Africa. This sentiment is against them. If they ignore it their Empire will come to grief. The civilised world is—not for them, as they say it is, but against them. The intelligent public opinion of England is against them. Thousands of Uitlanders in the Transvaal are against, not for them; for the Uitlanders do not all belong to the Kimberley group—do not all take their orders from an impunished Privy Councillor.

Merrily they go to the harvesting—the Rhodesian Empireextenders. The reaping may last longer than they expect; for even should they succeed in making all Africa red, the bloodstained soil would yield another crop—a richer harvest for the twentieth century. Then the real reapers would rise up in their strength. Then the Rhodesian Empire would be no more.

### (7) LOOKING BACKWARDS.

General Sir Henry Brackenbury contributes to Black-wood's Magazine for November some reminiscences of "The Transvaal Twenty Years Ago." General Brackenbury served as Chief of the Staff in the campaign against Sekukuni in 1879, and his article deals mainly with the incidents of that campaign. He seems to have retained no very vivid impressions of the Boer population, who were at that time holding meetings of protest and preparing for revolt. He quotes the resolution passed by the Boers at the great Wonderfontein meeting in December, 1879, which is probably the simplest declaration of independence ever made by any people:—

(1) That the Vice-President, Mr. Paul Kruger, should become State President.

(2) That he should convene the Volksraad.

(3) That the people will never submit to the British.
(4) That the people desire to shed their blood for independence.

(5) That they demand that their Government be reinstated.
(6) That the committee should take steps to recover their independence.

(7) That if the committee knew a better method they should submit it to the people,

(8) How the Case Looks to the Boers.

Dr. F. V. Engelenburg, editor of the Pretoria Volksstem, contributes "A Transvaal View of the South African Question" to the North American Review for October. Dr. Engelenburg reviews impartially the present position in South Africa and the causes which have led up to the war; but he does not throw any new light on the problems which are now being confronted, and there is little in his article which has not already been advanced by controversialists on either side. The only interest in his article is the insistence with which he maintains that South Africa is naturally one of the poorest of countries; and he thinks that the Dutch Afrikanders are the only race that could possibly live an independent, self-supporting existence there. The Phœnicians, Arabs and Portuguese never succeeded in colonising it, and the industrial population must pass away when the source from which it draws its present prosperity has been exhausted. Dr. Engelenburg says:—

Only the Boers, who eke out a frugal existence on their secluded farms, and have not yet become dependent on frozen meat, European butter, American meal and Australian potatoes —only the Boers, who, with rare endurance, the heritage of their hardy race, boldly face years of drought, rinderpest, locusts, and fever, could survive such a collapse of the economic machinery of a country so severely dealt with by nature. The remaining Europeans would gradually disappear, just as the Phoenicians and the Arabs disappeared in the days long past. As long as the gold mines and the diamond mines can be worked and made to pay, so long will the abnormal economy of South Africa preserve its balance; but as soon as South Africa has swallowed up its capital to the very last bit of gold, the Uitlander will have to seek for fresh fields for the exercise of his nervous-energy, and the Afrikander will be abandoned to his struggle with the inimical elements, as has ever been his lot in the past. By the sweat of his brow he will have to lead his carefully stored-up water to the fields continuously threatened by locusts he will have to shield his flocks from plague and theft, he will have to preserve continual watch against the inroads of the everincreasing blacks. The Boer—that is the agriculturist—is destined to be the Alpha and Omega of South Africa's white culture; he alone, in this quarter of the globe, can save civilization from the ultimate gulf of bankruptcy. To say that South Africa is a rich land, or to paint its future in glowing colours, and to dilate on the brilliant prospects that it offers to an unlimited white population, is only possible to an extraordinarily superficial observer, to an unscrupulous company-promoter, or to an over-zealous emigration agent, whose salary is in proportion to the number of his victims.

#### A CRY FOR JUSTICE.

The Briton the coast, and the Boer the hinterland, is Dr. Engelenburg's remedy:—

British statesmen apparently failed to see that South Africa could only be served by giving each race the domain which destiny had prepared for it, viz., the Boer the hinterland and the Britisher the coast, together with the rights and obligations connected therewith.

Dr. Engelenburg points out that it is on the Dutch pastoral communities that the Colony must ultimately depend. He concludes:—

The Boers do not ask for mercy; they ask for justice. Those who keep up the unfair agitation against the South African Republic are the last men, however, to listen to the voice of righteousness, or to be guided by any noble impulse; political corruption is the seed they sow, and by their unexampled opportunities they feel confident of reaping their criminal harvest. Up to the present they have gathered only tears; a still more bitter time of reaping has yet to come. In the past, the Boers have been able to fight against immensely superior odds. They feel that the final victory will be theirs; for they know they have right on their side.

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(9) A PROFESSOR OF DIPLOMATIC HISTORY

Mr. J. G. Whiteley, the President of the International Congress of Diplomatic History, contributes to the Forum for October a short article on "The Relation of England to the Transvaal," Mr. Whiteley's view is generally unfavourable to the English claims. He says that even if England could prove a protectorate over the Transvaal-

it-does not necessarily follow that the British Government has a right to intervene in behalf of the Uitlanders, under the present circumstances. The Transvaal is struggling for its very existence. The danger from the invasion of miners is as real as if it were an invasion of armed men; for it is all one to have your Government captured by a troop of horse, or to have your privileges taken away by alien voters.

Mr. Whiteley concludes :--

The interpretation of an agreement, as I have just indicated, is determined principally by the intention of the parties thereto. It seems that by the Convention of London the high contracting parties intended to make the Transvaal a semi-sovereign state, limited in its power of making treaties, but free from intervention in its domestic affairs. Consequently, it does not appear that England has a right to demand any change in the law of the franchise, or in any other measure of domestic policy in the South African Republic.

(10) A NORWEGIAN OPINION.

In Ringeren (September 30th) a Norwegian review, edited by Carl Naerup with the support of Björnstjerne Björnson and J. E. Sars, Dr. R. Besthorn, under the heading, "The South African Conflict," gives briefly the history of the Transvaal, and recounts the disputes which now have culminated so disastrously. In the course of his article we come upon an appreciation of Kruger. whose portrait, of course, accompanies it. Incidentallyas if some line of thought had led him to the comparison he remarks that Paul Kruger and Alfred Dreyfus have the 10th of October in common as their birthday. "The self-convinced, brave, honest, and religious, if also somewhat narrow-minded Boers, have," says Dr. Besthorn, "in Paul Kruger a worthy representative Those foreigners who have seen him in the Volksraad with his h reulean bearing, and have heard his indignant speeches, can testify that Stephanus Johan Paulus Kruger is a remarkable personality who compels respect and attention.

Oom Paul is something more than the most prominent statesman of the South African Republic. veteran of liberty; the standard of the freedom-loving Boers. And however much we may have to say against the government system of the Boers and their attitude towards the foreigners trooping in; one is compelled to feel from a humane and national standpoint," says Dr. Besthorn in conclusion, "a deep sympathy with their efforts to save their independence and live their own life in freedom; and, in spite of England's Imperial claims, one must admit that the Uitlander question is distinctly a home affair of the Transvaal with which England has nothing to do."

The Revue de l'Art. ono ell In the October number of the Revue de l'Art the notice of the Van Dyck Exhibition at Antwerp, by Jean Durand, is concluded. The full-page supplements to the article include "Arthur Goodwin," "Anna Maria de Camudio," and "Lords John and Bernard Stuart"; all interesting examples of Van Dyck's art. Another important article is "M. Bartholome and the Monument to the Dead," by Maurice Demaison, M. Fiérens-Gevaert writes on the Hôtel de Ville at Paris; Art-Teaching in Japan is the subject of a paper by Félix Régamey. It is an excellent number.

### all box THE CHINAMAN AT HOME CONTROL

MR. J. K. GOODRICH-contributes to the Forum for October an article on "Chinese Daily Life," in which he gives some interesting glimpses of the domestic economy of the Celestials. Mr. Goodrich writes from personal experience, and his article is instructive and amusing. The Chinaman rises early. It is not unusual for the Emperor to hold audience with his Cabinet at two in the morning, and the ordinary Chinaman never rises after daybreak, and in winter a long time before :--

The morning toilet does not consume much time. The Chinese are not fond of bathing. Like our own ancestors, they think we go to a great deal of unnecessary trouble to help nature keep us clean; and really they seem to live as long and as happily as we do. To wash the face and neck with a cloth which has been wrung out in hot water is considered quite enough in the way of ablutions. Occasionally this process is extended to the whole body. It must be said, however, that, a a rule, the Chinese take good care of their teeth.

His first act is the worship of his ancestors, after which he drinks tea, sometimes cold. The prevailing idea that the Chinese are gross feeders is, says Mr. Goodrich, erroneous. He is largely given to a vegetable diet

One may live for years in a Chinese city without seeing rats or mice offered for sale as food. They are sold for medicine; but even for this purpose they are not so easily caught as to be cheap. The treatment to which the common people often subject unfortunate rats which have been caught in the granary militates strongly against the notion that these animals are selected as choice tid-bits for the table. Because the rats steal their most precious article of food, rice, the Chinese hold that they are criminals of the deepest dye, and that they merit the worst kind of torture. Black dogs and cats are favourites among the most superstitious natives of the south. These animals invariably command a higher price than others, and are eaten in midsummer, in the belief that the meat insures both health and strength for the ensuing year.

"Football Extras" seem to have little chance in China. The Chinaman does not love undue exertion :-

Active, manly sports are not popular with grown men. A naturally phlegmatic temperament works against such; and there are further obstacles in the inconvenience of dress as well as in the peculiar notions of dignity and decorum. Instead of engaging in a regatta, a game of ball, tennis, bowls, young men, to prove their muscle, lift beams with heavy stones at each end, like huge dumb-bells. Or, tucking up their long gowns under their girdles, they kick their heels in a game of shuttle-cock; using the thick soles of their shoes as the battledore, never fouching the shuttlecock with their hands until it falls to the ground after a misplay, when a forfeit is scored against the player who misses. The outdoor amusements of gentlemen consist in flying kites; carrying birds on perches and throwing seeds high in the air for them to catch; sauntering through the fields; capping verses at some swell restaurant in the town or at a favourite suburban garden; or lazily boating on the water of harbour, lagoon, or river, as one passes the dolce far niente in a Venetian gondola.

Gambling, says Mr. Goodrich, is universal:

Hucksters at the roadside are provided with sup and saucer : and the clicking of their dice is heard at every corner. A Chinese urchin with but two copper cash (about one-sixth of a cent) prefers to risk their loss on the throw of a die to simply buying a cake without the chance of getting it for nothing; the shrewd pedlar usually laying enticing odds to lure on his victim. The most common game of luck is fan tan; which, by the way, is not, as is frequently supposed, a game of cards, but is played with cash. Chinese cards are smaller, more numerous, and essentially different in character from ours, as are the native games played with them; but poker and whist, played with our cards are seconically appropriate the treaty norts with a few of decks, are becoming popular at the treaty ports with a few of the advanced natives, many of whom are displaying marked skill, as some foreigners know to their cost."

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### SIDE LIGHTS ON THE WAR.

(1) THE MORAL FACTOR.

MR. SPENSER WILKINSON, writing in the National Review on "Moral Factors in the War," makes an analysis of the factors which go to make up the military spirit in the contending armies. War is an affair of the soul; the predominant partner in the business is the mind or spirit, and it is the collective traditions of individuals which make up the fighting whole.

#### THE MORALE OF THE BOERS.

Mr. Spenser Wilkinson finds that in this spirit the British are superior to their adversary. He says:—

The Boer living on his farm has his spiritual backbone made up of the elementary ideas of a half-developed community—the family, the clan, and the country. But he has hardly a matured conception either of justice or of freedom, and his love of country is based upon a very short history. His patriotism is negative rather than positive; it is a bias against the foreigner rather than a conception of the State as something to live and die for. So little has the thought of the State or community penetrated the average Boer that he has never quite grasped the duty of paying the taxes. The idea of military duty has not grown beyond the first stage; it has produced a readiness to fight and to die, but no systematic view such as gives cohesion to an army. On October 21st Commandant Joubert telegraphed to Pretoria:—"Commandant Lucas Meyer has had an engagement with the British at Dundee. Meyer made a plan of campaign by messenger with Commandant Erasmus, who, however, did not put in an appearance." Evidently the notion of cohesion, of subordination, of discipline, has not yet come to form an essential part of the Boer's moral skeleton. The tie which binds one Boer to another is comparatively weak.

### THE MORALE OF THE BRITISH.

The British are in a different position :-

The British are in a different condition. In their mental world the idea of Great Britain fills an immense place. Their lives are to a great extent made up of co-operation in all the various forms which I have enumerated as the sources of our stock of thoughts. The consciousness that one thought is at this moment being thought in Great Britain, in Australia, Canada and India, lifts up every man who shares it, and this kind of consciousness has been developed from generation to generation, each successive period of war having strengthened it, till it found its perfect expression in Nelson's signal at Trafalgar. This aspect of the national idea has its embodiment in the naval and military services. The British officer lives his professional life in the atmosphere of a "service" and in the idea of service. When war begins he is absorbed in service; it commands him, and he has caught from his military community the habit of taking death cheerfully when it comes in the course of the day's duty. This belonging to a world of developed ideas, to a civilised nation, is a power of itself, to which the membership of a half-organised community with no store of recorded deeds furnishes scarcely an adequate counterpart.

### (2) WHAT WE CONTEND WITH.

The "Looker on" in Macmillan's devotes some pages to a very intelligent survey of the South African problem. He thinks the 70,000 troops may have many greater tasks to undertake than the conquest of the Transvaal, and gives an innumerable list of complications that may ensue. It is pleasant to find a writer who, while convinced of the justice of the war, has at once the honesty to recognise the real nature of the problem, the generosity to plead for moderation, the wisdom to see its absolute necessity, and the good manners to condemn the baseness masquerading everywhere in the guise of patriotism. It may be taken that if all those who believed in the justice of a war with

the Transvaal had similar moderation and decency there wou'd have been no war at all. Speaking of the anticipations of a speedy peace fostered by the victory at Glencoe, he says:—

There are two things against that expectation: not alone the coldly ferocious obstinacy of the Boer in a quarrel, but the desperation of the case for that people when they look beyond defeat. This particular has a great interest for us, on account of its inconvenience for ourselves. Did we look with their eyes beyond defeat, we should see nothing but the worst humiliation, the worst misfortune conceivable to their minds; the rest is thick darkness. Now, their obstinacy may be a brutal fault (we think differently of it as a branch characteristic grown in Britain), and their view of the life for them after defeat thay seem unreasonably pessimistic; yet if the product of these feelings is a desperation of recklessness, of violence, likely to infuriate the animosity of race yet more and heighten the difficulties of future government, it becomes a merely selfish duty to find some means of appeasement.

"The prevailing flood of cant," he declares, sickens

I stop to read confirmatory news of the serious first engagement, with its fine success for our side, its radiant witness to the courage of our soldiery and the devotion of its officers, mixed up (the newspaper reporters will have it so) with jeers at chickenhearted Boers who cannot face cold steel. Ah, what a pity that patriotism can be so atrociously mouthed and parodied and marketed!

#### (3) THE LESSON OF 1881.

In Macmillan's Magazine for November there is an article by Major Pearse on "The Lesson of 1881," which is little more than a history of the campaign of that year, the only lesson being that over-confidence should never be allowed to interfere with due precautions. The same number contains an article by "Templar" on "The State Suzerainty," which is wholly legal and historical, and throws no light whatever on the present dispute.

"An Old Campaigner," writing in the Contemporary under the title of "Glencoe, Elandslaagte, Mafeking," gives an intelligent survey of the state of military affairs in the invaded territory. As his article will certainly be out of date before this notice can appear, I restrict myself to noting his recommendation as to the treatment of the problem of a native attack on the Boer Republics. He agrees, of course, that the natives are not to be allowed to attack; but notice should be given to the Boers that they must not invade Zululand or Basutoland, and the native chiefs must be instructed to resist any such invasion. If such an arrangement could be effected the advantage would be obvious; but it is plain that the Boer commanders could not be expected to give such an undertaking without an undertaking from our side not to use those territories for the purpose of invading the Republics. Though writing under the immediate influence of the victories at Glencoe and Elandslaagte, the "Old Campaigner" does not think that the immense forces we are placing in the field will be one too many. It is pleasant to read the following paragraph of the general whom the swashbuckling libellers in the press expect to execute their behests of vengeance :-

It is a question for the future to determine whether the war will heal up all the sores that have been opened, but under that aspect it is well to remember that a wiser choice for the Commander-in-Chief of the expedition could hardly have been made. Numbers of, Boers served under Sir Redvers Buller against the Zulus, and, whilst they had a profound admiration for him, he had the greatest possible liking and respect for them.

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AFTER THE WAR-WHAT?

THE policy of counting your chickens before they are hatched, and then over-counting them, is set forth with delightful humour by an anonymous writer in the Fortnightly Review. It is a pleasant thing in these cynical days to find a writer so innocent as to weep over the "ingratitude" which the Boers have shown us for our kindness, not merely in surrendering after Majuba, but for the unblemished generosity and justice which we showed them when we took them over from the oppressive Dutch Government. Not only have the Dutch been passively ungrateful, but with "loyalty on their lips and treason in their hearts," "the cunning Boer politicians and their sympathisers in the colonies have formed a deep and dark conspiracy against the English Crown, octopus-like having its suckers everywhere." They have been aided in this by the German settlers. "And this," says the writer with all the bitterness of disillusioned innocence, "is the way our Teutonic neighbours reward us!" Having shed these bitter tears over the ingratitude of mankind, this amusing writer proceeds to develop his theory of a plot, needless to remark without a scrap of evidence, which theory is the most fatuous manifestation of panic and ignorance that Ihave ever read. The writer is perpetually putting his handkerchief to his eyes over what might have been, if our statesmen had been less innocent and trustful. For then we would have been spared the evil consequences of giving freedom to a race so incapable of showing proper gratitude as the Dutch:—

Better, some might exclaim, in the bitterness of their hearts, that the Cape Colony, Dutch in the main, had remained a Crown Colony to this very hour. Better the German system of the rifle and sabre and all the methods of crude militarism. Better the jack-boot of the Cuirassiers. Better the heavy heel of despotism than the mild wand of Constitutional Government.

Now this little paragraph is an answer to the question why all these tears have been shed. The Dutch, says our author, have shown us so little gratitude for removing them from the corrupting influences of the Diamond Fields, and our other innumerable acts of grace, that we are to show them no mercy now.

CHICKENS NOT YET HATCHED.

"The jack-boot of the Cuirassier," clothing the "heavy heel of despotism," with "rifles and sabres" as supporters, is to be the new coat-of-arms of united South Africa:—

Mr. Chamberlain's scheme, that "the whole of the Rand district, from end to end, should be erected into something more than a municipality, as that word is ordinarily under-stood," will probably be revived, only with such further modifications as the time and circumstances may admit. district may be so enlarged as to include Potchefstroom, Lichtenburg, and Bloemhof, and thus be coterminous with British Bechuanaland, the ninth electoral province of the Cape Colony. Indeed, as time goes on, the goldfields and the south-western angle of the Transvaal might be counted as the tenth electoral province of the Cape Colony, with a very powerful electoral representation of its own. For, considering the immense wealth of the goldfields, and the large numbers of the British Uitlanders, their representatives, as electoral rolls go in the Cape Colony, could hardly be fewer than twenty-five or thirty for a population, chiefly of adults, of more than 120,000. Such an addition to the Cape Parliament would be highly desirable from every point of view, and the Uitlanders would then have a powerful voice in the representative system of South Africa, from which they have been so long and so unjustly debarred. That they will have it, somehow or other, is morally certain, although at present it may not be expedient that their representation should be merged with the Cape system. At the same time, they will always have their own powerful municipality and

High Court, following the example, more or less, of the diamond mines, and sound municipal government will mean a great deal to the Rand, that has groaned for years under the maladministration of the Boers.

A "DREAM" VERILY.

Such, in rough guise, may be the possible settlement of South Africa. It will mean a loss of territory for the Transvaal as the aggressors in war, the usual penalties for bellicose States. In this case the "Alsace and Lorraine" will be a rich territory that will view its detachment from the government of Pretoria as the fulfilment of a political dream. South Africa will see, in all probability, the beginnings of a long and peaceful era, and the numerous shareholders of Europe will exult. For together with proper municipal government and the assertion of the Pax and Lex Britannica, prosperity must come again to the deserted mines of the Rand. Aggressive Boerdom will have been driven back further to the north, where still there is ample space for them to roam and mind their herds and flocks, and will realise at their leisure the political truth of "equal rights for all white men south of the Zambesi," and possibly, after military occupation, Pretoria, their capital, may be given back to them. The loyal British Colony of Natal will look forward to the time when, not far distant, her northern frontier will reach to the Barberton goldfields and to the hinterland of Delagoa Bay. With such a redistribution of territory and of electoral power, it is probable that the era of South African Confederation may be realised more quickly than most people imagine.

If this settlement seems to any one to be too drastic, the answer, which the writer thinks is a sufficient one, is that "nothing less can possibly satisfy England." And then he adds with noble pathos: "Her wounded dignity

might have asked much more."

A MUCH "TOO PREVIOUS" ESTIMATE.

The second Transvaal article in the Fortnightly, also anonymous, is illustrated with a good clear map, but is little more than a statement of the military position, and calls for no special notice. The article was evidently written immediately after the exaggerated Boer reverse at Glencoe, and is but another instance of the absurdity of counting the chickens before, I may say, even the eggs are laid:—

It is early yet to forecast the consequences of the Boer defeat at Glencoe, but the infliction of so crushing a disaster after the hopes raised by President Kruger's bombastic ultimatum must have far-reaching influence on future operations. "A la guerre les trois quarts sont des affaires morales. La balance des forces-réelles n'est que pour un autre quart." The immediate result will be to bring to a sharp end the project of invasion so wantonly conceived, so ignorantly undertaken, and so deservedly punished.

WHAT MR. EDWARD DICEY HOPES.

Mr. Edward Dicey is not a particularly good adviser at any time, but he takes some pains to know what he is writing about, and his advice is worth while listening to, even if we make up our minds to disregard it. In the Nineteenth Century he writes a paper "After the Present. War," in which he pleads for the establishment of a South African Federation, in which the two Dutch Republics have to be incorporated whether they like it or not. His one dread is that peace may be concluded before we have attained the objects for which we have gone to war, a misgiving which it is very satisfactory to note, for Mr. Dicey evidently has not much confidence in the determination of his own friends to carry matters through to the bitter end. If the Orange Free State and the Transvaal are to be induced to take any part in a Conference for establishing a South African Federation we shall have to remain in military occupation of their capitals, and administer their territories as if they were Crown Colonies until federation is an accomplished for the

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After federation he thinks that the Republics might be allowed the right of self-government, but he seems to anticipate that the Transvaal, in spite of its majority of Outlander population, would continue to be ruled by the Dutch:—

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The naturalisation difficulty would disappear automatically as in a Federal Government under British supremacy. British and Boers would alike be citizens of the British Empire. When once the grievances of which the Uitlanders complain were removed, the forts destroyed, the local armies disbanded, the present rigime at Pretoria replaced by an intelligent and honest administration, the liberties of the citizens guaranteed by a South African Conferation under British supremacy, and President Kruger removed from the post, and probably from the country, where he has wrought such dire mischief, I see little cause to expect that the Uitlanders would concern themselves very actively in local politics. The Boer electors would, one may rest assured, vote solid; the British would, one may also assume, be divided by sectional interests, and it would not surprise me at all to learn that after the excitement of the war was over, the majority of the Volksraad was found to consist of Dutch representatives.

#### THE HON. EVELYN ASHLEY'S VIEW.

The National Review is no exception to the rule of counting the chickens. The Hon. Evelyn Ashley contributes a short article on "'After' in South Africa," in which he sets forth in detail his ideas of the settlement which is to come after the war has been terminated. As a conquered people, he says, who first invaded our territory, the Dutch will lie at our mercy, and have no claim to consideration beyond that recognised by the laws of civilised warfare. But though we must carefully guard against all promptings of generosity we must be guided by caution. If we wish for a fusion of races and the elimination of feelings hostile to the Paramount Power we must not annex after the war:—

We must not justify the taunts of those all over the world who have declared that it was gold and gold alone that attracted our tardy attention to these matters. It is impossible to exaggerate how infinitely raised our reputation will be if we can master ourselves sufficiently to resist the temptation of "settling once for all" (as the phrase will be) "all our uncertainties" in South Africa by turning the whole of it into a group of British Colonies. A plan is whispered, as this paper is being written, about a scheme cut and dried, by which a dominion is to be erected on the model of Canada, with Lieutenant-Governors appointed by the Crown for each of the provinces. Now, confederation, with a uniform mode of treating the natives, is most desirable, and will come in due time. But confederation, if forced on after a successful war, will not be the same thing as confederation brought on naturally, as it will be now that, by our action, its chief obstacles will have been removed. We shall also have to keep a considerable force in the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, and for a considerable period, if we proclaim them British Colonies. This burden upon the British taxpayer and British resources can be avoided, and any avoidable burden should not be assumed by our rulers in these days of increasing demands upon the Empire. In the cases of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, it will not be confined to the maintenance of law and order within, but also to the protection of the inhabitants from possible native attacks from without. Let them bear the burden for themselves as hitherto.

There must, however, be a rectification of frontiers. The Boer portion of Zululand must be handed over to Natal. On the Western frontier the boundary should be pushed in, thus securing the railway from attack. The Orange Free State frontier should be rectified by a frontier line drawn from Boshof to Ladybrand. All south of this should be added to Cape Colony, including Bloemfontein.

The fullest autonomy must be granted to the Transvaal, and-

either by Royal Proclamation or by Act of Parliament (whichever the proper legal authorities may decide upon as necessary and sufficient) it should be declared that no existing British subject shall forfeit his British citizenship by any naturalisation or other necessary form of compliance with the law of the Transvaal State in order to qualify—equally with the Dutch burgher—for the exercise of the franchise or other political privilege. It would seem that if the Sovereign of the British Empire is suzerain no legal impediment should exist to a defined number of her subjects remaining her subjects although qualified as full citizens in the subordinate State.

Mr. Ashley's conception of the position is that honest but ignorant Boers are being sent to slaughter by the corrupt and selfish Pretoria clique. It is worth while pointing out that it is this corrupt clique, the officials and members of the Volksraad, who are now leading the Boer forces on the field of battle, and some of them have already sacrificed their lives.

### The Brownings and Dissent.

THE Church Quarterly Review deals with the letters of the Brownings in a way which would have greatly amused the two poets. The worthy reviewer is much exercised by their connection with Dissent. He admits that "both show a knowledge of and taste for the fine arts - music, painting, sculpture, as well as poetry. Above all, both take a high standard of morals and religion." But, the good Anglican proceeds, "we wish we could add that both took as their guide in morals and religion the English Church, which really would have been their natural home, if they had but known it." Alas! they were both Dissenters, as the reviewer shows by extracts from their own letters. He is touched by their intense beliefs, and exclaims, "Of such earnest souls may we not say, Cum tales sint utinam nostri essent?" But he goes on : "The religious views of both writers were evidently very crude and unformed; and perhaps it would have been as well if the passages in which they are touched upon had been omitted." Such a judgment upon the two leading Christian poets of the century is very funny.

#### An Old Question.

"OUGHT Christians to go to the Theatre?" is the theme of a symposium which forms the leading feature of the November Puritan. Mr. Sam Smith, M.P., says the stage is a teacher of vice. Dr. Horton thinks it useless to speak about the theatre, as it is useless to speak about lubricity, but hopes that under deeper religious influences we shall leave the theatre for nobler entertainment. Rev. Dr. Monro Gibson would not go himself, but would not condemn those who go. He suggests reform in the late hours of the theatre. Rev. F. B. Meyer says five times over, "Don't go." Rev. W. J. Dawson suggests that it is possible to Christianise the dramatic art; advocates discrimination between theatre and theatre; insists on the rights of the Christian conscience and Christian liberty; and, what will perhaps tell most, says the last time he saw the late Dr. Berry was in a theatre. But he condemns confirmed and habitual theatre-going. Rev. Archibald Brown answers in effect that the true Christian would never wish to go. "Ian Maclaren" urges reform by encouraging good theatres and goodliving actors. Dr. Cuyler says the stage is deteriorating:

A RELIGIOUS REBELLION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

An element of grave moment in the complicated African problem is forcibly stated by Mr. R. M. Green in the Nineteenth Century. His subject is "Native Unrest in South Africa." It is not, however, the familiar dread of native savagery of which he writes. The menace is from the side of religion. South Africa may not be without its Mad Mullah.

A KAFFIR "MAD MULLAH."

Mr. Green tells of a fanatic who "goes round the country, addressing the red Kaffirs, and stating that he has been to heaven and found that all their ways and customs of dress are practised there and are quite right." He quotes the letter of an educated native, who says:—

This individual is regarded by some of the natives in the Location and adjoining districts as no less a personage than the "Son of God." Last Sunday the Location was alive with red Kaffirs from the surrounding districts and farms who had come here to see this extraordinary man. He tells these people that to know him is to know God. Nay, he is the very gate of heaven; having been once dead for six days he had an interview with "The Supreme Being," and was by Him initiated into all the mysteries of the spiritual world, and was henceforth divinely ecommissioned to tell his countrymen that all the customs of, their forefathers, such as Kaffir beer drinking, red clay, &c., are much indulged in and admired by the hosts of heaven, and to pour out denunciations of divine indignation against the whites who had, by their conduct towards the blacks, brought upon themselves and their children His displeasure.

### A NATIONAL "ETHIOPIAN CHURCH."

This heathen fanaticism is not the only religious peril. A much more difficult matter has appeared within the Christian pale. While white men are quarrelling about the secular franchise, black men are setting about the assertion of their religious franchise. They will have an Ethiopian Church, staffed by native clergy. The founder of this Black Church is a Methodist minister of the name of Dwane:—

He was born in the Queenstown district, and belongs to Khama's tribe. He was educated by the Wesleyans at Hilltown near Fort Beaufort, studied for the ministry, and became a Wesleyan minister. But in 1896 he left the Wesleyans and went to America; there he joined the American Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Green quotes from the "South African Congregational Magazine" as follows:

We seem to have arrived at a critical stage in the history of our native Churches in South Africa. The evidence of an inflowing tide-wave of revolutionary tendency sweeping over them is everywhere apparent. It is not confined to the congregations of one denomination, but is more or less affecting all of them. It probably began with the revolt of certain native ministers among the Wesleyans from the authority of their Conference. The ground of their revolt appears to have been a sense of resentment against the social barriers in the way of their advancement to the chief seats of official authority in their ecclesiastical system. Conceiving that they had a grievance on the ground of such suppression of their self-importance, the dream of a formation of a native Church, dissociated from all European influence and control, began to impress itself on their imagination.

UTILIZING AMERICAN NEGROES.

How to get the financial aid necessary to such a Church was a difficulty, until a bright idea occurred to the Rev. Mr. Dwane:—

. Why not get the negroes of America to take up the movement? The very thing! So off he set with a grand scheme of Church Extension to unfold to their astonished gaze. And being a lad of parts—an accomplished linguist—speaking

English as to the manner born, as well as Dutch and his own native tongue, and being moreover a born orator, and free from any shadow of a questionable character, having a record of unsullied reputation and honourable Christian service behind him, he succeeded in raising a sensation among his coloured brethren in the States. He was enthusiastically received into the fellowship of the Methodist Episcopal Church, blessed by its bishops, and sent back with the assurance that the new cause would be taken up and backed by the available resources of the denomination in America.

A Moravian missionary even went so far as to say :-

I think in time that it will lead to a native rising. The Ethiopians say now that we ought to have no white missionaries. When they have got rid of them, the next step will be to get rid of the magistrates, and there will be a war of races.

When white Christians are seen to be murdering each other with Maxim and Mauser, black Christians may perhaps be excused for thinking that they could manage things a trifle better.

THE REVOLT AGAINST WHITE MISSIONARIES

Mr. Green himself saw Dwane in Queenstown. "He was dressed as a clergyman, and his English was excellent." Speaking of his work, he said to the writer that "the white missionaries did not understand the native customs, and the natives thought that when they became Christians, they must give up all their old ways, even in such matters as wearing bangles:"—

My people, said Dwane, believe that the missionaries call all these things sin. The missionaries cannot understand how we feel about our old customs, and we think that if all the ministers for natives were natives themselves it would be better. You tell us that we are all the same in God's sight, but your people will not worship in the same church as our people.

THE CIVILISED KAFFIR OUT ON VE HOUSE

"You tell us that we are all the same in God's sight." So we sow the seeds of revolution; and when the harvest is ripe, there will be a day of humbling for our racial pride, if nothing worse. Mr. Green proceeds:—

So far Dwane's followers have been drawn almost entirely from the Wesleyans; but it is the national side of his movement that is worthy of attention. Do the Europeans sufficiently realise that after these years of education and civilisation, the educated Kaffir of to-day is on a very different footing from the Kaffir in his original state? . . The Kaffirs of South Africa are probably the most loyal of all the subjects in the British Empire.

Unfortunately we make them feel too painfully our sense of their inferiority. The natives say "The land of our birth is oftentimes to us a land of tears."

THE FRANCHISE FOR KAFFIRS.

Mr. Green raises the question of franchise for natives. He says :—

The Uitlanders' demand for franchise is now occupying the attention of the whole world. It may be reasonably asked why should not the natives of the colony have representatives in the Lower House of Assembly, who should bring these questions to the notice of the Government? There are men among the natives sufficiently educated not only to see all these points but to put them intelligently before others.

This remarkable paper ends with the warning:-

If honour, justice, and integrity be placed before personal gain or selfish ends, then for the coloured race as for the British Empire a bright future lies before South Africa; but if private ends and the desire of wealth be allowed to dominate, then it may be that a racial struggle of grave dimensions lies before the colony, for the Kaffirs are no longer untutored savages; they have begun to realise their grievances, and to desire their rights, which unless we give them they may take for themselves in a manner that can be little anticipated

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AN EX-PREMIER'S REMINISCENCES.

SIR JOHN ROBINSON, late Premier of Natal, contributes to *Cornhill*, the first instalment of his "South African Reminiscences." He recalls vividly his voyage out as a child on board a very primitive sailing-ship. The contrast between the luxuries of travel now and the miseries then is strongly drawn. He says:—

The ship in which I first sailed to South Africa was 117 days on the voyage from London to Natal, and 98 days from Plymouth to Durban. During that period she sighted land only once before the shore of South-East Africa rose in view.

The accommodation, the food, the uncleanliness on board ship left gruesome memories:—

Of the atmosphere 'tween decks the less said the better. For months or even years afterwards, the "smell of the ship" haunted the nostrils of the emigrants with a sense of loathing that no words can describe.

#### THE APPEARANCE OF THE COAST.

The writer almost breaks into poetry as he recalls his first sight of his destination—"as soft and sweet a coast line as ocean's surges lap." He says:—

The shore of Natal is neither mountainous and frowning like that of the Cape of Good Hope, nor flat and marshy like that of Delagoa Bay. It is hilly, sylvan, and singularly attractive. Every few miles, streams that have passed down wooded valleys run into the sea. From the strip of dazzling sand-beach below, upon which the breakers pound or croon incessantly, hills of modest height rise more or less abruptly. They are skirted with thick bush, over which the plumes of the dwarf palm or strelitzia droop gracefully, while their grassy brows are dappled with patches of woodland. Buyond, the land rises rapidly to higher altitudes, seamed by deep gorges, but keeping a level continuity of outline until the far western horizon closes the pleasant prospect. The outlook from the sea reveals a luxuriant and attractive land, with a manifest capacity for tilth, depasturage, and home-making—a wilderness, as we knew it to be at that time, but a wilderness, nevertheless, of bounty and of heanty.

"Africa, as seen from the sea, seemed an idyll. Africa, as it proved to be ashore, was disenchantment. Natal, when I first landed there, had only seven years been a British dependency." Disillusion awaited him. He says everything was in an embryonic state. He and his fellow-immigrants crossed the bar in a flat-bottomed surface-boat:—

Nimble and naked figures bounding along the sand-dunes opposite were taken to be baboons or monkeys; but we were told that they were "Kaffirs." That was our first introduction to the baffling savage. Not long had we to wait for a closer acquaintance, as the women and children of the party were borne ashore on the backs of laughing barbarians.

#### DURBAN IN THOSE DAYS.

So landed, the ex-Premier proceeds :-

Then began our first experience of the Dark Continent. On a sand-mound above the landing-place stood the little block-house, with its garrison of a dozen redcoats, who then sufficed to uphold the majesty of British rule at that remote outpost of the Empire. Two or three old carronades of a type now extinct peeped harmlessly out of the undergrowth. Three or four small thatched cottages, with a more solid brick building in their midst—the Custom-house—represented commerce and civilisation on the threshold of the colony. . . Durban then consisted only of about a score or so of thatched shanties with walls of "wattle and dab," scattered about a trackless waste of blown sand, with clumps and patches of "bush" to redeem it from desolation. Rougher or humbler abodes could hardly be imagined, and yet to women of gentle nurture they seemed havens of rest and comfort after the ships they had left. Nothing by way of domicile could be more crude. The floors were

of mud smoothed over with cowdung. Walls might or might not be whitewashed. Doors and window-places might or might not be filled in with planks, calico, or matting. Ceilings were not.

Yet the "gentler-bred" faced their privations with heroism. "Coarse and humble though their surroundings might be, they never forgot what they had been, and never ceased to be what they were."

#### THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

Law and order were meagrely represented in Durban then:—

The collector of customs acted as magistrate, and he was supported by a badly, paid person in plain (and very shabby) clothes, known, politely, as a policeman. At first there was no place of confinement for prisoners, but ere long a tiny cottage was secured as a gaol. Its walls were built of clay and twigs, and could easily be broken through by the hands of an enterprising inmate; but the rigours of existence there were slight and escapes were rare. Unruly captives were clapped into the stocks, or handcuffed, while the certainty of a flogging if caught again aeted as an effective deterrent upon efforts for liberty.

#### THE CHILDHOOD OF THE STATE.

The impression left by that early time is by no means depressing. Sir John says:—

Civilisation in its rudimentary stages implies unconstrained equality, artless confidence, and cheerful content. It is sad to think, how soon these qualities disappear as the community advances, never to exist again. It is something, fifty years later, to feel that one has witnessed life under such primitive, if not Arcadian conditions, and to know from actual experience that it is possible for European men to live, not unhappily, with so little to help, to guide, to serve, or to equip them in the struggle of existence. One's faith in human nature is strengthened, one's disdain of mere conventionalism is quickened, by the memories of those early days.

### THE MAKING OF A HEAVY GUN.

MR. W. J. GORDON sketches Woolwich Arsenal in the November Leisure Hour. Among a host of interesting descriptions may be selected here what he says about the making of a gun:—

In their early stages these guns are unexpectedly long and slender things, owing to their being without the coils and jackets that build them up to such bulkiness. They look their longest during their wiring, that modern process which enabled us to reduce the bulk of the gun so much that the podgy There is Woolwich infants have developed into graceful boys. something startling in finding a gun being treated like a bathandle, the only difference being that instead of waxed thread you wind on a thin flat strip of steel having a breaking strain of 100 tons to the square inch, and wind this on in several layers instead of one. The gun revolves in a lathe as the cricket-bat does, but much more slowly, and in place of the wooden spool of thread there stands, at right-angles to it, a huge iron reel, from which the riband or wire, as it is called, which is about a quarter of an inch wide, is wound on spirally at high tension, the spirals being knocked up tight to each other with a punch whenever they fail to wind on closely together. The gun is thus wrapped with literally miles and miles of wire, mostly in the region of the powder chamber.

Over the wire jacket come the hoops of cast steel cut out of ingots as disks, and forged into rings just a trifle smaller than the finger they are to fit; and when these are finished, they are one by one, for there are many of them, heated just enough to expand them, and slipped over the gun to shrink and grip it as they cool, the gun being upright at the time, with a stream of water flowing through its bore to keep its temperature down. In this way the wiring is all hidden, and the gun looks as though it were built up entirely of these massive hoops, as it used to be. The lathe work and other operations necessitated by all this may be imagined, and we case to wonder why it takes longer to make a heavy gun than it does to build the ship

that carries it.

### MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

MR. JAMES CAPPON, writing in the Canadian Queen's Quarterly, on "Current Topics," makes some interesting comments on Mr. Chamberlain, of whom he is evidently a keen a lmirer. Mr. Chamberlain, he thinks, first showed his really great qualities in steering the Liberal Unionist party through the perils which followed the great Secession. The position of the Liberal Unionists was precarious, being based on a negative, and its extinction was freely prophesied by the Liberal press, and

to lead this forlorn hope, to guide this small party wisely amongst the strong currents and intrigues of party politics, to justify its delicate and ambiguous position in the constant conflict of Conservative and Liberal principles, to keep the Conservative policy on a path in which it was possible for men of professed Liberal opinions to work, to control Conservatives without irritating them, to oppose Liberal statesmen while generally maintaining Liberal principles, and through all this to keep its line of action clear, consistent and intelligible in the eyes of the British public; this was a work which could not have been done except by leaders for whose character and ability their Conservative allies and the country in general had a profound respect. Yet this is the work which Mr. Chamberlain has performed during all these years with consummate skill and success.

#### HIS STRENGTH-IMPERIALISM.

The real bond between the Conservative and Liberal Unionist parties has been Imperialism. The positive policy of Imperialism has done what the negative resistance to Home Rule could never do—it has furnished both parties with a clear and assured ground for common action. Here Mr. Chamberlain has found his feet:—

The chief features of Mr. Chamberlain's Imperial policy are the encouragement he has given to Imperial federation, his manner of dealing with the United States on Canadian questions, and his policy in the Transvaal. Some of these things are still dark to the outside public, and some have yet to be judged in their ultimate development. Perhaps even now we may give him at least the credit of a discretion and candour in these matters which have given no handle to the enemies of Great Britain. But the case of the Transvaal Republic is more open to public judgment. There he has had comparatively a free hand, and has decided to bring up for solution a difficulty which has long disturbed the South African portion of our Empire. If that difficulty should prove insoluble except by war, he has certainly chosen the time well. Russia has her hands full in China. France is in no position to give trouble, and an understanding has evidently been arrived at with Germany that Great Britain is to settle the Transvaal difficulty without interference from that quarter.

#### HIS WEAKNESS-SOCIAL REFORM.

For this Imperial popularity he has, however, been compelled to sacrifice his more solid work:—

It is evident, indeed, that as a social legislator his popularity, if not his work, is gone. Legislation, like the Workmen's Compensation Bill, may be honest and well designed, but it cannot be carried out by a Conservative Government with the same brilliant effect upon the minds of the working classes as by a Radical Government. For one thing it is not heralded in the party organs with fine phrases about the claims of the working men, and hints that it is only a foretaste of what they are to sobtain, all that at present it is safe to ask from a nation still imbued with prepossessions in favour of property and capital. It is not and it cannot be loudly proclaimed by its imitators as a great victory over long-standing injustice and prejudice. No trumpets are blown or flags waved over it, either by the Conservative Government that introduces it or by the Liberal party that dare not do otherwise than accept it. It is coolly accepted by the working-man as a dole. It excites no enthusiasm in his class, and it excites more or less irritation amongst the mass of employers who support the Unionist

Government. There is a certain weakness here in Mr. Chamberlain's position. What he said in his famous Hackney speech of 1885 against "the Tories," that "a democratic revolution is not to be accomplished by aristocratic perverts," now applies by the irony of fate to his own position. He may do and indeed has done good work in social legislation; he may even do it in a better spirit, a judicial and impartial spirit, not the exasperated spirit of party strife, but it has no longer quite the same effect upon the masses. With them, at least, his popularity must find some other means of support.

### HIS ACHIEVEMENT-DEMOCRATIC CONSERVATISM.

Mr. Chamberlain owes something to his new colleagues, but even more to the changed principles of Conservatism. While they have been amiable and long-suffering with him, he has paid them back by bringing their education up to date, transmitting their cast-iron principles in the Radical crucible into that ductile and convenient metal called Democratic Conservatism:—

The career of Mr. Chamberlain, like that of most eminent men, seems to owe something to fortune as well as to great abilities. The stars in their courses have proved not unfriendly to him. The generosity of Conservatives, the sympathy of the country for his position, his own skill as a tactician, all these would not have availed to maintain Mr. Chamberlain in his equivocal position unless something in the nature of a fundamental change in the political atmosphere had taken place something that made it possible for men of Liberal tendencies to work harmoniously and honestly with men of Conservative tendencies. Two things have made this possible. The first is the rise of the new Conservatism, of which Mr. Balfour perhaps, rather than the Marquis of Salisbury, is the exponent. This type of Conservative sees clearly that a wise Conservatism will never oppose itself blindly and impulsively to reform and reconstruction, but that on the contrary the only possible life for Conservatism lies in its being ready to assist in every readjustment of the constitution or laws which is really needed to accommodate them to the growth of democratic forces. To distinguish such required adjustment from mere aspirations of the advanced Radicals which are not shared by the people generally has now become its task. And in this task the Liberal Unionist party, representing as it always did the moderate section of the Liberals, can very heartily co-operate. The alliance is natural and workable, and Mr. Chamberlain becomes in the new aspect of politics an educative influence in the councils of the Conservative party, and not a mere element of opposition and difference to which sacrifices must be grudgingly made.

BETTING is the subject of a symposium in the Leisure Hour for November. It reveals afresh the difficulty felt in finding the intrinsic evil in gambling. Lord Aberdeen thinks it hardly logical to condemn every form of "staking." He does, however, hint at a much more drastic principle by suggesting "that there is something ignoble in pocketing another person's money without having done anything to gain it." Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman declares betting and gambling to come next to drink—"if they really come below it "—in the measure of the curse they inflict on society. Mr. Barber, head-master of the Leys Schook, insists on "the immorality of gain without labour of head or hand "—another comprehensive principle extending much further than bets and wagers—which Rev. J. W. Horsley endorses by speaking of "the immorality of the desire to get money without giving value in return." The practical proposal, beyond the vague counsel of educating public opinion, is legislation to forbid the publication of betting odds. Mr. Robert Anderson, Assistant Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, finds that "betting begets a hungry greed of illicit gain."

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### OUR DARK HORSE IN A LOOSE BOX.

A SAD WORD ABOUT LORD ROSEBERY.

MR. H. W. MASSINGHAM, the editor of the Daily Chronicle, contributes to the Nineteenth Century an article on the Future of Lord Rosebery which bears considerable trace of the bitterness that characterises "love to hatred turned." Not that Mr. Massingham hates Lord Rosebery. On the contrary, he wrings his hands over him with unaffected grief. He tells us that Mr. Gladstone once characterised Lord Rosebery as "the most irresponsible of men," and Mr. Massingham adds as his contribution to the description of our late Premier that he has now become the most impossible of men. The evidence that Lord Rosebery has decided to break with the Gladstonian tradition, that is to say, with modern Liberalism, he regards as decisive. Since his resignation of the Premiership he made four incursions into politics, each time in absolute antagonism to the Gladstonian tradition. The first was when in the name of peace and tranquil digestion of our vast Imperial meal he crushed out the Armenian agitation. The second was when he emerged in the Fashoda incident in order to add the coping stone to the North African Empire which Mr. Gladstone disliked. His third intervention was when he appealed to City Liberalism to return to the ideals of 1885, that is to wipe Home Rule out from the Liberal programme, and finally he has come in to proclaim that the policy of Majuba associated with the first Midlothian campaign is dead. Both sides in politics agree that the sentence about Majuba is a formal notification to the world that its author has stepped out of the ranks of the Liberal party as it has existed since 1886. A small personal following will cling to him on account of his personal grace and distinction, but a party leader he cannot be.

Mr. Massingham is particularly grieved that Lord Rosebery, who in his Anti-Armenian speech dwelt so strongly upon the need for the intensive culture of the immense additions recently made to the British Empire, should now have identified himself with the cruder Imperialism which represents the Daily Mail and nothing else. Hence Lord Rosebery's political isolation from progressive forces is equal to his moral isolation, and that is complete. Then Mr. Massingham proceeds to stick a variety of pins into his late leader, much as a matador in a bull fight inserts stinging darts into the flanks of the tortured bull. This most irresponsible of men, he tells us, never consults his old colleagues or condescends to recognise the importance of the committee system in English politics. He is consistently melodramatic, and indulges his whims with the levity unworthy of a statesman. When he speaks it is to depress a party in misfortune, not to stimulate it, and to puzzle it with inexpert or dubious phrases at moments when it wants a clear lead. Excepting the Daily Mail, Mr. Massingham knows no other Rosebery party. The public, no doubt, likes to see Lucullus issue from one of his palaces and to discuss his moods, but in England seriousness counts for much, and Mr. Massingham thinks that Lord Rosebery is not serious. Even when he began his campaign against the House of Lords, he neither appointed a Cabinet Committee nor appealed for constitutional advice to the Law Officers of the Crown. As the conclusion of it all Mr. Massingham suggests that Lord Rosebery could not do better than take himself and his talents over to the Unionist Party, and undertake to serve as Foreign Secretary on the retirement of Lord Salisbury.

From all which Lord Rosebery will perceive how sadly

he has grieved his best friends. For in all the press there was no one a more hearty Roseberyite than Mr. Massingham, who now wails this threnody over his lost leader.

### THE ETHIOPIAN EMPEROR:

AND SOME OF HIS LITTLE WAYS.

MR. CLEVELAND MOFFETT gives in the November Windsor a very brightly written sketch of "Menelik and his People." After explaining how these Ethiopians (as-Abyssinians prefer to be called) could defeat the Italian army at Adowa, the writer shows the monarch in a more amiable light than has been cast on him sometimes. The portrait is by no means unattractive.

#### AS INSPECTOR-GENERAL.

Of the many original ways of keeping his people inorder, one or two may be cited here. Mr. Moffett says:—

If a chief has displeased him in some slight manner, he calls him to the palace . . . and gives him a sound beating with his own strong hands, and the chief departs the better for it. Again, instead of getting reports about happenings in the city from his policemen or other subordinates, he finds out what is going on himself with the help of a powerful pair of field-glasses. With these in hand, he spends many hours in a tower built for the purpose, from which he can sweep the principal streets and open places. And as the people never know when the Emperor may be watching them, they are careful what they do. Then he is constantly supervising all that goes on in the palace, making his tour of inspection at all times of the day or night through the narrow streets and among the countless little straw-covered buildings that compose the palace-for this is really only an agglomeration of separate structures, a small city within itself, with a population of three or four thousand. Now he stops at the kitchen, which is a building by itself, and sees what the cooks are doing. Now he looks in at the treasure-house, where the gold and precious things of the kingdom are guarded; now at the saddler's and blacksmith's; now he watches the women making hydromel, and now the children chanting their reading lessons in dull sing-song. Or, again, he walks through the gardens, where acres of fruit-trees are growing, many of them specially imported from Europe. He loves every detail of gardening, and is particularly interested in experiments in irrigation, fertilising, and the like. If a Gatting gun arrives from abroad, he must set it up with his own hands and understand every detail of its working. If his watch gets out of order, he must take it apart himself and find out what the trouble is and how to remedy it. When he first saw a pair of European shoes he insisted upon having them taken apart piece by piece, so that he might have another pair made like them.

It is a very vivid description which Mr. Moffett gives of the weekly gathering of his chief men at the Palace, "the Sunday feastings when the Emperor literally feeds his people." A comical element is the rule which forbids the generals to look on their superior in the act of eating. Whenever the Emperor will put food in his mouth they must rise and screen him from their and the multitude's view by lifting up their chemna, or outer robe, before their faces. The effect must be remarkable.

"Pot-Herbs" form the subject of an instructive paper by Rev. John Vaughan, M.A., in Longman's for November. It gives a swift glance over the advance of vegetables in the national diet. The sixteenth century saw a movement in this direction among the learned and wealthier classes. In 1778 Gilbert White remarked on the increased use of vegetables in all classes, and attributed to it the disappearance of leprosy. Among other interesting, facts we learn that many of our garden herbs are in reality native British plants.

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### A STUDY OF OLIVER CROMWELL.

By JOHN MORLEY.

A THEOSOPHICAL friend of mine, who believes strongly in reincarnation, announced the other day with an air of profound conviction that John Morley was the reincarnation of Oliver Cromwell. The ways of Theosophists in deciding the identities of reincarnated personalities are past finding out. You cannot argue with them any more than you can argue with a prophet. You can only disbelieve them. But my friend was positive that the Lord Protector of the Commonwealth had come back to earth in this our day and generation in order to work out his Karma. Cromwell in his lifetime had sinned grievously against Ireland; that was the explanation of the fervent zeal for Home Rule which characterised Mr. Gladstone's Irish Secretary. There were other reasons which need not be mentioned here, but the theory is amusing and may suggest some curious trains of thought to those who care to follow it out. With this conversation fresh in my mind, I naturally turned with great interest to read Mr. Morley's study of Oliver Cromwell, the publication of which has been begun in the November number of the Century Magazine.

The first instalment brings us down to 1635, and is distinctly remarkable for its introductory sketches of the character of Cromwell and his place in history, and very vivid, sympathetic and judicial appreciations of the character of Charles I., Henrietta Maria, Archbishop

Laud and the Earl of Strafford.

#### INITIAL ANTIPATHIES.

Mr. Morley is by no means a hero-worshipper of Cromwell. The character of the late Protector was one of the numberless points upon which we had agreed to differ in the old days at Northumberland Street, for Mr. Morley was the austere Republican who could never forgive the man who dissolved Parliament by military force, even although that Parliament was but the discredited rump of the House of Commons. Mr. Morley's mental temperament was very antipathetic to that of the great Puritan leader. He could never forgive him the massacres of Drogheda and Wexford, and his prejudice was intensified by the fact that the rehabilitation of Cromwell in this century was due to so uncom-promising an apostle of force as Thomas Carlyle. We may depend upon it, therefore, that in the study which is begun, if Cromwell receives justice, it will be carefully measured, with anxiety that not one feather-weight more than his due shall be given him. The opening chapter, however, is better than I expected it to be, knowing Mr. Morley's standpoint; but there are here and there glimpses of what we may expect in the chapters that are to come, as, for instance, when Mr. Morley dismisses with a lordly contempt "those impatient and importunate deifications of Force, Strength, Violence, Will, which only show how easily hero-worship may glide into effrontery." His object is "to seek measure, equality and balance," and he protests that to do so is not necessarily the sign of a callous heart and a mean understanding.

HIS PLACE IN THE ENGLISH CALENDAR.

Nevertheless, even Mr. Morley was constrained to admit that Cromwell's name stands first, "half warrior, half saint, in the calendar of English-speaking democracy." He begins with a fine sentence:—

The figure of Cromwell has emerged from the floating mists of time in many varied semblances, from the blood-stained and hypocritical usurper up to the transcendental hero and the liberator of mankind. The contradictions of his career all come over again in the fluctuations of his fame.

"It is difficult," says Mr. Morley, "for us who are vain of living in an age of reason, to enter into the mind of a mystic of the seventeenth century." "Yet," he maintains, "by virtue of that sense even those who have moved furthest away in belief and faith from the books and the symbols that lighted the inmost soul of Oliver should still be able to do justice to his free and spacious genius, his high heart, his singleness of mind."

ONE OF A RARE COMPANY.

As an influence in shaping the destinies of his country, Mr. Morley evidently declines to think Cromwell's part has been over-estimated, for wherever force was useless Cromwell failed, but—

they had little more share in the government of the nation than if Cromwell had never been born. To perceive all this, to perceive that Cromwell did not succeed in turning aside the destinies of his people from the deep courses that history had preappointed for them, into the new channels which he fondly hoped that he was tracing with the point of his victorious sword, implies no blindness either to the mighty gifts of a brave and steadfast man, or to the grandeur of his ideals of a good citizen and a well-governed state. . .

Yet Oliver's largeness of aim; his freedom of spirit,

Yet Oliver's largeness of aim; his freedom of spirit, and that energy that comes of a free spirit; the presence of a burning light in his mind, though the light to our later times may have grown dim; his good faith, his valour, his constancy, have stamped his name, in spite of some exasperated acts that it is pure sophistry to justify, upon the imagination of men over all the vast area of the civilised world where the

English tongue prevails.

The greatest names in history are those who, in a full career and amid the turbid extremities of political action, have yet touched closest and at most points the wide everstanding problems of the world, and the things in which men's interest never dies. Of this rare company Cromwell was surely one.

All this is well said, and if Mr. Morley keeps up the rest of his study to that level, we shall not have reason to complain, but I have my misgivings.

HIS EARLY LIFE.

Then in a rapid sketch of Oliver Cromwell's early life, Mr. Morley summarises the little information that is available. Cromwell was the only brother among many sisters; but notwithstanding the warning of Homer, Cromwell showed no default in either the bold and strong or the tender qualities that belong to manly natures. At school the youth drank of the pure milk of that stern word which bade men bind their kings in chains and their nobles in links of iron. Mr. Morley says that the Bible comprehended for him all literature; but the brief hints of his riper days, when he expressed his ideas as to the education of his eldest son, make no bad text for an educational treatise:—

Man is born for public service, and not to play the amateur; he should mind and understand business, and beware of an unactive spirit; the history of mankind to be studied as a whole, not in isolated fragments; true knowledge is not literal nor speculative, but such as builds up coherent character, and grows a part of it, in conscious harmony with the Supreme Unseen Powers.

Of Mrs. Cromwell Mr. Morley says she was simple and affectionate, full of homely solicitudes, intelligent, modest, thrifty, and gentle, but taking no active share in the fierce stress of her husband's life:—

Marriage and time hide strange surprises: the little bark floats on a summer day, until a tornado suddenly sweeps it out to sea, and washes it over angry waters to the world's end.

Mr. Morley scouts the Royalist libels as to the dissoluteness of his youth, and also dismisses as unproved the familiar story as to his intention to emigrate to America. Leaving the central figure of his study in 1635, Mr.

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Of I "His in discern the cen comme lutionis Morley turns aside to describe the King, Queen, Wentworth, Laud and Pym. In a fine phrase, he says:—

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Truly has it been said that universal history makes a large part of every national history. The lamp that lights the path of a single nation receives its kindling flame from a central line of beacon-fires that mark the onward journey of the race.

In the seventeenth century the English were dominated by the dread of the reconquest of Christendom by the Jesuits, with the aid of the arm of flesh. Mingled with this was the great struggle between the absolute power of the Sovereign and the aspirations of the people for selfgovernment:—

In nearly every country in Europe the same battle between monarch and assembly had been fought, and in every case the possession of concentrated authority and military force, sometimes at the expense of the nobles, sometimes of the burghers, had left the monarch victorious.

#### CHARLES STUART.

Of Charles Stuart, Mr. Morley maintains that his great fault was that he never saw things as they were. He had taste, imagination, logic, but he was a dreamer, an idealist, and a theoriser. He neither had vision nor grasp, and although he was not without the more mechanical qualities of a good ruler, his manners were ungenial and displeasing:—

Of gratitude for service, of sympathy, of courageous friendship, he never showed a spark. He had one ardent and constant sentiment, his devotion to the Queen. What a strange irony of the stars it was that threw the fortunes of a great kingdom at a deciding hour into the hands of a pedant of five-and-twenty and a foreign school-girl!"

#### HENRIETTA MARIA.

Of Henrietta Maria Mr. Morley has little to say that is good, beyond admitting that she possessed an abnormal intrepidity and fortitude, an unsparing energy, and undaunted courage. She had radiant and sparkling black eyes, with great vivacity in conversation, but of all the women that ever tried to take a part in the affairs of State, from Cleopatra downwards, nobody was ever worse fitted than she for such a case as that in which she found herself. "Tried to take" is rather an unkind phrase, but then Mr. Morley is a sworn champion of the political monopoly of the male.

### STRATFORD AND LAUD.

In dealing with Strafford and Laud, Mr. Morley is conspicuously judicial. He will have nothing to do with the school that dismissed Charles as a tyrant, Laud as a driveller and bigot, and Wentworth as an apostate. He is full of admiration for the ardent and haughty genius of Strafford, and thinks there is no reason to doubt his sincerity or to impute to him any low ambition. "It is a chaste ambition," says Mr. Morley, "if rightly placed, to have as much power as may be, that there may be power to do the more good in a place where a man lives." Even Archbishop Laud comes in for a good word. His chief fault was that "he was unfit for the state of England, because, instead of meeting a deep spiritual movement with a missionary inspiration of his own, he sought no saintlier weapons than oppressive statutes and persecuting law-courts."

#### THE CHARACTER OF PYM.

Of Pym Mr. Morley speaks in terms of enthusiasm. "His massive breadth of judgment, his luminous and discerning mind, which had the rare secret of singling out the central issues and choosing the best battle-ground," commend him to Mr. Morley, who, like Pym, is no revolutionist, either by temper or principle.

With the character-sketch of Pym this first instalment concludes. The paper is copiously illustrated with the portraits and sketches by Mr. Pennell of scenes amid which Cromwell's life was passed.

## THE PLEA FOR A RUSSO-AMERICAN UNDERSTANDING.

AN AMERICAN REJOINDER.

MR. A. MAURICE Low contributes to the Forum for October a reply to Mr. Holmstrem's article in the July number, pleading for a Russo-American Understanding. Mr. Low is an Anglophile, which is a very good thing, but he is also a Russophobe, which is a very foolish thing, and he quite gives himself away by the ridiculous statements he makes as to Russian institutions. To prove the enmity entertained by Russia towards America, he quotes a Russian newspaper, and comments:—

It must be remembered that in Russia nothing is printed until it has received the approval of the censor; and when a Russian newspaper suggests a bombardment we may feel certain that the suggestion is not made without official sanction.

As this is one of the cardinal articles of the Russophobe's creed, it may be observed that the first part of this statement is a gross error, and that a Russian newspaper which receives the approval of the censor before printing is almost as rare as a Russophobe who understands what he writes about; while the second part of the statement is equally grotesque, since Russian newspapers have full liberty to say what they like about foreign politics, as Count Mouravreff complained somewhat bitterly to me this year at St. Petersburg.

Mr. Low is on safer ground when he argues that the Russian's desire for an *entente* with America is based upon selfish grounds, but he shows childlike innocence in imagining that international *ententes* were ever based upon anything else. He says:—

Russia needs money, and the only way she can obtain it is by mortgaging the future. With the European markets closed to her, her sole hope of relief is from the United States. I am informed that negotiations are at the present time in progress for the placing of a Russian loan in this country. Whether the negotiations will be successful I am unable to say; but it is evident that in her extremity, and failing to obtain money in London, M. Witte will be forced to seek the assistance of New York financiers. Possibly this explains in a measure why Russia is anxious for an American understanding.

There is probably a good deal of truth in this, but as it is quite certain that America will never lend her money on the security of sentiment, Mr. Low need be in no fear. Mr. Low thinks a struggle over China is inevitable, and that America cannot remain neutral. He says:—

Diplomacy may postpone the evil day; but the time must finally come when Russia and Great Britain will face one another with a naked sword between them, to decide who shall be master of China. When that time comes the United States will have to elect whether she shall cast her lot with the autocrat of the North, or with the Western Power, which has always held the van in the march of liberty and progress. No matter how much we in this country may be opposed to expansion or imperialism, the United States cannot then be an unmoved spectator of events; she cannot remain neutral; circumstances will compel her to decide whether she shall be the ally of Russia or England. The question involved is simply this: Is it worth while for the United States to encleavour to obtain a share of the trade of China? If the answer is in the affirmative, the United States owes it as a duty to herself not to permit Russia to do with China what she has already done with Manchuria.

Which is sheer nonsense. If Russia ruled China to-day American trade with China would immediately and enormously increase.

VIIM

### FEATURES OF THE CAPE PARLIAMENT.

Good Words for November has an illustrated sketch of the Cape Parliament by Mr. George Ralling. He reports that responsible government has on the whole worked undoubtedly well.

#### BROADCLOTH VERSUS TWEEDS.

Church here, too, as elsewhere, has preceded State in teaching what may be termed representative manners :-

On the personal side the Cape Parliament differs as much from its great model at Westminster as it does from the Parliaments of other British Colonies. It has derived something of its complexion, as the Volksraads of the Republics have to a still greater extent, from the Synods of the Dutch Reformed Church, with which the country is most familiar. There is, indeed, a rule in the Transvaal Volksraad that members must be dressed in black clothes, with white ties, as in the Synod. Many years ago an amusing friendly little passage of arms between Mr. Rhodes and Mr. Hofmeyr took place on this very point. Mr. Hofmeyr had been paying a visit to the Free State Volksraad, and when he came back to his own Parliament he took occasion to express admiration for what he regarded as the superior order of the Free State Volksraad, in which all members were compelled to attend decently attired in black, whilst in the Cape Farliament they could go as they pleased. This touched the British susceptibilities of the then youthful Rhodes, and, tossing his head back with a familiar gesture, he said that if the honourable member chose to appear in black clothes, well and good; that was his business. For himself, he thought he could legislate as well in a suit of Oxford tweeds as in any other garment, and he begged to adhere to his own opinion on the subject,

#### A BI-LINGUAL CHAMBER.

It is comforting to read this assurance :-

The use of two languages in one chamber might naturally be supposed to result in Babylonish confusion, but both English and Dutch members as a rule understand sufficient of each other's language to follow the debates throughout, although they may not have conquered the alternative tongue sufficiently to address the House. . . . Very little practical inconvenience is found from the use of the two languages, which is a hopeful augury for similar results in the Transvaal, if the Boers can be induced to put both languages on an equal footing.

#### "NEVER VULGAR OR RUDE."

Still pleasanter is it to know-

Parliament habits at the Cape have always been marked by singular decorum. There has never been anything approaching to the nature of a personal conflict on the floor of the House. . Possibly one must again refer to the synodical precedent for the explanation. A further explanation may be found in the fact that . . . the members may be said to represent a white oligarchy; and whatever may be the disadvantages of such a system, it does result in the return of members who feel that something is due to their class. Members may have a natural ruggedness of speech, and are certainly much simpler in their notions than an assembly of cultivated Englishmen, but they have never been vulgar or rude.

#### MR. RHODES' MAIDEN SPEECH.

Consolers of broken-down beginners in the art of oratory will probably be glad of the following variant on the story of Disraeli's first speech in Parliament :—

When Mr. Rhodes entered Parliament in 1881, a mere boy, no one could have dreamt of his coming greatness. He was nervous to a degree seldom exceeded in a new member, and upon ásking a too candid friend what was his opinion of his first Parliamentary speech, the reply was, "Rhodes, I think you are a great Parliamentary failure."

### A GRENADIER PARLIAMENT.

The day of great speeches is almost over: businesslike debate has taken their place: South African Government has become "a huge Socialistic machine." But if not in the figurative, yet in the literal sense, the Cape Parliament is, it appears, an assembly of

I may add that, in point of physique, the Cape Parliament will compare favourably with any similar assembly in the world. It is not the custom to keep a record of either height or girth or weight, but I do not believe I am far beyond the mark when I say that the average height approximates to 5 feet 11 inches, and the weight, say, 16 stone-it may be more

### A TRIBUTE TO THE REV. JOHN MACKENZIE. BY SIR CHARLES WARREN.

I AM glad to read in the Contemporary Review for November the following tribute to the services rendered by the Rev. John Mackenzie to the Empire, in securing the despatch of the expedition which saved the great northern road to Central Africa :-

Fortunately there was one man in South Africa who had sufficient ability, personal weight, and knowledge of the subject to bring before the public both in South Africa and Great Britain the true position into which the British Government had drifted, and the deplorable condition into which the British colonists had been forced, and who was untiring in his efforts on

behalf of the Empire.

It is not too much to say that the Empire is indebted to John Mackenzie, the Kuruman missionary, the successor to Moffat and Livingstone, for stemming single-handedly the tide of the "giving-up" policy, and bringing round public opinion to a sense of the duties of the Empire as the paramount Power. The history of these times and the account of the action taken by John Mackenzie have yet to be written; in Britain's days of difficulty men have always risen fitted for the occasion, and on no more momentous occasion was a true son of Britain required than in the dark days of South Africa, the years 1881 to 1884. He was not merely a missionary speaking for the South African natives—as such he could have had little effect on public opinion; but he took a high aim as a true Imperialist, and asked for fair play for all, British, Dutch, and natives. His was no local cry of "Africa for the Afrikander," nor was it a narrow-minded proposal to tread down the Dutch under the British, but he took the broad view that all who were fitted for the position were fellow-subjects of Great Britain, and he lectured on the matter in the Cape Colony to Dutch and English, Boers and British Afrikanders, and won the hearing and suffrages of many.

owing to John Mackenzie's efforts, and the support given to him by many conspicuous leaders, Liberal and Conservative, by little and little the "giving-up" policy was abandoned, and the same statesman, who in one year declined to listen to any proposal for the exercise of British influence where a gunboat could not go, in the following year came round to the view that the Empire required an active interference with an Imperial force in the heart of South Africa.

It is interesting to note that when the Warren Expedition was under discussion in the Cape Assembly, on the 16th July, 1884, Mr. Rhodes made some observations upon the Imperial factor which are worth quoting! :-

Mr. Rhodes, the leader of the Opposition, said that the Imperial factor which he had warned the House against in the previous year had now been introduced into Bechuanaland, and he believed it their duty to act immediately and remove the Imperial factor on the border of the Transvaal, which must lead to danger in South Africa.

How freely the Bible is being handled nowadays in religious circles is suggested by a paper which is headed "Inexact Statements in Holy Scripture." This appears in the Sunday Magazine. It comes from the pen of the Rev. Canon Hayman, D.D. It breathes throughout the spirit of a devout and reverent believer.

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### "A MISPRINT IN WORLD-HISTORY."

THE "QUARTERLY" ON THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

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A PLEA for an Anglo-German alliance appears in the Quarterly Review under the heading of "A Note on the Peace Conference." The writer seeks to promote his special aim of a Dual Compact by belittling the Conference with its promise of the federation of the world, by aspersing its august initiator, and by imputing sinister designs to its promoters. He begins with these summary assertions:—

All persons acquainted with the political position in Europe knew from the commencement that the Conference would end in nothing. The majority of the Governments which took part in it were dominated by a desire to paralyse Germany by some scheme of disarmament which would disorganise her army, and to injure England by weakening her commanding position at sea. Neither of these objects has been attained. . . The plan for establishing a Court of Arbitration, which was regarded as a practical scheme by some persons more enthusiastic than judicious or well informed, was rendered worthless by the amendment proposed by Germany, that reference to it should not be obligatory.

#### A FANCY PORTRAIT OF THE TSAR.

Having disposed of the Conference in this slap-dash style, the writer goes on to blacken the character of the Tear :—

His education was not calculated to form a broad-minded and masculine character. . . . A tendency to retire more and more from general society, and to lead the secluded life of a private individual, has been steadily growing upon him since he ascended the throne. This has developed very rapidly of late, and those who are most nearly in confact with him have been painfully struck with his extraordinary taciturnity. Other characteristics also, which have been for some generations hereditary in his family, seem to point to his belonging to that side of it of which Alexander I. and the Emperor Paul were striking representatives. A strange mixture of mysticism and cunning, of magnanimous sentiments and of tyrannical intentions, was apparent in both these sovereigns. A close study of Alexander I. may help us to understand Nicholas II. Alexander was a strange compound of contradictions. . . . The contradictions observable in the character of Alexander are to be seen again in the present Emperor. Like his predecessor, he appears as the champion of suffering humanity, but, as Alexander trusted the savage Araktschéjew, so Nicholas maintains Pobyedonostzeff as Procurator-General of the Holy Synod—a persecutor who for cold-blooded cruelty, fanaticism, and craft may be compared with the most sinister figures of the Spanish Inquisition. In April, 1807, Alexander I. made a solemn promise that he never would desert Prussia if she continued to resist Napoleon: in the following July he threw her over completely at Tilsit. Nicholas II., at the very moment when he asked Europe to disarm, was increasing his military forces to a greater extent than any other Power. He makes great professions of a desire to benefit mankind, while treading under foot the ancient privileges of Finland, in order that the contingent hitherto furnished by the Grand Duchy to the Russian army may be increased fourfold.

Such contrasts are calculated to raise suspicions about Russian policy, which the character of many Russian officials is not likely to allay. This appears, indeed, to have affected the Tsar, whose natural cynicism has increased with growing knowledge of men and affairs.

### THE MOTIVES OF RUSSIA.

The immediate occasion of the Peace Rescript was, according to the reviewer, the demands for increased military expenditure made by the Russian War Minister and the difficulties raised by the Minister of Finance. Then, the writer proceeds:—

The Tsar then remembered some Consular reports and a book by M. Bloch on military expenditure. It seemed an opportune moment to formulate the idea expressed in the circular which the Russian Chancellor handed to the representatives of the Powers at St. Petersburg in August, 1898, and which proposed a general disarmament. The statesmen of St. Petersburg eagerly adopted the suggestion. Russia had certainly nothing to lose by it, and they calculated that the mere proposal of disarmament would embarrass foreign Governments. In particular, they expected that it might make it difficult for the English Government to obtain from the House of Commons the votes necessary for the maintenance and increase of the navy. They had great hopes of the effect of the circular in deluding the British public, and in this they were not altogether disappointed. They even hoped to embarrass the German Government in its military estimates. In any event, it was plainly the interest of Russia to get breathing time, in order to escape her financial difficulties and to restore her credit. When this was done she could, more easily than any other Power, resume her armaments.

#### NOTHING DONE!

As to diminishing the risk of war, the writer opines that the Conference has not done anything appreciable. He goes on :—

Professor Mommsen described it as "a misprint in Universal History" ("ein Druckfehler in der Weltgeschichte"), and rightly so, for things remain much as they were before it assembled. France, Germany, Russia, Italy, Austria, maintain their armies in their full strength, and have even added to them this year. Russia possesses the largest army in the world.

### "A MORE EXCELLENT WAY."

Having relieved himself of this pessimistic bile, the reviewer develops his plans for promoting peace. The best hope for peace will lie, he thinks, "in the development of an enlightened public opinion in regard to international relations." Here is even a compliment to democratic international policy:—

Democratic states are, on the one hand, exposed to the risks which arise from want of knowledge and foresight; on the other, they are liable to be carried away by sudden and uncontrollable gusts of passion. But in spite of these difficulties and dangers, inseparable from popular government, it is justifiable to believe that the force of public opinion, on the whole, makes even now and will make more and more in favour of peace.

### A STILL SHORTER CUT.

But "a surer and more immediately effective method of securing peace" would be, in the writer's judgment, the formation of an alliance between Germany and Great Britain. The writer declares that "it cannot be too widely known that it was he (the Kaiser) who took the first step to bring about a better understanding between England and Germany." The mutual advantages of such an alliance between the greatest navy and the greatest army in the world, the need each has of the other, their common desire for peace and for commercial expansion, etc., are then set forth. The effects of such an arrangement on our American relations are thus lightly touched:—

It would not be displeasing to any but the most bigoted Monroeists in the United States, for though it would doubtless strengthen us in handling Canadian along with other colonial questions, it would prelude no aggressions in the Far East of the Pacific, while it would reconcile that element which, next to the Anglo-Saxon, contributes most to the wealth and the power of the Republic.

A LADY mountaineer, Fanny Bullock Workman, F.R.S.G.S., tells in the Scottish Geographical Magazine for October how she made two pioneer ascents in the Karakorum (Himalayas), the peaks being 18,600 and 19,000 feet high. She named them Siegfried and Mount Bullock Workman.

### THE DREYFUS CASE.

M. BLOWITZ contributes to the North American Review for October an interesting article on "The French Press and the Dreyfus Case," in which he sums up the attitude of the leading French newspapers on the great trial. M. Blowitz thinks that the present license of the French Press dates from the law of 1885, before which there were certain restrictions on the liberty of the Press, but which was the death-blow to tranquillity, and bound sooner or later to be fatal to the existence of the country.

#### ABSOLUTE IMPUNITY.

But what is certain is that the press now has absolute impunity, and that nothing can henceforth deprive it of this impunity. Whoever endeavours to escape from it, in the tempest it raises, is sure to perish, body and soul. It is before the assizes that a person defamed is obliged to cite the journal that attacks him. Nearly always, those who have no profession obliging them to undertake the struggle hesitate at the idea of appearing at the assizes. Several days before the trial begins, the journal that is prosecuted publishes the list of jurymen; and, when its adversary, already terrified by the solemn surroundings, appears in court, it terrifies the jury that is to pronounce the verdict. It is very rare for a private person to undertake such a combat, still more rare to see a judge who dares brave a journal to protect, a citizen, so that the latter, condemned by the acquittal of the journal, leaves the court room slandered and insulted, first of all, by the journalist, and secondly, dishonoured by the verdict of the jury.

THE BATTLE OF THE PAPERS.

M. Blowitz proceeds to classify the newspapers, and, as will be seen, the superiority of numbers was strongly against Dreyfus :-

As will be seen, the opposed forces, if reckoned merely numerically, are far from equal. Eight newspapers are for Dreyfus and twelve against him. Those of the former class which are intermittent in their devotion to the cause, are four in number; those of the second class, also spasmodic, are three in number. And to sum up, out of twenty-seven papers engaged in the battle, there are, speaking generally, twelve for Dreyfus

and fifteen against him.

The Figaro, the Siècle, the Aurore, the Radical, the Rappel, the Fronde, the Petit Blen, and the Petite République, have been resolutely on the side of revision and believers in the innocence resolutely on the side of revision and believers in the innocence of Dreyfus. The Temps, the Débats, the Matin, and the Petit Parisien have defended his cause fittully. The Petit Journal, the Echo de Paris, the Croix, the Univers, the Gazette de France, the Moniteur Universel, the Eclair, the République Française, the Libre Parole, the Intransigeant, the Gaulois, and the Patrie, have been resolutely and absolutely against Dreyfus. The Auterité, the Soleii, and the Liberté have mitigated by certain fits of instice (the Saleil, however, to its honour early come of of justice (the Soleil, however, to its honour, early came out valiantly in favour of revision) their hostility to the cause of

The real brunt of the Anti-Dreyfusite attack was borne by the Figaro, and this was mainly due to the accession of M. Cornely, who had left the Gaulois to become a pillar of strength to the Dreyfusite cause. Not the least of the Figaro's achievements was the daily publication of a complete stenographic report of the Rennes trial.

### CRUCIFIED ANEW.

M. Blowitz concludes his article with a reference to La Croix, which I quote here in view of the newspaper controversy that has been raging on the subject of that journal's responsibility:-

La Croix has, at the top of its first page, the image of Christ crucified; and in each number, in fact, it crucifies anew, on its very threshold, by its abominable prose, the gentle Saviour who chased the money-changers from the Temple. Each day it stirred up hatred against the unfortunate prisoner at Devil's

Island, and rendered suspicious even the pity which it preached in his favour, when the revolt of all hearts had shown the horror of the new condemnation. It is an abominable journal, trying to supplant all other popular publications, and to dry up the pure blood of the French nation. It is an abominable journal, and the Catholic Church must be powerfully rooted in French hearts to resist such an ally.

#### AGAINST FOREIGN EXAGGERATIONS.

Mr. Spencer Brodhurst's article in Macmillan's Magazine for November on "The Outlook in France" is but another example of the reaction which has set in against the exaggerations to which sympathy with Captain Dreyfus has given birth. He denounces as deplorable the tone of the foreign press, and thinks it did much more harm than good to the cause of justice.

### "A SUPERB SPECTACLE."

M. Trarieux, formerly French Minister of Justice, and a witness for Dreyfus at the Court Martial at Rennes, contributes to the *Contemporary* a short but very necessary defence of the attitude of French people during the great controversy. He applies the tu quoque argument very appositely to show that other nations, not excluding ourselves, are just as liable to lose all sense of justice and decency in great national crises. But,

Is it certain that any other country would have been able to exhibit the superb spectacle of a handful of courageous citizens constituting themselves for two years the champions of right and law against all the combined forces of Government? Is there a finer example of citizenship known than this epic resistance to insult, intimidation, and menace, solely by the use of those legal weapons which enabled these volunteer soldiers of duty to make their voices heard? Should we not also pay homage to the institutions which have allowed such a conflict? And if the attempt has not been crowned with full success, has it done nothing towards the triumph of truth? Picquart, Scheurer-Kestner, Zola, finally, tower above the illusory trials and false sentences; they have been the true interpreters of that national spirit which has always shown itself alive to questions of justice and generosity. And their work has been by no means unproductive. Dreyfus is free; his rehabilitation has, in fact, been achieved in the eyes of three-quarters of the world; and to accomplish the reparation which is due to him is but a question of patience and time. These are the results obtained so far, and truly they deserve better things, imperfect as they may be, than a threat of boycotting.

### America in the Pacific.

THE HON. JOHN BARRETT, formerly United States Minister to Siam, contributes to Harper's Magazine for November a review of America's relations to China, Japan, Siam, Corea and the Philippines. Mr. Barrett's article is based on five years' residence and travel in the East, and he has brought back very precise conceptions of the peoples with whom America has now to deal and the problems to be met. Mr. Barrett rates American influence in Japan very high, and in China weak, but hopeful. He thinks that if America were to adopt a vigorous policy at Pekin, China might be compelled to adopt radical reforms, and that an accord for common action might easily be attained by all the Powers. The United States is now the first Power in the Pacific; and

She will for ever hold that position if we master the situation in the Philippines, maintain our rights of trade in China, united or divided, lay a Pacific cable, and in the near future construct the Nicaragua Canal.

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### THE NEXT POPE AND HIS ELECTORS.

THERE is much interesting gossip about "the future Conclave" in the *Quarterly Review*. It is curious to find the Press recognised as a controlling power in the election of Pope:—

Raffaelle De Cesare says: "To-day, in advance, the different candidates for the papal chair are discussed, and it is in reality journalism which exercises the right of veto." The remark is pertinent: the Press, even before the Pope's death, exposes to the fierce light of day the distinctive qualities of the most prominent of the papal candidates. When a cardinal, ambitious of papal honours, is attacked by the Press of a great country, to whom it is not a matter of indifference who sits upon the pontifical throne, the election of such a candidate is improbable.

In this way Cardinal Rampolla, who has made himself greatly disliked in Germany and Austria, stands little chance of becoming Pope. The opposition of the Austrian Press saves Kaiser Joseph the trouble of imposing his veto.

### ITALIAN PREPONDERANCE.

Rome is held to be after all the best and safest place for the meeting of the Conclave: and the improved facilities of travel makes possible a very full attendance of cardinals. The Archbishop of Sydney is probably the only cardinal too far away to arrive in time to join in the election. It is just possible that Cardinal Gibbons might not be in time.

The writer brings to light the curious fact that during the Pope's illness last March—

The College of Cardinals was in fact so composed that non-Italian influence seemed likely to predominate. Fifty-seven cardinals would have buried the old Pontiff and elected a new one. Among these were thirty Italians and twenty-seven non-Italians. No Conclave can be remembered in which the foreign and Italian elements were so nearly equal.

#### LATINS VERSUS NON-LATINS.

On his recovery Cardinal Rampolla got the Pope to restore something of the old proportions: and "there are to-day thirty-five Italians and twenty-six non-Italians in the Sacred College":—

Thus the papacy may still be styled, as Döllinger styled it, a "national Italian institution." Even if this be denied, it is, at all events, almost exclusively Latin. Of the eleven new cardinals no less than ten belong to the Latin-speaking races, and the composition of the Sacred College was never so preponderatingly Latin during Leo XIII.'s pontificate of twenty-one years as it is at present. Among the sixty-one cardinals no less than forty-nine are Latin, distributed as follows: thirty-five Italians, seven French, one French-Belgian, five Spaniards, one Portuguese. Opposed to these are twelve non-Latins, viz., two Germans (Dr. Kopp, and Dr. Steinhuber, a Jesuit living at Rome), two German-Austrians (Gruscha and Haller), one Slovenian (Missia), one Pole (Ledochowski), two Hungarians (Vaszary and Schlauch), one Englishman (Vaughan), one Irishman (Logue), one English-American (Gibbons), one Irish-Australian (Moran). As we have remarked, two of these would scarcely reach Rome in time for the Conclave. This would leave only ten non-Latins to meet forty-nine Latins at the election.

### LOWLY ORIGIN OF CARDINALS.

Forty-nine to ten is altogether out of proportion to the relative numbers of Latin and non-Latin Catholics. So utterly far does the papal electorate fall of any like proportionate representation of its constituents. Nevertheless, in another respect the democratic spirit of the Roman Church shines out in contrast with the arrangements of other communions:—

There have been Popes enough who sprang from the people. Simple birth has never formed an obstacle to the attainment of the highest dignities that the Roman Catholic Church has to

offer. In respect of the origin of his cardinals Leo XIII. is entirely unprejudiced. Cardinal Prisco of Naples is a carrier's son: Cardinal Cassetta, Patriarch of Latin Rites at Antioch, is the son of a Roman joiner. Among the present cardinals there are few of noble descent, and of these few three were appointed by Pius IX., who thought much more of a brilliant name than Leo XIII. Among the cardinals appointed by the former were a Chigi, a Borromeo, a Bonaparte, a Hohenlohe.

### THREE POPES: WHITE, BLACK, AND RED.

Of the several *papabili*, the writer chats in a way of which a specimen may be selected in the following paragraph:—

Di Canossa, Bishop of Verona, is the oldest member of the Sacred College, even older than the Pope. His Eminence is also sickly, and can no longer play a great part. He will obtain no vote in the next Conclave. As for Ledochowski, he is also old, but though he has reached seventy-seven, he is a factor that must be reckoned with. A nun is said to have prophesied that this Cardinal would become Pope; and the prophecy has in a sense been accomplished. For ten years Ledochowski, as Prefect of the Congregatio de Propaganda Fide, has been a sort of Pope by the side of the Pope. There are three Popes, named from the colour of their robes: the real Pope, who is called the "White Pope"; the General of the Jesuits, the "Black Pope"; and the Prefect of the Propaganda, the "Red Pope," who as cardinal wears a red robe. The reason why the Prefect of the Propaganda is regarded as a sort of Pope is that many prerogatives are connected with his office, and that in the government of the Church he takes nearly the same place as the Minister for the Colonies takes within the sphere of British influence. The Propaganda is the centre for all Roman Catholic missions. As chief of the Propaganda, Ledochowski has so many opportunities to distribute benefits and to extend patronage that he can count many clients and creatures of his own. The next Conclave may give him therefore more than one vote, perhaps two, perhaps even three; but this will not transform the red Pope into the white one. Votes given for a non-Italian have only a symptomatic value. In the next Conclave the principle that the tiara is by no means legally an Italian monopoly, even though for nearly four centuries only Italians have been elected to the papal crown, will probably be still more strongly marked than in 1878. It is possible that besides Ledochowski, the Cardinals Gibbons of Baltimore and Vaughan of London will be honoured by single votes.

### MEN IN THE RUNNING. 1 .908.504.11918

The writer thus recapitulates his estimate of the papabili :-

We have already named, beside the aged Capecelatro and Di Pietro, the Cardinals Rampolla, Parocchi, Serafino Vannutelli, Svampa, and Gotti, as the chief candidates for the tiara. There are still two names which must not be overlooked in speaking of the future Pope: the Cardinals Sarto and Domenico Jacobini.

THE English Illustrated for November, besides its Transvaal articles noticed elsewhere, has in it much that is readable. The fact that M. Zola stayed some time during his English exile at Oatlands Park, leads Mr. H. C. Shelley to describe the sights and the history of that celebrated spot under the title "One of Zola's Hiding-places." M. C. de Thierry writes on "The Empire's Coaling Stations," and accompanies his sketch with interesting pictures of the more remote of these naval harbours. The coloured stage portrait shows Mr. Lewis Waller as the Duke of Buckingham in "The Musketeers." Mr. W. M. Webb expounds Mr. Flinders Petrie's discoveries concerning "The New Race" whose remains have been found in Upper Egypt, whose date was first put three or four thousand years B.C., but who are relegated to the "pre-historic" era.

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### IS BRITISH STEEL DOOMED?

AN APPALLING OUTLOOK.

MESSRS. JEREMIAH HEAD and ARCHIBALD HEAD contribute to Cassier's for October a paper on the Lake Superior iron ore mines which bodes sadly for the future of the iron and steel industry in Great Britain. The consternation which the presentation of the facts by the writers caused at the British Institution of Civil Engineers is justified by this later publication.

THE OBJECT OF THE INQUIRY.

The reasons for investigation are thus put by the writers:—

In the period 1895 to 1898 the United States exports to the United Kingdom included the following items, viz. :--

 Pig iron
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 3,668 ...
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 7,417 ...
 91,196 ...
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 29,870 ...

 Unwrought steel
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Steel rails and steel plates from the United States have also recently made their appearance in the United Kingdom, but not

as yet in any great quantity.

The recent unexpected invasion by American competitors of markets which had hitherto been considered exclusively British has naturally somewhat disturbed home producers, among whom there are those who question the allegation that the mineral resources of American iron and steel masters are superior to those available here. They believe that the new competition is carried on at a loss, and will never attain serious dimensions, but there are others who consider it permanent, and certainly the preparations and extensions undertaken in the United States provide evidence at least that the Americans have the courage of their convictions.

With the object of satisfying themselves on this question, which appears to be one of almost national importance, the authors decided early in June, 1898, to visit the Lake Superior region and to investigate some of the principal mines, the ores obtained from them, the routes by which they are carried southward to the blast-furnaces, and the means employed for mining, loading, unloading, and transporting them. The results

of this investigation are given in this paper.

PITTSBURGH VERSUS MIDDLESBROUGH.

The eminence of the investigators, and the nature of their quest, combine to invest their report with exceptional significance. They really went to inquire whether American resources did not involve the doom of British steel. Their conclusions, quietly and soberly stated, make sorrowful reading:—

The authors will conclude with a few remarks as to the influence of these abundant, excellent, and cheap ores upon the

supply of iron and steel to the markets of the world.

The following is approximately the cost price of one ton of Bessemer pig-iron at Pittsburgh, and at Middlesbrough, England,

on January 1, 1899 :-

| , , , ,         | 22           |         |       |      |        |    |    |    |     |
|-----------------|--------------|---------|-------|------|--------|----|----|----|-----|
|                 |              |         | SBUR  | GH.  |        |    | £  | 5. | d.  |
| 1.66 ton of or  | e at 12s     | . 81.   | 01.3  |      |        | -4 | 1  | 1  | 1   |
| 16 cwts, of col | ke at 7s     |         |       |      | 111.20 |    | 0  | 5  | 7   |
| 12 cwts, of lin | nestone      | at 35.  | 11.   |      |        |    | 0  | I  | 91  |
| Labour .        |              |         |       |      |        |    | 0  | 2  | 0   |
| Repairs         |              |         |       |      |        |    | 0  | I  | 0   |
| Other items.    | 100          |         | 6.4   |      |        | 1. | 0  | 1  | 0   |
| Total           | 1.5 00 1     | 100     | my in | W    |        |    | £ī | 12 | 51  |
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| 1'95 ton of or  | e at 15s     | . 2d.   |       |      |        |    | 1  | 9  | 7   |
| 20'5 cwts. of   | coke at      | 15s. 6  | id    |      |        |    | 0  | 15 | 10  |
| 9 cwts. of lime | estone a     | t 35. 9 | d.    |      |        |    | 0  | 1  | 81  |
| Labour .        | 112 6 31     |         |       |      |        |    | 0  | 3  | 0   |
| Repairs .       |              | 2001    |       |      |        |    | 0  | 1  | 0   |
| Other items.    |              |         |       |      |        |    | 0  | 1  | 0   |
| Total           | The state of | un c    | 24/9  | 7    | 1-11/1 | 1  | 12 | 12 | - 2 |

AMERICAN IRON LI A TON CHEAPER.

From these figures it appears that Bessemer pig-iron can be produced at Pittsburgh under present conditions for almost £1 per ton less than at Middlesbrough. This advantage is principally due to the Lake Superior ore and the Pennsylvania fuel supply. It will readily be seen that by the time the pig-iron has been converted into ingots, and further into finished steel, the advantage has been increased in proportion to the loss in conversion, and by reason of the lower cost of the fuel required in the later processes.

SELLING PRICES.

| GLLL                        | 18 74 | 0 1  | LECTA | W 3 W | 30  |           |              |     |       |      |          |  |
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|                             |       |      | S.    |       |     |           |              |     | £     | S.   | d.       |  |
| Steel rails (heavy) per ton |       |      |       |       |     |           |              |     |       |      |          |  |
| steel ship-plates per ton   | ***   | 5    | 10    | 9     |     | 6         | 15           | 0   | <br>I | 4    | 3        |  |
| steel billets and blooms    |       | 3    | 2     | 6     | *** | 4         | 5            | 0   | <br>I | 2    | 6        |  |
| "THE WE                     | AT    | H    | TO    | 0     | COM | E.        | ))           |     |       |      |          |  |

The words of Messrs. Head are cautious and temperate, but the prospect they express is none the less gloomy on

that account. They say :-

These figures seem to show that the present low prices of American steel are justified, if only by the cheapness of the pigiron from which it is made; and that the competition now felt in England and in neutral markets is likely to continue, and can only be met by lower costs on the part of English producers in all available directions.

The authors are inclined to the view that Lake Superior iron ores are likely to have a considerable and permanent effect in cheapening iron and steel and all goods made therefrom throughout the markets of the world; and that they will tend to encourage the production of such goods, and especially of oceangoing ships and engines at United States ports to a hitherto

unprecedented extent.

The British producer will need all his British pluck and all his inventiveness to face this prospect. The United States have on their side an unequalled exuberance of natural resources. They have all the economies which result from a colossal concentration of capital. The entire steel industry of the Republic is practically in the hands of a single Trust. Against such enormous odds what can our petty mineral stores avail, or our Liliputian capitalists?

### THE IRON TRADE EVERYWHERE ADVANCING.

In instructive contrast to Messrs. Head's lugubrious conclusions stands Mr. Archer Brown's paper in the October Engineering Magazine on "The Outlook in the American Iron Industry." Mr. Brown begins with a reminder that the price of iron has gone up 100 per cent. in six months. The enormous advance since Messrs. Head's figures were put together can best be seen by inspecting the following table:—

| Pig Iron.                                   | Sept. 6,<br>1899. | Aug. 23,<br>1899. | Aug. 2, 1893. | Aug. 31,<br>1898. |
|---------------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| Foundry Pig, No. 2 Standard,                | Dols.             | Dols.             | Dols.         | Dols.             |
| Philadelphia                                | 22.00             | 20.75             | 20.25         | 10.50             |
| Foundry Pig, No. 2, Southern,<br>Cincinnati | 19.25             | 18.50             | 18.00         | 9.50              |
|                                             | 21.00             | 20.50             | 20.00         | 11.00             |
| Bessemer Pig, Pittsburgh                    | 23.25             | 22.50             | 21.25         | 10.00             |
| Gray Forge, Pittsburgh                      | 19.50             | 18.50             | 17.75         | 9.35              |
| Lake Superior Charcoal, Chicago             | 24.00             | 23.00             | 22.00         | 11.50             |
|                                             |                   |                   |               |                   |

In answer to the question, "Will it last?" the writer declares the demand to be increasing. The inevitable replacements which were postponed during slack trade cannot longer be put off. "The real factor in lowering prices will be in increased production, not diminished demand." The writer reckons that the output of the

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furnaces cannot be increased over 15 to 18 per cent. per annum.

#### WHAT OF AMERICAN IRON EXPORTS?

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What he has to say of the domain wherein we have to face American competition will be read with interest and perhaps relief on this side of the Atlantic:—

What of the export trade? It is generally believed that this new factor is the all-important one in sustaining American markets. Taking the iron and steel manufacture as a whole, I believe this to be true. But so far as ores, pig-iron, and even steel billets are concerned, the movement has never reached 5 per cent, of the product of the United States and probably will not for years to come. Radical changes in the freight and labour situations must occur before America can capture English and American markets with crude iron.

Whereat Middlesbrough may again take breath. Less reassuring words follow:—

But it is in the finished forms where American victories will be won, as they are now being won. In locomotive, wood and ironworking machinery, agricultural machinery, nails, wire, bicycles and a hundred other lines, American inventive genius, great productive capacity, modernised plants, superior business organisation, &c., will maintain and doubtless increase the great total of 80,000,000 dollars reached last year in her iron and steel exports.

#### THE INDUSTRIAL AWAKENING WORLD-WIDE.

Against the belief that exports will diminish if prices do not fall, the writer replies that the whole world is sharing in the upward movement. He says:—

The world is now knit closely together in its industrial and commercial as well as its financial fabric. Influences that affect one nation are soon felt by the others. England and Germany were in the midst of industrial prosperity two years before it was felt in America, but now that she has responded, the added stimulus is felt over there. We think it phenomenal that the mills and furnaces throughout the United States should have their product booked half through next year, but in Germany and Belgium they are already booked all through the year 1900. The great Krupp works at Essen, employing 30,000 men, are filled with orders until 1901. Germany has nearly overtaken Great Britain in pig-iron product, but is nevertheless importing largely from both England and America to supply her deficiency. Great Britain shows a slackening in her shipbuilding industry, but her export trade in iron is again growing, and all her lesser industries are exceedingly active. Prices of iron and steel have risen there almost as rapidly as in the United States. Middlesbrough pig that sold last year for forty-three shillings has reached seventy-five shillings, and is now a little under seventy.

The fact is the great industrial awakening is world-wide. China, India, South Africa, the Philippines, Japan, Russia, and the new island possessions nearer to the United States, are full of projects for improvement. They have caught the renaissance spirit. The beginnings are small, but they suggest immense future possibilities. They want steam railways, electric lines, electric lighting, water-works, locomotives, machinery, bridges, etc., and it scarcely seems probable that having felt some of the benefits of modern progress, they will decide to turn back. America has shown her ability to compete with the other industrial nations for this trade, and will continue to get it in increasing quantity.

#### A PHENOMENAL INCREASE.

The demand for iron is shown by the writer to be increasing through the generations with increasing velocity. "The world's consumption of iron grows in geometrical ratio." These are his figures of the world's production of pig-iron:—

| In | 1856  |        |     |   | 6,600,000  | gross | tons. |
|----|-------|--------|-----|---|------------|-------|-------|
| In | 1867  |        |     | 4 | 9,300,000  | **    | 99    |
| In | 1878  |        |     |   | 14,100,000 | 99    | 99    |
| In | 1889  |        |     |   | 25,000,000 | 99    | 3.9   |
| In | 1890  |        |     |   | 26,500,000 | 99    | **    |
| In | 1900, | estima | ted |   | 35,000,000 | 99    | 99    |

### AUSTRALIAN AND AMERICAN

#### FEDERATIONS COMPARED.

THE "Federation of Australia" is the subject of a paper in the *Quarterly Review*. It is an interesting study in "comparative federation," if the phrase may be forgiven.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM.

Of the judicial system, which carefully protects the independence of the judges, the writer says :-

Like the Supreme Court of Canada, but unlike the Supreme Court of the United States, the High Court of Australia is to have jurisdiction to hear appeals, not only from federal Courts and in federal matters, but from the Supreme Courts of the States in every case; and the judgment of the High Court will be final and conclusive. But the appeal to the Privy Council from the State Courts is not abolished.

#### SELF-ADJUSTMENT.

The Constitution of Canada can only be altered by the Imperial Parliament; the Australian Commonwealth has the power of altering its own Constitution. "Australia has been built upon the frame of American federalism" and "has little in common with Canadian federalism." But Australia adopts the Cabinet system, as does Canada, and is even more anxious than Canada for uniformity of law. "The Commonwealth Parliament has wider powers in domestic and commercial law than the Dominion Parliament. But neither in Canada nor in Australia do we find the 'legal' concentration of Germany."

#### CONTRAST IN SPIRIT.

Whatever resemblance in form he may find between the American and the Australian Constitutions, he bears closing witness to the immense difference in spirit. His words suggest how the English genius for self-government has grown during the last 110 years:—

A comparison of the Australian Constitution with other federal systems reveals very plainly the prevalence of democracy in Australia. The general plan of the Constitution is that of the United States, but the men of 1787 and 1789 were democrats of a different order from the men who wrought in 1897 and 1898. The watchword of the first was "Trust in no man"; that of the second, "Trust in the people."

#### AMERICAN DISTRUST,-

The Americans were firm believers in selection; the direct participation of the people in the functions of government seemed impracticable and mischievous: therefore they established a College of Electors for the Presidency, and chose the Senators through the Legislatures of the States. The possession of power is an invitation to abuse it; therefore the constitutional organs must be placed in opposition rather than combination, that they may check rather than support each other. Government is necessary, but an evil; therefore that people is best off that has as little of it as possible. Large States, where the central power is far off, are more dangerous to individual liberty than small States where popular control is more readily exerted; therefore central power is to be as limited as external and internal security will permit. Finally, some rights of man are so fundamental, so precious, that they must be put beyond the reach of government altogether.

#### -AUSTRALIAN TRUST, IN THE PEOPLE,

In Australia, on the contrary, the policy of "Trust in the people" has been adopted with an almost naïve confidence. The people believe themselves to be vigilant and competent to undertake every function of government; therefore they will have no intermediaries in the formation of their Senate; they need no Conventions to approve amendments of the Constitution. The possession of power by a Government readily answerable to the people need cause no fear; government is not evil but beneficent. Power then is to be concentrated, not divided; the only safeguards the individual requires are those which ensure his ahare of political power; individual liberties are not to obstruct the path of State action.

### THE EXPECTED SHOWER OF METEORS.

PROBABLY on the very day on which this issue appears will arrive one of those tremendous meteoric displays which seemingly recur at intervals of about thirty-three years. The *Edinburgh Review* devotes an article to these November meteors, which will consist not merely of the Leonids, but probably also of a battalion of Andromedes.

#### THE CAUSE OF "SHOOTING STARS."

The writer thus explains these celestial fireworks :-

In the light of modern research they may be described as terrestial collisions with cosmical bodies—collisions fortunately on a small scale, and deadened by the interposition of our atmospheric buffer; else incidents more tragic than a chance confligration, or an ignorant panic, might have to be recounted. As it is, the meteorites get the worst of it. The vast majority are utterly consumed in the highest air strata, and, in the guise of shooting stars, announce almost at the same instant their existence and its close. Nothing remains but an imperceptible quantity of gas and dust. Not all, however, are thus fragile. A few of larger build reach the ground, generally as the fragmentary products of explosions due to the resistance of the air and the ensuing sudden development of heat. "Aerolites," as these samples of other worlds are commonly called, bear every mark of rough usage. They are coated with melted slag, as if they had passed through a furnace; they are pitted, sometimes almost riddled by the furious onsets of the air-blasts they raise and meet. "Yet so swift are their transits from ether to earth that the cold of space at times survives inside their roasted shells. As Agassiz said, of the Dhurmsala meteorite, which fell in the Punjab on July 14, 1860, they realise the Chinese culmary ideal of "fried ices." These survivors of the middle passage are indeed of vanishing scarcity compared with the multitude that succumb. One in ten millions, at the most, escapes to tell the tale of its hardships.

#### WHAT THEY ARE MADE OF.

Meteors which have not been parts of comets are virtually the exclusive source of stonefalls: meteoric streams result from cometary decay. Of the constituents of aerolites the writer says:—

Between thirty and forty of our home-bred elements, and no foreign substances, enter into their composition. But the modes of combination of these elements present novelties. In other words, meteoric chemistry is familiar, meteoric mineralogy strange

to our experience.

Meteorites separate of themselves into two classes—"siderites," which are virtually blocks of native iron; and "uranoliths," or "sky stones." Intermediate or "siderolithic" varieties consist of an amalgam of metal and stone. Siderites contain notable proportions of nickel and cobalt, and a small percentage of the rare metal gallium.

### WHAT IS THEIR ORIGIN.

Their resemblance to volcanic ejecta suggests an explosive origin in celestial volcanoes; but to this theory the writer finds a fatal objection in the preventive force of the atmosphere, which would resist forcible expulsion as it resists forcible injection of meteoric matter. The writer proceeds:—

The alternative view is that meteorites are the very dust of cosmic decay, mementoes of world-mortality, proclaiming the six transit of the "pale populace of heaven." As globes cool and harden they cease to be plastic; and at last, instead of yielding to strains, they are rent by them. The fissures in the moon, due possibly to this cause, are held, with good show of reason, to betoken incipient disruption. A fractured sphere, however, will not permanently continue to revolve and rotate as one mass. It must finally go to pieces, and strew its orbit with ruins.

In spite of balloons and photography by moonlight—here in England, especially, the outlook for a celestial "sensation" is discouraging. It should be at its best, if calculations are verified, about noon, Greenwich time, on November 15th;

so that the sun and moon will conspire to exclude us from the spectacle, which may be additionally cloaked by an unwelcome canopy of clouds.

### STANDARDISATION.

THAT is the word chosen to describe a movement which, according to the editor of the Engineering Magazine, "promises to be one of the greatest of the century," even the "century which saw the birth of steam and electricity and the general introduction of machinery." With standardisation goes specialisation: and the advantage of both is the saving of waste, in material, labour and time. In the same October number Sir Benjamin Browne writes on "Standardising in Engineering Construction." The standardisation practised in the United States explains, according to Sir Benjamin, the Americans getting the orders for the Atbara Bridge, for many British locomotives, and for an ever-increasing number of machine-tools. American makers have bridges, locomotives and what not ready made or readily makeable according to specific patterns or standards. Fresh plans and specifications are not required for each new order. As Sir Benjamin says :-

If you repeat the same process over and over again, and especially if a large number of men are involved therein, the speed at which it can be carried out will be enormously increased, and the last article of any kind out of a large number may easily be made in the same number of days as the first one took weeks

to complete.

The problem indeed is :-

Where can we draw the line between the point where we ought to use standard designs, and the point where we should begin to use special designs? It is obvious that a large majority of railway bridges cross over roads or railways the width of which varies very little, and as there are probably hundreds, or perhaps thousands, of such bridges constantly being required in the world, an engineer will, in most cases, do better to adopt an existing design, which has often been used and of which every possible weakness has been discovered by practical wear and tear, than to design something out of his own head. It will probably be better and certainly far cheaper.

English engineers are believed to be "too fond of their own designs, and too unwilling to adopt those of other people." When they are driven to place orders in America they do, however, accept the ready-made American designs, but when placing orders in England some of them at least insist on their own designs. This is hardly fair to the English manufacturer. The writer urges that "as we get from bridges to smaller articles the desirability for working to standard types probably becomes greater." He points out that manufacturers themselves are great sinners in this respect. When they want a new workshop, they turn on an ordinary draughtsman to design it, instead of an architect who has made a speciality of this kind of work. He adds:—

I fear there is no doubt that in this matter the Americans see far more clearly than we do. You can find an engineering firm in America that makes only one type of lathe, and one size of that lathe. Of course, the proprietor knows perfectly well that many other types are necessary, and many other sizes, but his business is to make that one type, and that one size, and make it absolutely perfect; if people want something else, they must go elsewhere. He sees at once that he cannot supply all the wants of the world, and what he wants is to have sufficient business for his own purpose, and in that to supply something better and cheaper than anybody else can give. I believe this way of doing business is eminently successful.

In the same number Mr. J. Slater Lewis treats of a kindred subject—the organisation of works as an important factor in output.

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### and THE ROMANCE OF THE AIR.

MR. W. E. GARRETT FISHER contributes an excellent article to the *Fortnightly* on "The Art of Flying," in which, without being too technical, he summarises the successes and failures of aeronauts in the past, and gives a lucid statement of the problems which await them in the future.

#### HISTORY OF FLYING.

Mr. Fisher thinks that flying on a scientific basis, as apart from ballooning, had made no real progress before the beginning of the present reign. The older attempts were mainly based upon charlatanry. Bishop Wilkins, who wrote in the seventeenth century, classified the ways in which the problem might be solved as follows: "(1) By spirits or angels; (2) by the help of fowls; (3) by wings fastened immediately to the body; (4) by a flying chariot." The problem of flight, properly so called, is to support a heavy body by its own motion. Ballooning is a very different thing. The air, thin and yielding as it is, may be made to bear the largest birds or the framework of a flying machine. In fact, "the air is a solid if you hit it hard enough. The difficulty just lies in hitting hard enough: and the proper way is to let the air itself do the hitting. The condor has known this for millions of years: we have only just begun to see it."

of years: we have only just begun to see it."

To find the only flying machine which has been a real success we must go to America:—

The "aerodrome" of Professor S. P. Langley has flown for as much as half-a-mile at a time, driven by a steam-engine, and has descended without injury when the motive power was exhausted. Professor Langley has not only made models which have actually flown, but has worked out the conditions under which a plane or set of planes can be supported in the air, through a long series of elaborate and convincing experiments. By means of these he has demonstrated that we possess, in existing steam and other heat engines, "more than the requisite power to urge a system of rigid planes through the air at a great velocity, making them not only self-sustaining, but capable of carrying other than their own weight." Mr. Maxim claims from experiments with his machine that one horse-power will lift 133 lb. In either case, as Mr. Maxim has shown the possibility of building engines up to 300 horse-power weighing only 8 lb. per horse-power, there is clearly ample power to drive a loaded aeroplane. The real difficulty, as has been said, is to be sought elsewhere. The obstacles in the way of flight "lie more in such apparently secondary difficulties as those of guiding the body so that it may move in the direction desired, and ascend or descend in safety, than in what may appear to be the primary difficulties due to the nature of the air itself."

The most famous of all flying machine inventors was Otto Lilienthal, who paid the penalty of success with his life some three years ago. Lilienthal's main contention was that the construction of a flying machine was not dependent on motors, and that with a strong wind a man equipped with proper sustaining planes could soar. He proved the truth of this theory by a series of sliding flights from the summit of a hillock, in every case the pressure of the atmosphere raising him from the ground, and he soon acquired great skill in adjusting his wings to suit the currents of wind:—

"After a few trials," wrote Lilienthal, "one begins to have a feeling of mastery over the situation... Finally, we become perfectly at ease, even when soaring high in the air, while the indescribably beautiful and gentle gliding over the long sunny slope, rekindles our ardour anew at every trial. It does not take very long before it is quite a matter of indifference whether we are gliding along two or twenty yards above the ground; we feel how safely the air is carrying us, even though we see diminutive men looking up at us in astonishment. Soon we pass over ravines as high as houses, and sail for several hundred

yards through the air without any danger, parrying the force of the wind at every movement."

Of Mr. Maxim's experiments Mr. Fisher says :-

Mr. Maxim's machine has, undoubtedly, power to fly, if let loose: that it has not yet done so is due to difficulties of another kind, which make it very uncertain whether the machine would survive a single trial; and as the engine alone is understood to have cost its weight in silver, no one can wonder that the crucial experiment is delayed until there is every prospect of a safe result.

The future of flying is thus described :-

It is safe to prophesy that the flying machine of the twentieth century will be analogous to a sailing vessel with an auxiliary screw, rather than to a mastless steamer. This is the prospect, indeed, that makes flying worth while to search after. It is the effortless soaring of the condor, not the fussy flapping of the sparrow, that must be taken as a model.

### THE EXPANSION OF EMPIRE.

FROM AN AMERICAN POINT OF VIEW.

MR. J. G. SCHURMAN, President of the Cornell University and Chairman of the Philippine Commission, contributes to the American Review of Reviews an article on the problem of territorial expansion. He says that the most obvious and fundamental lesson which may be drawn from the colonial history of Europe is "let no ruling race ever treat its colonies or dependencies like its possessions." That theory cost England her first colonial empire in America, and because she abandoned it her colonies are now her pleasure and her pride. England certainly neither owns the soil nor the inhabitants of India. Mr. Schurman says Americans will never realise their true relations with the Philippines so long as they retain that fatal confusion of government and property. The sovereign power owns nothing, but it has the responsibility of government.

or dependencies is not a money-making enterprise for the sovereign power or its citizens. There is no instance in history of the successful government of a colony where profit to the parent state or its citizens has been a leading consideration. Hence, every nation which seeks to enrich itself or its citizens at the expense of its colonists impoverishes all. Mr. Schurman compares the trade which England had with India while India was the possession of the East India Company, with its trade to-day, and declares that the increase is a splendid economic compensation to England for single-hearted devotion to the welfare of her great dependency and scrupulous impartiality in administering the trust of government. The cardinal principle of getting profit from colonies is not to seek it at their

The second lesson is that the government of colonies

expense. Another principle of colonisation is that colonies and dependencies should always be self-supporting. England has made financial self-sufficiency the corner-stone of her vast colonial fabric. The fourth principal point which Mr. Schurman insists upon is that

the sovereign power should delegate all the functions of government to the authorities on the spot.

Good Words for November is an interesting number. Its imperial scope may be discerned from its charming sketch by Phil Robinson of a drive "from sea to summit" in the Jamaican Hills, from Mr. G. Ralling's account of the Cape Parliament, and from Mr. W. C. Mackenzie's phases of Australian City life, both of which claim separate mention. "Ætheric telegraphy" is hailed as a correct title for Marconi's invention, which, strictly speaking, can never be "wireless."

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### OLD CRIMEAN DAYS.

A MIDSHIPMAN'S REMINISCENCES OF THE WAR.

THE Contemporary for July contains a delightful paper of memories of the Crimea by Sir Edmund Verney, who served as a midshipman on the flagship Britannia, and afterwards on the Terrible, a paddle wheel steam-frigate, which gained a great reputation during the war. Sir Edmund Verney seems to have seen everyone and everything worth seeing in the course of the campaign, and his article is full of amusing anecdotes of the men and events of that turbulent epoch.

#### STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE.

The commissariat department seems to have been the chief fountain of humour among the middies of the time. Sir Edmund Verney's description of a dinner which he had at Constantinople with Lord Stratford de Redcliffe

is worth retailing:-

Noticing my devotion to a glorious plum-pudding, the like whereof was not to be seen in a gun-room, he assured me that for his part he preferred the plainer "plum-duff" of the ship's galley; he volunteered to make a bargain with me, that if I would send him a sailor's plum-duff he would send me the best pudding his cook could make. So when I returned on board the plum-duff was carefully made according to regulation, and I myself carried it to the Embassy and left it for his Excellency; but I never got my plum-pudding, or any acknowledgment whatever; whether the lacqueys ate it, or whether it was given to his Excellency's pigs (if he had any), I know not; this comes of bring a blackbeetle. One can believe anything of an ambassador who could so ruthlessly break a solemn treaty. Years and years afterwards I met Lord Stratford in the Lobby of the House of Commons and reminded him that I had never had my pudding; I regret to say that he affected to have forgotten the incident.

### AN HEROIC COWARD.

A unique illustration of what the sense of duty will do is given by Sir Edmund Verney in the following anecdote:—

Our forecastle quarters, deserted by Lieutenant S. at the bombardment of Odessa, were at this time commanded by Lieutenant E. He was universally popular; he was very fat, and had the usual characteristics of fat men. H: had often told me in conversation of his great desire to distinguish himself, and particularly that he would like to belong to a Highland regiment. But as soon as the Russian shot came flying about the forecastle he entirely lost his nerve, he became physically incapable, the perspiration streamed down his terrified face, and he became actually ill; some of the men even ventured to chaff him, advising him to put his head into a newly made shot-hole, as he might be certain no second shot would strike exactly the same spot. So it devolved wholly on me at Sebastopol, as at Odessa, to fight the forecastle quarters. Now, I have always thought he was the bravest man I have ever seen in action; incontestably ill, paralysed with terror, wholly incapable, nothing would induce him to leave his quarters; by a stupendous and amazing moral effort he stuck to his post, and remained on the forecastle until the fight was over. Not many men would have had this courage.

#### SANGFROID ON SEA AND LAND.

A hero of a different type was the captain of the Terrible, McCleverty, whom Sir Edmund Verney describes as—

the one and only man I have ever seen absolutely unaffected in voice or manner by the surrounding conditions. When Russian shot were really giving us a lively time in the attack on Odessa and at the bombardment of Sebastopol, his face was a picture of content, worthy of a City Alderman; his manner calm as a Serene Highness.

The civilian spectators on the cliffs of Odessa seem,

however, to have outdone McCleverty. After the bombardment of Odessa-

when the field artillery withdrew, the cliff was soon crowded with ladies and gentlemen; some forty or fifty carriages full of people, and children of all ages came out from Odessa; at least about a thousand people assembled. The ladies showed the utmost sangiroid, putting up their parasols, walking arm-in-arm in the line of fire, as the shot came bounding up the hill close to them. One shot which went rather wide of the mark buried itself in the earth close to a group of little boys, who immediately rushed forward struggling who could obtain possession of it.

#### THE OTHER SIDE OF IT.

Not all the war was wit and indifference, however, and here and there is a glimpse of the grim realities:—

No preparations worthy of the name were made for the care of the wounded when we invaded the Crimea. It was horrible to see the shattered frames of what were lately stalwart soldiers lying on the decks or in swinging cots; it was dreadful to hear the shrieks, the cries, the groans, as shock after shock was inflicted by the rolling of the ship on the sensitive bodies of poor creatures already in frightful agony. Since those days I have myself suffered amputation, and I know now the awful tortures those brave men must have endured. Then, when at last they did reach Constantinople, "the arrangements were so bad in the hospitals that some of the wounded were not attended to for three days together, England's best blood lying about without even a mattress under them."

#### Women and Emotions.

WRITING in the *Humanitarian* for November, Professor Mantegazza continues his analysis of the emotions of women. He says that love is the chief mainspring of all woman's action. Friendship with women occupies but a secondary place:

The love of a woman is stronger, more delicate, more constant, more modest, more rich in its comprehensiveness and in its pathological forms; perhaps also more jealous, and certainly more expansive and richer in forms.

nore expansive and richer in forms.

In the path of her life it stands as a guide, and governs all the

world of the affections and of the thoughts.

This last characteristic is, perhaps, the highest of all the others; it certainly is the widest and the most comprehensive.

The love of woman does not find in the cerebral centre—even moderately—forces that can bend it or dominate it. The

woman thinks as she loves, the man loves as he thinks. In all books, in religious and political options, in the diverse morality, in the character, the habits of the life of woman, love is always present, whether menifested or concealed; it is the primary motive power, the scal of everything, and the responsible promoter of every sin and of every virtue.

Professor Mantegazza's article is one long string of epigrams, the tendency of all of which is to glorify

womanhood :-

Man seeks in love, first of all things, voluptuousness; woman,

first of all, the conquest of the heart.

Woman loves almost always more by the heart than by the senses. She also constantly loves without the need of voluntuousness.

Modern women, civilised women, would be Christians even if Christ had never lived.

Motherhood is the first and the most essential mission of woman, and she can only become a mother through love, which stands towards maternity as flowers to fruit.

All that is wanting to transform Eve into an odious and

All that is wanting to transform Eve into an odious and cantankerous witch is a snuff-box and a pair of moustaches.

The astuteness, the infinite resources of the quick and subtle

The astuteness, the infinite resources of the quick and subtle falsehoods, the quick perceptions, make of a woman a strong ally for a man in politics, and when love goes arm-in-arm with political genius, the woman becomes a heroine, and history makes her immortal.

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24,255 FEET ABOVE THE SEA.

SIR MARTIN CONWAY contributes to Harper's Magazine for November a fascinating account of what is perhaps the greatest climb recorded in the history of mountaineering. To reach, after several failures and incredible difficulties, an altitude of 24,255 feet, and then to return, baffled by a beggarly 250, is probably one of the bitterest experiences that ever befell a mountaineer; but such was the fate of Sir Martin Conway in his great climb of Sorata in the Bolivian Cordillera Real. Sir Martin, accompanied by his Alpine guide and Indian carriers, started on his great climb from Umapusa, and, without dismounting from his mule, reached an altitude of 16,000 feet, and at 17,500, where all vegetation had ceased, pitched his tents, dismissed his Indian companions, and spent the night on a ridge between two glaciers. Here he had a narrow escape from a much more serious danger than avalanches or crevasses :-

That night a party of superstitious Indians from the village of Chiara-uyo crept up in the darkness, intending to murder us in our sleep. They knew that we had come to profane the sanctuaries of the mountain gods, and to carry away from the summit of Illampu the cross of gold and the bull of gold which to them are well known to be planted there. Hostility to the Indians of the village from which our men came had also something to do with the raid. Fortunately for all parties, the camp was found empty, and as the Indians dare not ascend by the glacier, we were left in peace.

Next day the three mountaineers continued the ascent, dragging their sledge across the glaciers and over innumerable crevices, reaching a height of 19,000 feet, where the second night was passed. The next day was lost in struggling with mist, and, the day after, all hopes of a successful descent were lost:—

The storm broke once more, and the clouds swooped down in yet blacker battalions; so, piling the sleeping-bags and provisions into a heap and rolling the tent about them, we left the bundle to take its chance, and hurried away for less boisterous regions below. With no sledge to drag and no packs to carry, we ran in a few hours down the 4000 feet it had taken two days to ascend. By sunset we were in the base camp, and next day we returned to Umapusa. Even thither the bad weather pursued us; snow lay on the potato-fields. Such weather in September is almost unknown in Bolivia. What could be the cause? The Indians were in no doubt. The gods were enraged at our attempt to profane their sanctuary, and had risen in wrath to drive us down. All men looked askance at us.

The next attempt was more successful, and brought the expedition to within a short distance of the summit. Of his experience this time, Sir Martin says:—

The secret of how to gain a very high altitude is to ascend by short stages, and to stop a night at each stage. Above 17,000 feet 2000 feet a day is enough. You can do more, but the loss in rest and rehabilitation outweighs the apparent gain in time. I have slept for four nights at ahout 20,000 feet, and am satisfied that this is by no means the limit of height where a man can sleep. Probably 23,000 feet is not an impossible camping altitude, if it is reached by stages of 2000 feet or less.

But the magic of the great mountain amply repaid hardships and fatigue:—

The climb in the night up the glacier was delightfully romantic. The darkness, the uncertain flickering of our fire-fly candle, the utter silence, the angry clouds, the starry heaven, and the expanse of snow, vaguely felt, rather than seen, and surrounding peaks in the bonds of a frost like the grip of a demon's hand, combined to produce on all of us an immense impression. We spoke none but necessary words. The silence was too awful to be lightly broken.

At last, when but a few hundred feet remained to be

surmounted, a crevass some 50 feet across was met with, to cross which would have involved climbing a steep slope covered with powdery snow, accumulated by recent storms, with the probability of starting an avalanche. To accept the risk would have been foolhardy, and the ascent was abandoned. Before returning Sir Martin determined the exact height of Mount Sorata to be 24,710 feet. He concludes:—

As our climb recedes into the past, the memory of its dangers grows less, whilst the desire for complete success abides unchanged. I ask myself whether that slope might not have been crossed; whether a better man would not have risked it and won. There come hours when I stand condemned at the bar of my own judgment. But in saner moments another conclusion obtains the mastery, and I decide that at the supreme instant I did right not merely not to risk my own life for what is, after all, a passing triumph, but not to risk the lives of my two admirable guides. The tangible results of a journey of exploration are not the mere attainment of particular points, but the accumulated group of observations and collections, whereby the sum of human knowledge is, however little, increased. In turning my back on the peak, I knew that I did so for the last time. Maquignaz might come to it again with another employer, but I should not return; for that year it was certain the mountain would not come again into climbable condition before the beginning of the rainy season (November to March), whilst future years would bring other duties.

### THE FUTURE OF ENGLISH-SPEAKING DRAMA.

MR. WILLIAM ARCHER writes in the Pall Mall Magazine for November on "The American Stage." The theatre, he reports, is not obtrusive architecturally in New York, but is numerous and popular. "In the proportion of its theatrical seating power to its urban population, America is probably a good way ahead of any European country." Theatres "in central and civilised New York" number between thirty and forty. "We have in America a vast amusement-loving public, crowding nightly to handsome, well-appointed, commodious theatres." Perhaps the most significant passage in Mr. Archer's paper is this glimpse of future possibilities:—

If it were interesting in no other respect, the mere magnitude of the public to which it appeals would render the American stage a sociological phenomenon of real moment. But it would be absurd to deny it an artistic interest as well. Never in the history of the world has there been such a gigantic audience for any dramatic literature as that which the Anglo-Saxon race to-day affords. For the moment, the immensity of the public is a source of bewilderment, of weakness; but it rests with us and with our sons to find in it a source of strength. The problem of the future is to make our Anglo-Saxon democracies the seed-plot of a spiritual aristocracy; and in that movement the theatre is predestined to a leading part. Several cultivated Americans, taking the contemptuous or despairing view of the stage which is so common in England, have asked me, in effect, "What came you out into the wilderness to see?" I might have replied, grandiloquently but truly, "I came to look into the future of the English drama." We have in America a nation of playgoers, unaffected in the main by the Puritanism or snobbery which for so long held the better part of the English people aloof from the theatre. This nation of playgoers is enormously wealthy, and is advancing by leaps and bounds in culture and taste. What developments may we not look for in the American theatre, and what rections from America, upon the store of the theatre, and what reactions from America upon the stage of our own country!

For the present, however, the American playwright has not merely to face the competition of plays from London, Paris and Berlin; he has to write to please "the matinée girl," the half-educated young girl, shop assistant, typist, and what not.

### THE PROGRESS OF ENGLISH PROSE.

It is quite a history in petto of English prose which finds its way, under the modest heading of "Some Tendencies of Prose Style," into the pages of the Edinburgh Review for October. The writer begins by describing prose:—

Broadly speaking, prose is the natural medium of ordinary speech, which aims not at the feelings, but at the mind, and it is used to relate, to convince, or to discourse.

He declares that "no one since the world was created ever wrote better prose than Swift."

#### PLAIN ENGLISH-

"Admirable plainness" was the characteristic of early English prose. "Foxe and Holinshed wrote roughly and with some uncertainty of grammar; but they wrote better, because plainer English, than the average Englishman with pen in hand wrote a century later." Then love of decoration developed "an elaborate prose," which came to a head in Lyly's "Euphues." Then the stage swept off the decorative writers into dramatic work, and prose was left to "the cultured amateur, the scholar, and the controversialist "-all Latinised in habit of style and diction.

### -SPOILT BY LATIN AND SAVED BY FRENCH-

The writer offers this explanation of what has often puzzled believers in the upright and downright character of English speech :-

Thus, written for a limited audience and written by Latinists who set an exaggerated value upon the Roman literature, the language was warped from its natural directness and wrapped up in a convolution of relative clauses. If the Restoration did nothing else for England, at least it clarified the language. The stage again became popular, but the dramatists were members of a society guided by France in its tone and sympathies at a time when the French literature was at the height of its perfection. French models marred our poetry, but they made our prose. Congreve and Wycherly set an example of lucid, terse, and pointed English in dialogue, which Dryden applied to the more formal manner of his critical discourses; and the thing was done. At last men wrote as they spoke, and wrote well. For, after all, that is, in our opinion, the root of the matter. . . No man could have commanded a hearing who spoke as Milton wrote; and for that reason we should characterise his prose treatises as magnificent examples of mistaken prose.

From which remark it will be seen that the reviewer is not lacking in courage.

#### -CLARIFIED INTO THE CLASSIC STYLE-

Of the Queen Anne writers the reviewer thus sums

"Style," says Professor Raleigh, "is gesture"—it is the way in which personality expresses itself. But by the ordinary rules of good breeding we are taught to subdue our gestures, to keep them within bounds, and whatever we do, to do it in the closest possible conformity to a certain accepted type. That was practically the theory of the eighteenth century about writing. The writer was urged rather to avoid blemishes than to seek after qualities. Lucidity was their ideal, and they attained it by confining their attention to what could be analysed—the operations of the mind—and neglecting what could only be suggested, the sense impressions. The result was a curiously impersonal view of life, and a curiously colourless style.

### -AND RESTORED TO NATURE.

The reaction was led by Lamb, and still more by Hazlitt: who in his turn afforded a model to Stevenson-"the man who has done more than any other in this century towards a deliberate remoulding of prose style." The reviewer says :-

Hazlitt is no votary of abstract reason; his way is to insist upon the personal aspect of every argument, and in his frank egotism he goes back to the example of Montaigne. Prose in his hands takes a warmth and colour from the fact that he persistently deals, not with abstractions, but with sensations, and directly the testimony of the senses comes to be heard the resources of language are taxed to afford a corresponding vivacity of impression.

### HARD ON MACAULAY.

Of Macaulay the present day Edinburgh is unkind enough to say :

He arranged the old thing in a new way by a lavish use of full stops, so as to make it more telling to the eye. He heightened the emphasis of each individual part in his utterance; but he added to English style nothing personal to himself; he never really set his stamp upon the language. . . . . He must always be instructing, and his voice has the strident insistence of a teacher's harangue.

### TWO EXEMPLARS OF ENGLISH STYLE.

Napier stands alone, but he stands as one of the great masters of style; only, the gesture which becomes him is appropriate to very few in a generation; the rest of us cannot be heroes. If we were to select from Sir Henry Craik's list the men who have afforded to the world an example of what English style may be and ought to be, in its perfect adaptation to all the needs of life that have to be chronicled or commented upon, we should name without hesitation Thackeray and Newman.

Carlyle's style is declared to reach the extreme limit of what can be known for English. He chiefly expressed his own abnormal personality. "Ruskin at his best is incomparable"; but "Ruskin and Carlyle lie out of the common track; their manner is not for ordinary uses." "In the historical manner Froude's mastery is unchallenged."

#### STEVENSON'S INFLUENCE.

The modern tendency in art is, the writer observes, to lay stress on what is individual-on the vivacity of personal impressions—and on the purely technical qualities

There is no doubt that Stevenson's critical writings have done much to produce a similarly self-conscious method of expression in literature. He divides prose style into four elements—the logical evolution of thought; the apt choice of words; rhythm, the artistic disposing of longs and shorts; and, lastly, the combining of single sounds, vowel or consonantal, not merely in alliteration, but according to what he calls certain ancient harmonies in nature. Now all these four elements have been present more or less, consciously or unconsciously, to the mind of every good writer. But with such writers as those of the eighteenth century logical arrangement has been paramount; Stevenson elevated the other considerations to a parity with it, and later writers have made rhythm and sound predominate considerably

The reviewer condemns Mr. Pater's style as unnatural, and his vocabulary as affectedly antique. Of Mr. Meredith he says: "Surely, since literature began, so good a writer never had so bad a way of writing before." The best prose of to-day makes this Edinburgh critic regret the eighteenth century manner.

THE Quiver for November is distinguished by admirable reproductions of Raphael's Sistine Madonna (the title carefully Protestantised into "The Holy Child") and of F. W. Topham's "Dedication of Samuel." These are themselves worthy to be cut out and framed. But they are only miniatures of large fine art plates of the same pictures, to be given to every purchaser of the current and two following numbers, who forwards coupons and sixpence. In this way Messrs. Cassell claim that they are providing "Art for the Million." The same number begins, in serial form, a new "Life of Jesus," by Dean Spence.

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THE ART OF MR. PETER GRAHAM.

LOVERS of the mountain scenery of the Scottish Highlands will welcome the Art Annual, 1899, issued in connection with the Art Fournal, for this "extra" is a monograph on the Art of Mr. Peter Graham.

The artist, Mr. W. M. Gilbert tells us, was born in

The artist, Mr. W. M. Gilbert tells us, was born in Edinburgh in 1836, and he won his first honours in his native city. The first picture which he contributed to the Royal Scottish Academy in 1855 was "The Nettle Sting," and it was followed by several other pictures with equally homely subjects. In 1859 he spent a holiday on Deeside, and his eye was captivated by the fair scenery around him. The result of his visit was five landscapes for the exhibition of the Royal Scottish Academy in the spring of 1860. His first sea-piece was exhibited in 1861. In 1862 he returned to figure-painting with "Frà Angelico," but the same year he had no fewer than six new landscapes on exhibition. The following year came "In the Highlands," of which Mr. Gilbert writes:—

It was the first of those beautiful and suggestive epitomes of the-

"Land of brown heath and shaggy wood,

Land of the mountain and the flood."
upon which his reputation as an artist is so solidly based. With
it he carried the admiration of the public by storm; and it was
praised for its powerful grasp of natural effect and vigour of
execution.

The leading position as a landscapist in the Royal Scottish Academy which Mr. Graham had secured with "In the Highlands" was further strengthened by his picture in 1864, "Twilight after Rain."

In 1865 "Ruins of Other Times" was Mr. Graham's chief picture, and in 1866 "Culloden Moor" was exhibited. It was early in 1866 that Mr. Graham came to London, and his first picture at the Royal Academy, "A Spate in the Highlands," took the town by storm. Since then he has exhibited at the Academy every year, often two pictures, sometimes more. How carefully he worked and studied every detail for his paintings will be easily understood from Mr. Gilbert's account:—

Mr. Graham has studied these giant sea-cliffs and the birds which live upon them, at several places: on the Caithness coast, at Hoy in the Orkneys, and notably, at the island of Handa, off the mainland of Sutherland, between Cape Wrath and Loch Inver. He has spent days on end in a boat off the island, with a couple of stalwart Highland boatmen, studying the cliffs, and the birds, and the sea. He has landed on the rocks and painted them in oil colour, and filled his book with all sorts of useful notes and sketches.

Equally painstaking is Mr. Graham in his preparations for painting Highland cattle:—

"The Cattle Tryst" was studied in the neighbourhood of Claddich, a small Highland clachan, deep among the Argyllshire hills.

Mr. Graham practically lived on the hillside among the cattle. He studied their every attitude—standing, looking about with their large liquid eyes, with that curious, alert air they often assume, browsing the pass, cropping the rough heather, or lying down to rest.

In addition to the pictures of Highland scenery and Scottish coast scenery, Mr. Graham has depicted faithfully many phases of crofter life—"Homewards," "A Highland Croft," and many others.

The artist's London studio is at Notting Hill, but half the year he resides at St. Andrews, where he has another large studio:—

Generally speaking, a canvas is begun at St. Andrews and finished in London. Neither of these studios, however, is a show place. They are both in the strictest sense of the word

merely the artist's ateliese—nothing more. They have no lavish adornments; they have no pictures hanging around the walls, for the artist is always in the happy position of never having any work left upon his hands.

Few people, indeed, see his landscapes until they appear on the wall of the Royal Academy. He has never paid homage to "studio Sunday," and he seldom shows his work in a half-finished

The supplements to the "Peter Graham" number are an etching of "Caledonia Stern and Wild," and two Rembrandt-photogravures—"Ribbed and Paled In by Rocks Unscaleable and Roaring Waters" and "Sea-Worn Rocks."

### THE "BRIAR" PIPE.

MR. FREDK. A. TALBOT, in the November Windsor, describes the making of a pipe; and he begins by clearing up a popular misconception about the raw material. He says:—

The so-called briar pipe is not made of briar at all. This may sound rather-paradoxical, but nevertheless, such is the case. "Briar" is a corruption of the French word bruyère, meaning heath, and the misnamed briar is in reality the root of the heather. This peculiar corruption, like many others, is solely due to the English tradesman, who, on finding the correct word bruyère somewhat difficult for the British tongue to negotiate, quickly reduced it to the more convenient "briar," and the wood has been known by that name ever since. This heather thrives in great profusion on the rocky slopes of the Tuscan Alps in North Italy, and on the mountain side in Corsica.

How it came to be used for its present purpose is a curious chapter in economic adaptation:—

The Swiss side of the Jura Mountains was formerly the home of snuff-box making, nattily turned from the root-wood of the box tree, which, as is well known, is extremely hard and durable. The demand for these snuff-boxes was so great that the box-wood was exhausted, and the peasants thereupon experimented with other woods found in the neighbourhood, so as to prevent the industry dying out from lack of the necessary material. Many root-woods were tried, but none were found to equal the heather in the essential characteristics. This wood, indeed, proved even more suitable for the work than the box-wood hitherto employed, After a time the natives manufactured their pipes from the newly discovered heather, and these rapidly displaced the crude clay pipes which had formerly been in vogue among them. When the Jura heather became exhausted the peasants had to seek pastures new in order to carry on their industry, and the Tuscan Alps then came into prominence. Snuff-boxes, however, soon became obsolete commodities, and the peasants consequently devoted their whole attention to pipe-making.

This diversion of uses was furthered by another fact. The tops of the heather had long been cut off to make brooms; and as a consequence the roots of the heather had been much developed, and was thus undesignedly prepared to make better pipes. It is also interesting to know what an English maker says of his workmen:—

The pipemakers are a very select, small body, and observe every precaution to prevent their trade being learned by outsiders. They will have no apprentices, and if I introduced any boys into my factory I should have to pay them the Union minimum wage, which is two pounds a week. On the other hand, the workmen are clever, and they earn high wages.

The same authority is quoted as saying that "you may take it for granted that a briar pipe will last you as many years as it costs you shillings."

In the Studio of October Isabella M. Anderton writes on the work of Pietro Fragiacomo, and Mr. Aymer Vallance deals with British Decorative Art in 1899 and the Arts and Crafts Exhibition.

### LONDON'S DINNER, AND WHENCE IT COMES.

"THE Food of London" is the subject of an instructive paper in the Quarterly Review. The writer occupies himself, as he says, only with "the main items in the dinner menu—fish, meat, vegetables, and bread." He begins by alleging that of all communities of men that ever existed London is probably the least self-sufficing.

#### BREAD

In the year 1898 London did indeed actually produce 7,076 bushels of wheat; from without in the same year the writer reckons there came 5,800,000 quarters of wheat, or its equivalent in flour. Of this quantity the larger half came as flour. The writer reckons that London herself consumed 3,400,000 quarters, or three-fifths of the total, passing on two-fifths to be consumed elsewhere. Only one-sixth of the total came from the home country; five-

sixths were foreign or colonial in origin :-

Of the foreign and colonial wheat imported as grain into London last year more than half (1,270,000 quarters out of 2,360,000 quarters) came from the United States, and about a seventh (305,000 quarters) from Russia; India accounted for 270,000 quarters, Canada for 208,000 quarters, and Australasia for 194,000 quarters, the total contribution of British Colonies and dependencies being 672,000 quarters, or rather more than a quarter of the whole. Of the remainder the bulk (89,000 quarters) came from the Argentine Republic . . . If we look at the aggregate wheat supply which reaches London, both grain and flour, foreign and British, we shall find that of the grand total of 5,800,000 quarters, Great Britain last year contributed rather more than a million, and the rest of the Empire rather less than a million quarters, the aggregate contribution of the Empire being roughly 2,000,000, while that of foreign countries was 3,800,000 quarters. Thus the foreign element was nearly double that furnished by the British Empire.

#### MEAT.

Londoners are reckoned to eat annually about 6,000,000 cwts. of meat. The writer contrasts the figures given in the Quarterly's article on the Commissariat of London in 1853 with the meat supply of 1898. In 1853 the foreign supply of cattle, sheep and pigs was more than one-seventh; in 1898 it was roughly two-thirds of the whole number sent to London:—

In the earlier year, out of 80,785 oxen and calves imported into London, three-fourths came from Holland, and almost the whole of the remainder from Denmark, the Hanseatic towns, and Bilgium. At present the United States, Canada, and the Argentine Republic account among them for the whole of the foreign and colonial imports of cattle, of which, in 1898, 222,853 were brought into London by sea. As regards sheep, the change is quite as striking. In 1853, 229,918 sheep were imported into London, of which the whole came from ports on the North Sea, chiefly from Holland. In 1898 the number had risen to 351,204, but the sources of supply had entirely changed. No fewer than 322,720 animals came from the Argentine Republic, and the whole of the remainder from other parts of America. The European supply has entirely disappeared.

### IMPERIAL SUPPLY LARGER THAN FOREIGN.

But in 1853 dead meat was to live cattle as 1 to 3: in 1898 it was as 3 to 1. The writer, reckoning up the total of both live and dead meat, estimates that "in 1898 about 450,000 tons of meat of all kinds passed through London, of which, roughly speaking, one-third, or 150,000 tons, was home-grown." He goes on:—

We estimate roughly that of the 450,000 tons of meat which reach London yearly from all sources, about 200,000 tons are beef and veal, and not less than 170,000 tons mutton and lamb, the remaining 80,000 tons being pork, bacon, ham, rabbits, poultry and game. . . Of the 300,000 tons of meat dead and alive coming into London by sea, rather more than a half, about 160,000 tons, is the produce of other parts of the Empire, while

about 140,000 tons come from foreign countries. Hence, in the final analysis, the Empire, including the United Kingdom, furnishes about 310,000 tons of meat annually to London, compared with 140,000 tons derived from foreign countries. The supply of meat drawn from the British Empire is more than double that derived from foreign countries: thus the relative importance of these two sources already noted in regard to the corn supply is reversed in the case of meat.

#### FISH.

Over 200,000 tons of fish were brought into London last year, and two-thirds of this quantity came by land. The writer reckons:—

If only three-quarters of what comes to market are consumed in the capital—and this is almost certainly an under-estimate—the amount would be over 150,000 tons per annum, giving a consumption of about 75 lb. per head. This figure is of course much above the average for the whole country. Of this large quantity by far the greater proportion is the produce of British fisheries. . . . Probably 20,000 tons would be an ample estimate of the quantity of foreign fish annually consumed in London, so that at least six-sevenths of the total supply are the produce of our own fisheries.

#### FRUIT.

The reviewer is right when he says that "the following figures, showing the imports of foreign and colonial fruits into the port of London last year, may cause some surprise":—

| Apples    |       |  |  | 820,106   | bushe |
|-----------|-------|--|--|-----------|-------|
| Grapes    |       |  |  | 435,646   | **    |
| Oranges   |       |  |  | 2,501,769 | ,,,   |
| Lemons    |       |  |  | 724,516   | - "   |
| Plums     |       |  |  | 177,848   | - 91  |
| Other raw | fruit |  |  | 1.014.797 |       |

These amounts give a total of nearly six million bushels of raw fruit, exclusive of nuts and almonds, of which a quantity valued at over £600,000 was imported during the year. To this enormous total have to be added over 500,000 cwts. of preserved fruits of all kinds; and even then we have taken no account of dried fruit—currants, raisins, figs, prunes, &c.—of which more than a million cwts. came to London last year. Altogether (if we assume that a bushel of fruit on the average weighs 56 lb.), at least 220,000 tons of fruit, raw, dried, or preserved, must have entered the port of London in 1898, in addition to the vast supplies drawn from the country districts.

### WHERE PLUCKED.

The sources from which these foreign supplies are drawn are very various. Currants come almost exclusively from Greece; raisins from Spain and Asiatic Turkey; apples chiefly from Canada and the United States; grapes from Spain and Portugal; lemons from Italy; oranges from Spain; plums from France and Germany; pears from France; almonds from Spain, Portugal, Italy, and Morocco; and figs from Spain, Portugal, and Turkey. The imports of fruit, and especially the imports of fresh fruit, from particular countries are subject to very marked fluctuations from year to year. Thus, taking the United Kingdom as a whole, Canada sept us 1,000,000 bushels of apples in 1894, 2,600,000 in 1896, and 1,400,000 in 1898.

Thus, it appears every meal is a sacrament of worldwide service and omni-national brotherhood.

"Was Australia Discovered in the Sixteenth Century?" is the question which Mr. Edward Heawood discusses in the Geographical Journal for October. A number of MS. maps about the middle of the sixteenth century, the earliest 1530-36, show to the south and south-east of Java a land of continental proportions. Was this Australia? Mr. Heawood gives grounds for supposing a reduplication of Java to have taken place. There is no authentic evidence of Australia being discovered before 1606, the date usually assigned.

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So much is now appearing in the newspapers about the bubonic plague that M. Dastre's article on the subject in the first October number of the Revue des Deux Mondes must be called unusually topical. He shows that the plague which has so often ravaged Western Europe is not endemic there, but is an importation from the East.

#### BORN AT THE RIVER MOUTH.

Each of the four great epidemic maladies which have decimated humanity has had its origin at the mouth of some great river, in the marshy flats to be found there. Thus the cholera springs from the delta of the Ganges, typhus from the mouths of the Danube, yellow fever from the delta of the Mississippi, and the plague from the delta of the Nile. To this last must be added, in all probability, another source for the plaguenamely, Indo-China. As regards Egypt, it is certain that the country was already infested in the third century before the Christian era; the death of St. Louis in 1270 was certainly due to this malady, which has been spread to a great extent from time to time by the Turks, whose habits of life are not such as to discourage it. In 1720 we find one inhabitant of Marseilles in every three falls a victim, and in that century the pest appears also at Messina and at Moscow. It was not till 1844 that the long contamination of the soil of Egypt came to an end, if indeed it can be said yet to have done so, in view of the recent outbreaks at Alexandria in 1896, and again this year. These, however, are really local and accidental outbreaks, the necessary consequence of the position of Alexandria as an international port. Practically Egypt has been free from plague since 1844.

#### NEW BIRTH-CENTRES.

Yet the battle which humanity wages against this scourge is one of varying fortunes, and if there is a victory in one place, what looks very much like defeats must be recorded in others. China was undoubtedly the source of that almost incredibly destructive plague which destroyed twenty-five millions of people in Europe in the fourteenth century; now, in this century, we see the plague, probably endemic in Canton, Hongkong, Formosa, and the province of Yunnan, spreading ever since 1894 into Annam, the Malay Archipelago, and, above all, into India. From India it can be traced to the Persian Gulf, then southwards to Portuguese Africa, Madagascar, Mauritius, and Reunion, until it has reached South America. Recent discovery has been made of two new endemic centresone in Asia, in the neighbourhood of the Lake of Baikal, on the Russo-Chinese frontier, and the other in Africa, in the neighbourhood of the great Lakes of Uganda. So much for the plague itself; it remains to consider the measures which have been adopted for repelling it.

#### THREE LINES OF DEFENCE.

Europe has adopted three principal means of protection; the first consists of the organisation of an International Sanatory Service, the working of which, however, shows some grave defects, and M. Dastre declares that England prevented the establishment of strict disinfection for vessels about to enter the Suez Canal, and he attributes this to our solicitude for our commerce, which he says we prefer to the health of other countries. M. Dastre adds that the medical inspection which takes place at Suez is a very poor substitute, for captains are sometimes unscrupulous and doctors are sometimes negligent. The second protection of Europe lies in the police at the various ports, who are supposed to remedy the short-comings of the International Sanatory Service. The

plague can be communicated not only from man to man, but also by means of goods, such as linen clothing and so on, and also by rats, which are as liable to the contagion as men are. In the absence, therefore, of a rigorous disinfection of all the cargo of any suspected ship it is clear, M. Dastre thinks, that there are many defects in the armour of Europe through which the enemy may creep unseen and may break out, as it has done recently at Oporto. M. Dastre goes on to consider the scientific methods of vaccination and immunisation against the plague. He assures us that the anti-plague serum of various well-known doctors has the effect of greatly reducing the violence of the malady even if the patient is attacked by it at all, and it is certainly remarkable that even the worst modern outbreaks do not destroy life on the enormous scale recorded in the Middle Ages.

### THE PENAL SETTLEMENTS OF SIBERIA.

In the Revue de Paris M. Dujour contributes a most interesting paper on that much discussed but little known subject, transportation to Siberia.

Russia is one of the few countries in the world that still pursues the system of transporting and attempting to colonise her criminals; but last May a decree was signed by the Emperor arranging for the appointment of a Special Commission, to be presided over by the Russian Minister of Justice, whose duty it will be to inquire into the whole matter, and it is hoped and believed on the Continent that this inquiry will end in the suppression of

Maximoff, an authority on the subject, states that in the hundred years which elapsed between 1764 and 1864 nine hundred thousand convicts were sent to Siberia. Even now Professor Kotliarevski has made researches which proved that each year one hundred and twelve thousand men and women leave Russia for Siberia, never to return. Since the system was first introduced, that is to say since the seventeenth century, the Russian Government has made all kinds of attempts to improve the lot of the convicts, and to form regular renal settlements, but not till quite lately was it found possible to really police the immense tract of country where these penal settlements have been founded. Accordingly a great number of exiles found their way home again, committing every kind of crime on the way, for of course they were entirely without money wherewith to purchase food or clothing. In 1869 an attempt was made to confine the convicts in the Sakhalin Islands; there the more deserving were given plots of land, but this effort to turn the convict into a colonist came to nothing. It is said that of five men and women who reach Siberia, only one really remains there; the others die or escape. Even now it is comparatively easy for a convict to make good his escape, and from some convict settlements fifty, and

in some cases ninety, per cent. of the convicts disappear. On certain great occasions, notably when a new Emperor is crowned, immense numbers of Siberian exiles are granted a pardon. M. Dujour touches on the question of the political prisoner who is condemned to Siberian exile simply by an "Administrative Order." This he declares amounts to about six thousand men yearly; they are generally accompanied by some four thousand women and children. In some ways the political exile is less to be pitied than his less fortunate and more criminal brother, for if he is an educated and intelligent man he can often find good employment in Siberia, and

end by making the country really his home.

### AN AMERICAN VIEW OF THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

BY A DELEGATE.

MR. Holls contributes to the November number of the American Review of Reviews an article on "The Results of the Peace Conference in their Relation to the Monroe Doctrine." Mr. Holls was one of the youngest men at the Conference, and he achieved one of the best reputations at the Hague. He is the author of the famous "Holls' Clause," prescribing special mediation in order to avert the outbreak of war—a course which, if it had been acted upon by Lord Salisbury, would have averted the present war. Mr. Holls naturally deals in his article with the subject from an American point of view, and devotes special attention to the arguments which are used by opponents of "The Parliament of Peace" to oppose the Convention. He deplores the way in which the Press was treated, and maintains that if a more rational method had been adopted of dealing with the newspapers the results of the Conference would have been even greater than they are. After paying a tribute to Hugo Grotius as the Father of International Law, Mr. Holls maintains that the Arbitration Convention signed at the Hague on July 29th was the Magna Charta of International Law adopted and ratified by substantially the whole civilised world, and binding upon every individual inhabitant. This, he says, gives to the Conference its true importance. But the solemn declaration of all the great Powers of the civilised world in favour of the pacific solution of differences between them "on the basis of respect for right "marks an epoch in the history of mankind. Although the entire system provided by the Conference is purely voluntary, there is one exception. That is their solemn promise to perform a duty deliberately recognised in Article 27.

THE WORLD'S ASSENT TO THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

Mr. Holls exults that this duty has been qualified by the most emphatic and successful declaration of the Monroe Doctrine ever made in their history. This declaration, which was read by the secretary of the Conference, was in the form of a binding notice upon every Power there represented from thereafter quoting the proposed treaty to the United States Government in a sense contrary to this declaration; and the Convention was signed subject to the reservation of that declaration. The declaration itself was as follows:—

"Nothing contained in this Convention shall be so construed as to require the United States of America to depart from its traditional policy of not intruding upon, interfering with, or entangling itself in the political questions or internal administration of any foreign State; nor shall anything contained in the said Convention be so construed as to require the relinquishment by the United States of America of its traditional attitude toward purely American questions." . . . . Never before July 25th, 1899, has the Monroe Doctrine been officially communicated to the representatives of practically all the great Powers, and never before was it received with all the consent implied by a cordial acquiescence and the immediate and unanimous adoption of the treaty upon that condition. Whatever reasons may be advanced against ratification by opponents of the treaty, if any should appear, a neglect of the Monroe Doctrine on the part of the American representatives cannot honestly be urged as one of them.

In discussing the application of the Hague Convention to the dispute between Great Britain and the Transvaal, Mr. Holls has accepted the assurance made by Mr. Chamberlain that the Transvaal is not sufficiently independent and sovereign to admit of mediation between the Boers and Great Britain. Mr. Chamberlain's contention, however, is not justified by the facts, nor would

the acceptance of, say, the United States as mediator between President Kruger and ourselves add one feather-weight to the sovereignty of the Boers, whose right to international existence was solemnly confirmed in 1884. A State which has the right to declare war and to appoint its own Ministers and conduct its diplomatic undertakings without any reference to the Power whose rights are strictly limited to such treaties as conflict with our interests, could certainly be made a party to mediation or arbitration without raising the question of its international status. This, however, by the way.

THE CHIEF THING DONE.

Mr. Holls then passes in review the provisions of the Arbitration Convention, and after explaining the especially new features of the new scheme, says that the principal achievement of the Conference was without doubt the establishment of an International Court of Arbitration. Speaking of Article 27, by which the Powers recognise it as their duty to remind Powers who are in danger of going to war of the provisions of this Convention, Mr. Holls says:—

There are numerous instances (M. Bourgeois claimed that it was in nine cases out of ten) when a foreign minister responsible to a parliament might want to arbitrate, but hesitated on account of the imputation of alleged weakness shown by the suggestion of arbitration, and in such cases the purely friendly intervention of neutral Powers could have only beneficial effects. The article may therefore be said to contain splendid possibilities of good, with practically no dangers of evil, and in this respect it was rightly called by one of the American representatives in the grand committee of arbitration "the crown of the whole edifice."

#### A CONVERTED CONFERENCE.

Speaking of the Conference as a whole, Mr. Holls confirms what I have frequently stated as to the extraordinary change which came over the members during their stay at the Hague. In the beginning the very atmosphere seemed charged with pessimism and distrust:—

It was most instructive to see how from week to week, and almost from day to day, this condition changed and a spirit of mutual confidence and good-will took the place of suspicion, until at the last those who had come to scoff stayed longest to pray and seemed most impressed with the results achieved.

He pays a special tribute to the commanding influence exerted by Lord Pauncefote, and he also pays a tribute to the loyal support and fine diplomatic tact of Professor Zorn. Mr. Holls concludes his article as follows:—

The result of the Conference, so far as the United States is concerned, may be summed up as the establishment, with our co-operation and assistance, of what may prove to be the Magna Charta of international law, and what surely is a step, however modest, in the world's progress toward peace and order—our traditional foreign policy having at the same time been announced, vindicated, and maintained more clearly and more emphatically than ever before.

THE Royal for November gives prominence to two novelties in the popularisation of public worship. Mr. Stanley White tells how cyclists are attracted to Fyfield Church, near Ongar, by Rev. E. Lewis, who, after a half-hour's service in the church, provides tea for cyclists in his grounds at 6d. per head. About 800 cyclists at a time have availed themselves of this novel hospitality. Mr. M'Govern's sketch of "the picturist" or pulpit lightning-cartoonist claims separate notice. Mr. H. Seton-Karr gives a thrilling account of "How I Shot My Lions."

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### LAST LETTERS OF ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

Scribner for November contains the last of the series of letters by Robert Louis Stevenson which Mr. Sidney Colvin has been bringing out in that magazine. There is a great deal in this last instalment suggestive of the approaching end. The letter which concludes the series is one to Mr. Gosse acknowledging the dedication of a volume of poems by the latter. It is full of Stevenson's generous friendliness and unfeigned delight over a good thing. It ends thus: "You can never write another dedication that can give the same pleasure to the vanished Tusitola."

#### HIS VIEW OF GERMAN ANNEXATION.

There is one political reference. The writer avows that he is going to ride a paper-chase on the next Sunday, and gives this reason for so shamelessly violating the "Scottish Sawbath":—

The obligation's poleetical, for I am trying every means to live well with my German neighbours—and O Barrie, but it's no easy! I think they are going to annex; and that's another reason to hurry up your visit, for if the Herrs come I'll have to leave. They are such a stiffed-backed and sour-natured people; people with permanent hot-coppers, scouring to find offence, exulting to take it. To be sure, there are many exceptions.

#### ON KIPLING.

Stevenson's appreciations of younger authors are characteristically generous. Of Kipling he says:—

Kipling is by far the most promising young man who has appeared since—ahem—I appeared. He amazes me by his precocity and various endowment. But he alarms me by his copiousness and haste. He should shield his fire with both hands "and draw up all his strength and sweetness in one ball." ("Draw all his strength and all His sweetness up into one ball"? I cannot remember Marvel's words.) So the critics have been saying to me; but I was never capable of—and surely never guilty of—such a debauch of production. At this rate his works will soon fill the habitable globe; and surely he was armed for better conflicts than these succinct sketches and flying leaves of verse? I look on, I admire, I rejoice for myself; but in a kind of ambition we all have for our tongue and literature I am wounded. If I had this man's fertility and courage, it seems to me I could heave a pyramid. Well, we begin to be the old fogies now; and it was high time something rose to take our places. Certainly Kipling has the gifts; the fairy godmothers were all tipsy at his christening: what will he do with them?

### ON "THE LITTLE MINISTER."

The letters to Mr. Barrie are full of fun and unconcealed admiration. In one he writes:—

You should never write about anybody until you persuade yourself at least for the moment that you love him, above all anybody on whom your plot revolves. It will always make a hole in the book; and if he has anything to do with the mechanism, prove a stick in your machinery. . . . . The Little Minister ought to have ended badly; we all know it did; and we are infinitely grateful to you for the grace and good feeling with which you lied about it. If you had told the truth, I for one could never have fergiven you. As you had conceived and written the earlier parts, the truth about the end, though indisputably true in fact, would have been a lie, or, what is worse, a discord in art. If you are going to make a book end badly, it must end badly from the beginning. Now your book began to end well. You let yourself fall in love with, and fondle, and smile at your puppets. Once you had done that your honour was committed—at the cost of truth to life you were bound to save them.

#### "ONE OF THE CHIEF JOYS OF LIFE."

A reassuring note about the tenderness of the New Youth intoxicated with Ibsenism bids his correspondent remember "the highly practical timidity of youth." He recalls his own fears, though "I was a particularly brave boy." He adds :--

I do not mean to say I do not fear life still; I do; and that terror for an adventurer like myself is still one of the chief joys of living. But it was different indeed while I was yet girt with the priceless robes of inexperience; then the fear was exquisite and infinite.

### THE CHIEF NEWSPAPERS OF EUROPE.

MR. GEORGE A. WADE contributes to the *Pall Mall Magazine* a study in comparative journalism under the heading of "Famous Foreign Newspapers." The papers he selects for mention with one or two leading particulars we have put together in this table:—

| NAME.                   | PLACE.              | PRICE IN<br>ENGLISH<br>COIN. | DAILY<br>CIRCULA-<br>TION- | EDITOR.                    | FOUNDED        |
|-------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| Petit Journal           | Paris               | ∮d.                          | 1,300,000                  | M. Marinoni                | 1862           |
| Figaro                  | Paris               | zɨd.                         | -                          | M. de<br>Dodays            | 1854           |
| Berliner Tage-<br>blatt | Berlin              | 2‡d.                         | 70,000                     | Herr<br>Levasohn           | 1870           |
| Kölnische Zeitung       | Cologne             | 3d.                          | 40,000                     | Herr<br>Schauberg          | 1802           |
| Neue Freie Presse       | Vienna              | gd.                          | -                          | Dr. Edward<br>Bacher       | Before<br>1869 |
| Tribuna                 | Rome                | ıd.                          | -                          | N                          | 1884           |
| Independance<br>Belge   | Brussels            | zd.                          | -                          | M. Charles<br>Tardieu      | 1830           |
| Epoca                   | Madrid              | zd.                          |                            | Marquis de<br>Valdiglesias | 1849           |
| Novoe Vremja            | St. Peters-<br>burg | ıd.                          | 30,000                     | M. Federoff                | -              |
|                         |                     | 1                            |                            | 1                          |                |

Of these Le Petit Journal has the largest circulation of any newspaper in the world; Die Kölnische Zeitung is the oldest Continental paper; Die Neue Freie Presse has forty-two pages (each the size of the Pall Mall Gasette), two-thirds of which are filled with advertisements, and these in almost every European language.

### "OUR VILLAGE:"

### HAS IT A CIRCULATING LIBRARY?

THE great drawback to a small permanent village library is that the books are so soon read by all the inhabitants, and then the library loses its interest. To obviate this defect, the Review of Reviews' Circulating Library supplies boxes of books which are changed quarterly, so that there is a continual new supply of books. It differs in many respects from any other library yet put into circulation in the country districts; for one thing, it contains more printed matter and more illustrations that any other of its kind.

Any newsagent, bookseller, or other tradesman in a village or small town who cares to make his shop a local centre for the REVIEW OF REVIEWS' Circulating Library can obtain a box of books quarterly which, if he could keep half their contents in constant circulation at two-pence per week, would enable him not merely to add a new feature of interest to his business, but also to cover his quarterly subscription and make a profit of nearly three pounds a year.

Anybody who wishes to try the experiment of commencing a small circulating library should make application to the Secretary at once; for most of the reading of the year—in the country, at least—is done in the winter months. Further information, if required, from the REVIEW OF REVIEWS' CIRCULATING LIERARY, Temple House, Temple Avenue, London, E.C.

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### STORIES FROM THE MAGAZINES.

A SHY MAIDEN AND A BATTLE-KISS.

A QUEER story of kissing a miss and of missing a kiss is told in "Studies of 'the Forty-five,'" contributed to the grave pages of the Quarterly Review. It was the afternoon of the battle of Preston Pans. The writer says :-

Cope cannot be blamed for not being aware of the secret path through the swamp, which was known only to one person out of the whole five thousand there assembled. A young man, a sportsman who had often shot snipe in the marsh, communicated its existence to Lord George Murray, and thus enabled the Prince to take Cope at a disadvantage against which the most skilful general in the world could not possibly have guarded. His name was Robert Anderson; and an interesting anecdote has been preserved of the two young ladies, his cousins, who lived with their father at Windygoul, just outside the village of Tranent. As Charles, with some of his staff, was observed near the house on that September afternoon, old Mr. Anderson, unable to go out himself, desired his eldest daughter to take some refreshments to the Prince on a salver. But the girl was "blate" (shy), and her younger sister volunteered to go instead. Charles drank a glass of wine and rewarded the bearer with a kiss. When the elder sister witnessed this reception she is said to have exclaimed, "Eh, but I had kent!"

#### A POSTCARD TO A POETESS.

Cornhill as usual abounds with anecdotes. Mr. James Payn opens by retailing the experiences of himself as "an editor and some contributors." The genial spirit which pervades the paper is as attractive as any of the incidents recounted. Here is one which he tells against himself :-

I had on one occasion received from a young lady in the country a charming set of verses, which I had hastened to acknowledge. . . . But in this case I got no reply. This so amazed me that after a while I wrote again, expressing a hope that my first communication had not miscarried. It had been only a postcard, such as I usually send when accepting small poetical contributions, but I had always found it sufficient for its purpose. This young poetess, however, was not, it seemed, so easily satisfied; she appeared to think a postcard beneath her dignity, for in her reply she enclosed the one I had sent to her.

"Sir, the cause of my silence was that I saw no sufficient encouragement in your communication, enclosed, to offer another

My postcard was as follows: "I hope to make use of your pretty verses." Not an elaborate eulogy, it is true, but perfectly polite and appreciatory.

A friend happened to call upon me while I sat with this

inexplicable letter in my hand.

"What do you think of this?" I said, giving it to him to read.

"Poetesses are kittle cattle to deal with, are they not?"
"But you were not civil to the lady," he replied. "'I cannot make use of your silly verses' was downright rude." That was what he had made my postcard out to be, and so had the poetess! I had never had the fact of my handwriting being but indifferent brought home to me before.

### A YOUNG LADY'S GREAT DISCOVERY.

Lady Broome contributes to Cornhill what she calls "a cooking memory." It consists of recollections of her adventures as first Lady Superintendent of the National School of Cookery, adventures certainly not wanting in drollery. This is a story of one of her earliest pupils :

She was very young and very pretty, and we all consequently took the greatest interest in her progress; but, alas! she was privately reported to me as being a most unpromising subject. One day, when her lesson was just over, I chanced to meet her and inquired how she was getting on. She took the most hopeful view, and declared she "knew a lot." I next asked her to tell me what she had learned that day.

"Oh, let me see; we've been doing breakfast dishes, I think."

"And what did you learn about them?"

"I learned this "-with an air of triumph-" that they are all the same eggs which you poach or boil. I always thought they were a different sort of egg, a different shape, you know !

### THE CURATE WHO WOULD BE A COOK.

Lady Broome's paper closes with a story which only the high authority of the writer compels the reader to credit. For, as the Scotch would say, "it's gey

One day I received a letter stating that the writer was most anxious to become a pupil of the school. It was from a young curate in a distant and out-of-the-way part of the north (I think) of England. I never read a more clever and amusing letter, describing his sufferings in the food line at the hands of the good woman who "did" for him in his modest lodging. He was evidently desperate, and professed himself determined to learn how to cook, so as to be independent of this dame. But, although I assured him of my profound sympathy and pity, I had at the same time to decline him as a pupil, alleging that we did not teach men at all. Letter after letter followed this pronouncement of mine, each one droller than the last, though the poor man was evidently in deadly earnest all the time. He pleaded and besought in the most eloquent words, assuring me of his harmless nature and wishes, offering to send testimonials as to character, &c., from his bishop or his rector's wifeanything, in short, that I required to convince me of his worthiness. I had no time, however, to waste on so fruitless, though so amusing, a correspondence, and I had to cut it short by merely repeating the rule and declining peremptorily to go on with the subject. I had nearly forgotten all about it, when one morning, some weeks later, my deputy-superintendent came into my office and said :-

"There is such a queer girl among the new pupils this

morning.

"Is there? What is she like?" I asked rather indifferently, for a "queer girl" was by no means unknown in the crowded

"Well, she is so big and so awkward, as if she had never worn petticoats before, and has such huge hands and feet, and quite short hair with a cap, and, oh! such a deep voice. But she works very hard, and is rushing through her lesson at a great

"What is her name?" I asked, as a light seemed suddenly to

dawn on me

"Miss-Miss-Oh, here it is," said the deputy-lady, holding out the counterfoil of her book of receipts for fees. "She sent me up a post-office order for the fees some little time ago, but there was no room for her in any class until to-day.

I looked at the name, rather a remarkable one, though I have quite forgotten it, turned to the letter-book, and, lo, it was the same as the curate's! I did not say anything to my second in command, but made an opportunity for going into the kitchen where the "queer girl" would be at work. No need to ask for her to be pointed out, for a more singular-looking being I never beheld, working away with feverish energy. The cook who was giving the lesson told me afterwards that the dismay of that pupil was great at being first set to clean stoves and scrub tables, and that "she" had piteously entreated, in a deep, bass voice, to be shown at once how to cook a mutton chop. The set of lessons were also much curtailed in that instance, for the queer girl did not appear after the end of that week, instead of going on for another fortnight.

The quest after "the sufficient reason" compels the inquiry, was there among the fair learners of cookery one in whom Master Curate was more deeply interested than in any phase of the culinary art? Have we here a counterpart in real life to Tennyson's "Princess," with curate for Prince and a sweet young cook for Ida?

#### A CYCLIST'S WOEFUL MISTAKE.

Mrs. Hugh Price Hughes has a bright and chatty paper in the Sunday Magazine on "the cycle from many standpoints." She tells one story, the moral of which for cyclists in love is precisely the opposite to that of "Ren duty Lov

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"Remember Lot's wife." She inculcates, in short, the duty of "looking backward." She says:—

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Lovers, however, must be wary, especially if they are not quite at home on the cycle saddle. We know an engaged couple who in the early days of their cycling experience rode forth together. They were in that stage of their cycle education when it is impossible to look behind you without catastrophic consequences. The gentleman was riding ahead, the lady followed close behind—as he fondly imagined. From time to time he turned his head as far as he dared, and cheered the lady on with words of loving and tender encouragement. He had just given vent to terms of special endearment when the cycle behind him suddenly came alongside, and to his horror, instead of his lady love, a man rode slowly past him grinning from ear to ear. The shock was so great that his machine wobbled irretrievably, and he lay in the dust. The lady was a quarter of a mile behind!

### AN ELEPHANTINE JOKE.

In an entertaining sketch of Menelik, the Abyssinian king, which Mr. Cleveland Moffett contributes to the November Windsor, the following story occurs:—

When Monsieur Buffet was in Abyssinia the Emperor had a young pet elephant that was allowed to wander about the city and pick up food as it pleased. This habit of the elephant's gave Monsieur Buffet a fine surprise one evening, and nearly frightened his cook into convulsions, for just as they were about to begin their evening meal, a black form appeared in the doorway of the cabin, and before any one knew what was happening, everything eatable on the table had disappeared, including a dish of potatoes, an omelet, and an excellent chicken. Having thus satisfied his appetite, the elephant started to withdraw, but could not get through the door for the height of his head, and in his struggles to get out he all but carried off the fragile structure, like a big straw hat resting on his shoulders. When Menelik heard of this adventure he laughed until the tears ran down his cheeks. The elephant has since been sent as a gift to the President of France, and is now kept in the Paris Jardin des Plantes.

#### RECENT GLIMPSES OF THE UPPER NILE.

ONE who evidently writes from recent investigations in those regions contributes to the Edinburgh Review an exceptionally able paper on the Blue and White Niles. After the inevitable historical introduction, the writer declares that the Egyptian Government did ten times the injury to the Soudan ever inflicted by the Mahdi, the Khalifa and their following!

EGYPTIANS TEN TIMES WORSE THAN DERVISHES.

His words are :-

Much has been said and much has been written about the ruin caused by the Dervish rule. It must not be forgotten that when the Baggara succeeded to power the land was already devastated, and that whatever infamies they committed were only the culmination of the series of atrocities perpetrated for a space of sixty years by the Egyptian and the Turk. The Khalifa and his predecessor were savage despots, who, following the example of many Oriental rulers, called in Terror as their Minister, and removed wholesale, and without scruple, all whom they considered to be dangerous or who stood in their way. They plundered the unhappy villagers ruthlessly, seizing their cattle, women, and goods, either exterminating the men or employing them as slaves. Admitting this, it must be maintained that the total amount of ruin which they caused to the land was not one tithe of that occasioned by the officials of a nominally civilized Power, acting under the sanction of their Government. These men reduced a country which they found flourishing and prosperous to a state of desolation almost impossible to imagine. It is a significant fact that to-day, among the Negro tribes, the name of a Turk is a byword of hatred and of fear, far more so than is that of either the Dervish or the Abyssinian.

#### BRITISH TRANSFORMATIONS.

Yet that was the rule we ostensibly fought to reimpose on the Soudan. Happily, the real sway we exercise is very different. This is the testimony of a chief of the Medani tribe, whose town is one hundred and forty-eight miles from Khartoum:

According to him, the people are extremely well satisfied with the new rule, so much so that mothers frequently name their boys after the victorious English generals; thus one is named "Kitchener Mahommed," another "Hunter Hassan," and so on.

In Omdurman strange transformations have taken place:—

Slatin's house is now the post and telegraph office, while the irony of history is displayed in the conversion of the Mahdi's house into the English club. It is with strange feelings that the visitor sees the walls of this building, once occupied by a self-styled saint, now decorated with prints from the illustrated papers, and hears English voices and laughter resound in the passages once thronged by savage fanatics.

#### THE NEW KHARTOUM.

Khartoum itself is being rapidly reconstructed :-

Of the old town . . . not a building now remains standing . . . The process of rebuilding the town is being pushed on with great activity. Broad, well-laid-out streets have been cut and levelled, and trees have been planted on either side. The work on the public buildings is being rapidly carried out, and in a few years' time a new town will arise which will have few rivals in Central Africa.

#### THE SPELL OF THE SOUDAN.

A dismal account is given of the long and monotonous stretches of swamp which line the White Nile southward from Khartoum; but the writer finds them clothed with a strange glamour at sunset and in moonlight. He says:—

Many more instances might be given, did space permit, of the charm which the Soudan possesses for the sportsman and the naturalist. Upon all, indeed, who have once visited it, this country appears to cast a spell which impels them to endeavour to return to it. The influence is inexplicable, but it is there. However glad the traveller, at the time, may be to leave its fierce heat, its mosquitoes, and its fever-stricken swamps, it is certain that, sooner or later, he will forget all these discomforts, and only long to once more see that mysterious and fascinating land. Should it happen that, even when far away, anything, such as the faint sweet smell of the mimosa flower, shall recall the Soudan to him, he will be seized with an irresistible longing once more to revisit its lonely plains, and once more to navigate its wondrous rivers.

### LOCAL AILMENTS AND THEIR REMEDIES.

However treated, disease is a formidable foe; and, the writer insists, in view of the swamp malaria—

It is indispensable, if Englishmen are to remain in the Soudan and introduce the necessary reforms, that they shall be enabled to absent themselves annually for several months, and have the opportunity of recruiting their energies in a cooler and more healthy climate. Other diseases common to the Soudan are dysentery and small-pox. At times an epidemic of typhus fever sweeps over it, and syphilis is apparently prevalent everywhere... It cannot too strongly be insisted upon, that if Englishmen are to remain in and administer the Soudan they must be generously give up all social pleasures and ties, and it is to be feared that, with all precautions, the deadly climate will slowly but surely undermine their health.

The combining of the British and Egyptian flags at Khartoum reminds the writer to suggest as "a logical sequence that the two countries should share equally in the cost of administration," instead of leaving Egypt, poor as she is, to bear the whole burden.

# THE REVIEWS REVIEWED.

LEADING ARTECLES IN THE REVIEWS .

### THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE Fortnightly for November is a fairly good number, but it contains no single article of striking value. With the three contributions to the South African problem I deal elsewhere; and I also quote among the Leading Articles Mr. Garrett Fisher's exposition of the problem of flight, and Mr. H. Whates's article on the Venezuelan Award.

### AN INDO-CHINESE RAILWAY.

Mr. James Stuart, an engineer on the Assam-Bengal Railway, writes on "Railway Communication between India and China." His article is illustrated with a map. Mr. Stuart is convinced that it is by railways that the conquest of China will be achieved, and he courts the inevitable growl at the lack of British enterprise in that direction. A railway from the Assam Valley to the Yangtse Kiang would place Shanghai and Calcutta in direct communication. The advantages of this proposal he sums up as follows:

The Indian systems of railways is about to penetrate Assam, and troops will soon be able to reach that province from Delhi, Cawnpore, and Lucknow, without transhipment or break of gauge, within, approximately, seventy hours. Having attained this point they could be thrown into China within twenty-four hours by the proposed railway route. Russia with her Siberian railway and military base on the borders of Poland and Germany, would be nowhere in the race for supremacy in China, and we should practically be in a position to hold the field against all comers, by gaining complete mastery over its great inland waterway.

#### UNWRITTEN-LITERARY LAWS.

Ouida has an interesting article on this subject, in which she discourses, with characteristic downrightness, on libel, plagiarism and literary gossip. She thinks that the unwritten law of common honour should make such books as Dr. Busch's on Bismarck impossible, and comes down heavily upon the people for whom such books are written:—

The vulgar, insatiable curiosity of the general world breeds such traitors as these makers of post-mortem recollections; breeds them, nourishes them, recompenses them. There would be no supply if there were no demand. The general world has a greedy appetite for diseased food; as with its jaws it devours putrid game, decayed oysters, and the swollen livers of tortured geese, so it loves to devour with its frothy brain all that belittles, ridicules, dishonours, or betrays the few amongst it—the very few !—who are above it in mind, in will, in force, in fame. "Come, come!" they cry to the great man's servants when the great man lies dead; "tell us, you who saw him in his hours of abandonment, tell us of all that can drag him down nearer to our level! Tell us of his having—you saw them through the keyhole—tell us of his hasty words, his pettish foibles, his human mortal waywardness—you know so much about them, you who waited behind his chair and filled his tobacco-pouch—come, come, comfort us; his great shadow seems still to lie upon the earth and make us small and crawling insects crushed by his spurred boot—come, come, comfort us!

### OVER-SEA EXPEDITIONS.

Major F. C. Ormsby-Johnson writes on "Maritime Expeditions in Relation to Sea-Power." He thinks the

peculiar power of Great Britain lies in her ability to land troops, or move swiftly on an open or ill-defended coast:—

The opportunity of Great Britain lies, in war, in her capacity to prepare in secret those over-sea expeditions, which gain half their power by the suddenness of their setting forth, while the relative increase of the means of communication to our hands in these days of scientific warfare should teach us the lesson of properly adapting the still of a dominant navy to the forlorn hope of a military force charged with the completion of a task which no navy, however powerful, can compass without the swiftly following expeditionary force equipped for that special purpose, which has made our army, small as it was and is, a terror in the past, and promises for the future just such a measure of success as a due recognition of the value of surprise action must needs imply.

#### THE MENACING COMET.

Writing under this title, Mr. Edward Howard Vincent discourses of comets in general, and of Biela's comet in particular:—

It may not be prudent to generalise freely where theory, rather than actually assured experience, is our guide. If comets exist, the substance of which seems entirely gaseous, and so transparent that small stars remain visible through them, there are others which give evidence of possessing a dense, compact nucleus, since their light has been strong enough to be seen in the day-time, even when so close to the sun as to be apparently involved in his atmosphere. This happened in the case of the great comet of 1843, when, on the 28th of February, it was visible in full daylight near the sun's limb. A similar instance occurred in 1847 with the one discovered by Mr. Hind, which shone so brilliantly that it was observed at noonday, and for several hours afterwards, within two degrees from the sun.

But, whether dense or transparent, Mr. Vincent has not much fear of the consequences of a collision, even if Professor Falb's prediction be justified—that on the 13th of November, 1899, we shall come into collision with Tempel's comet.

#### JOHN DONNE.

Mr. Arthur Symons has an article in his usual subtle vein on John Donne, of whom he says:—

For the writing of great poetry something more is needed than to be a poet and to have great occasions. Donne was a poet, and he had the passions and the passionate adventures, in body and mind, which make the material for poetry; he was sincere to himself in expressing what he really felt under the burden of strong emotion and sharp sensation. Almost every poem that he wrote is written on a genuine inspiration, a genuine personal inspiration, but most of his poems seem to have been written before that personal inspiration has had time to fuse itself with the poetic inspiration.

### OTHER ARTICLES.

"Vernon Lee" contributes a very able article on "The Need to Believe: an Agnostic's reply to Professor William James." The article treats, however, too categorically of Mr. James's contentions, and is generally too negative in tone to be susceptible of a quotation here. Edith Sichel reviews the letters of Mary Sibylla Holland. Mrs. Holland was a shrewd observer of things, and her letters are full of deep insight and philosophy. The number concludes with a delightful and characteristic allegory by Fiona Macleod.

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## THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE Contemporary for November, with the exception of three articles dealing from various points of view with the South African crisis, M. Trarieux's article on the Dreyfus Case, and Sir Edmund Verney's "Reminiscences of the Crimean War," contains nothing calling for separate notice.

### THE LAMBETH OPINION.

Canon Knox-Little continues to waste his valuable logic on a problem which has all the insufferable dryness of bimetallism without any of its importance. The Lambeth "Opinion" he characterises as "unfair," and declares it cannot stand, as "its inaccuracies and mistakes are being every day more and more exposed." I quote his conclusions:—

The English priests are anxious, indeed, to be with their bishops; one cannot but hope that their bishops will stand by them on Catholic principles. There can be but one way of escape from what might prove disastrous consequences of this unhappy "opinion," viz., to use Dr. Temple's words, by "the widest possible toleration," or—to employ the language of the address quoted above—by "a distinctly avowed policy of toleration and forbearance on the part of our ecclesiastical superiors in dealing with questions of ritual," as "demanded alike by justice and by the best interests of religion."

## COMMERCIAL CORRUPTION.

Sir Edward Fry contributes a careful analysis of Lord Russell's Commercial Corruption Bill introduced into the House of Lords in the last session. Sir Edward had a share in the drafting of that Bill, and his exposition of its principles is not the less valuable because it is a defence. The question is too complicated to be dealt with here, but Sir Edward defends the Bill from the accusation of grandmotherly legislation. He thinks that this is eminently a case where the public should protect its own interests:—

There are two heads of criminal law with which this generation is familiar, but which would have been scouted by our ancestors as instances of grandmotherly legislation—I mean cruelty to animals and cruelty to children. The success of these measures in practice has been, I believe, largely due to the activity of the two societies which have been formed for the purpose of enforcing these laws; and I cannot help thinking that the formation of such a society in relation to commercial corruption would be followed by the like beneficial results.

## THE SILENCE OF GOD.

Dr. Robert Anderson replies to the criticisms of his book on "The Silence of God," which appeared in the Contemporary for September. The real "Silence of God," he says, is not a testimony of indifference to human affairs, but proceeds rather from a divine consciousness of the sufficiency of things, and that "all's right with the world":—

And as for the divine silence in its aspect towards the world, I would urge that there is no greater proof of weakness in a man than incapacity to keep silence when all that is adequate and necessary has been already spoken. Heaven is silent because Christianity affords the full and final revelation of the divine character and the divine will. And the fact that men pervert or ignore that revelation gives them no valid claim to further light. The "Pharisee," rightly insisting upon the fact of human depravity, misrepresents the Deity as alienated and hostile, and sets up "the Church" to mediate between him and sinful men. The "Sadducee," on the other hand, denies the depravity, and therefore the need of mediation. But the Christian, recognising both, rejoices in a God of love who, in and by the divine and only Mediator, is reconciling fallen and guilty men to Himself.

## THE LETTER AND THE SPIRIT.

The ceaseless conflict between the dogmas and the principles of Christianity is reviewed by Professor Sabatier in a long article entitled "Christian Dogma and Christian Life," in which he inquires what benefit can the Christian life obtain from that renewal of dogmatic conceptions which modern theology necessitates, and what should be our attitude towards the traditional formulas and symbols in use in the churches? Professor Sabatier answers:—

Our piety is disquieted and troubled by the antagonism obscurely felt between the new truths and ancient beliefs. Christian science can bring peace and dissipate our disquiet. As regards Holy Scripture, the radical transformation of old dogmatic views as regards inspiration and the canon has the advantage of delivering our piety from the intolerable yoke of the letter, and rendering us more attentive and more strongly attached to the spirit. Instead of a code, we have a book of life and fire. The Bible is no longer itself the revelation of God, but it is, as it were, the muniment room where its documents are preserved. Called ceaselessly in this way to distinguish everywhere between changing forms and secure foundation, between that which is essential and that which is but accessory, our piety necessarily gains in spirituality and morality; it is obliged to fall back on its principles, on the personal experience of its truth, on the actual and interior witness of the Holy Spirit, the source of all certainty and peace to the Christian's soul.

### THE PRIMÆVAL LANGUAGE.

Mr. Charles Johnston attempts to reconstruct the language of our remote forefathers, and concludes that—the original speech, the true primæval tongue of man, was quite unlike any language we have ever heard; yet we have all talked it, and all its elements are present in the tongues of to-day. The primæval language was a vowel language altogether; it had no consonants, or contacts, as we ought to call them, at all. Its words consisted of vowel sounds following each other, repeated or varied—of words like aeaaa, aoaa, aia, auau, aeoia, iaua, oioi, ouou, uaua, ueue, all of which, I may say in passing, are taken from a language in use to-day. The sentences were intermittent streams of vowels, each stream held on so long as the speaker's breath allowed or whim dictated.

The primæval language, he says, is spoken to-day by every child in its first attempts at speech.

#### OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Thomas Hodgkin, who represented Oxford and Cambridge at the Historical Congress of Cividale, in September, contributes an account of his stay in that town. He says that the Congress was a great success, and gives a pleasant account of the courtesy and hospitality which he received at the hands of the Italians. Professor Dicey writes on "The Teaching of English Law at Harvard," the system and success of which is, he thinks, an example to the English Universities. The number concludes with a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Balfour on "The Employment of Volunteers Abroad."

"MEN as Town-makers" is the suggestive title of a paper in Harmsworth by Mr. A. Birnage. Civics form an important department of social science; but in it the personal factor still possesses creative significance. Even in this crowded age it can be hardly said that "the individual withers." The "town-makers" selected are George Palmer (Reading), Sir Charles Mark Palmer (Jarrow), Lord Burton (Burton-on-Trent), the Cadburys (Bournville), the Wilsons (Hull), Marquis of Bute (Cardiff), J. J. Colman (Norwich), Duke of Devonshire (Barrow-in-Furness), J. C. Richardson (Bessbrook), the Peases (Middlesbrough), Sir J. T. Brunner (Northwich), and Lord Mostyn (Llandudno).

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## THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE monthly chronique has made its way into the Nineteenth Century also: and with the November number Sir Wemyss Reid begins his task as chronicler. His remarks on the war are noted elsewhere. So are five other articles.

REMEMBERING VERSUS WRITING.

"Literature before Letters" is the theme of an interesting paper by Professor Max Müller. He quotes from Finnish, Polynesian, Greek, and Indian records to show that extensive literatures existed and were handed down intact by aid of memory alone long before the alphabet came in. Such feats of memory seem scarcely credible to us. The writer exclaims:—

Alas! our memory has been systematically ruined, and it hardly deserves that name any longer when we remember what memory was in ancient times. We seem to be piling every day heaps of ashes on that divine light within us. Men who read the *Times* every morning, possibly *Notes and Queries*, then Blue-Books, then possibly novels, or it may be serious works on such different subjects as geology, philology, geography, or history, are systematically ruining their memory.

Yet-

I have heard Brandram recite several plays of Shakespeare entirely by himself, and without a hitch or a flaw. I have myself, in my youth, repeated compositions of more than a hundred thousand notes on the pianoforte without any effort. The memory is then, I believe, chiefly muscular, not mental, and if any little hitch happens, the chain is often broken, and we must begin again.

HOW TO VALUE DRAWN CRICKET MATCHES.

Mr. A. C. Wootton writes on "Cricket in 1899: the Valuation of Drawn Matches." His method and results appear from the following extract on the Australian test matches:—

The record shows one victory to the credit of the Australians, and four drawn games. Estimated by the method just explained,

the valuation comes out as below:—

1. (Nottingham.) England 348 for 17 wickets = 20.47 average; Australia 482 for 18 wickets = 26.77 average. Match

value, 6'30 to Australia's credit and England's debit.

2. (Lords.) England 446 for 20 wickets = 22'30 average;
Australia 449 for 10 wickets = 44'90 average. Match value,
22'60 to Australia's credit.

3. (Leeds.) England 239 for 9 wickets = 26'55 average; Australia 396 for 20 wickets = 19'80 average. Match value, 6'75, this time in England's favour.

4. (Manchester.) England 466 for 13 wickets = 35.84; Australia 542 for 17 wickets = 31.88. Match value, 3.96, again to England's credit.

5. (Oval.) England 576 for 10 wickets = 57.60; Australia 606 for 15 wickets = 40.40. Match value, 17.20 to England's credit.

It thus appears that in this series of test matches Australia claims total match values 28'90, while England's three credits reach a sum of 27'91, leaving a balance of only '99 in Australia's favour, and showing a remarkable evenness of talent.

THE DEATH OF NELSON.

A very vivid description of the battle of Trafalgar is furnished in the letter (hitherto unpublished) of Captain Cumby of the *Bellerophon* to his son. One pathetic passage may be quoted:—

At half-past seven we observed that the Euryalus, to which ship we knew Vice-Admiral Collingwood had shifted his flag, carried the lights of the Commander-in-Chief, and that there were no lights on board the Victory; from which we were left to draw the melancholy inference that our gallant, our beloved Chief, the incomparable Nelson, had fallen. But so unwilling were we to believe what we could scarcely bring ourselves to doubt, that I actually went on board the Euryalus the next morning and breakfasted with Admiral Collingwood, from whom

I received orders without being once told, or even once asking the question, whether Lord Nelson was slain.

A chart accompanies the letter.

"THE NEW SOIL SCIENCE."

Mr. D. Young describes "the Dalmeny experiments: manuring with brains." The application of bacteriology to agriculture—the work begun by Messrs. Hunter and Macalpine—is, it appears, known as the New Soil Science. The New Science seems to have had a rough time of it until Lord Rosebery appointed as land agent on his Dalmeny estate a New Soil man with Mr. Hunter as his adviser. Among results obtained are these:

In the first season the beneficial results of a small dressing of ground lime were so marked that the system of applying to every field on the farm an annual dressing of 4 cwts. of lime was commenced, and has been continued ever since. . . . It was also found that when the lime required by the nitrifying and other soil organisms was thus supplied, the plots which had received their nitrogen in the form of sulphate of ammonia showed much better crops, alike as to quantity and quality, than were obtained from the plots which got their nitrogen in the form of nitrate of soda. . . . When these experiments were commenced, ground lime for agricultural purposes had never been heard of, whereas now there are at least six lime-works where extensive grinding "plant" is kept hard at work.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Horticulture as a profession for the education, by Miss A. G. Freer, is another variant of the same plea for putting brains into the land. Rev. D. Wallace Duthic, writing on the "remittance-man," roundly declares that "if his guardians wish a youth of reckless habits to go headlong to the devil they cannot do better than despatch him to the colonies and send him remittances monthly." Mrs. Corner-Ohlmüs gives a vivid sketch of a devil-dance she witnessed in Ceylon which resulted in the exorcism of a demon from a native woman. The woman was certainly changed into seemingly a new creature. Mr. A. Shadwell describes the progress of the plague in Oporto, and ascribes it to the century-old sanitation of the city.

## Cornhill.

THE November number is full of reminiscences, but reminiscences of a very varied order. Mr. James Payn's experiences as editor with some of his contributors have been quoted elsewhere. So have Lady Broom's memories of the beginnings of the National School of Cookery and ex-Premier Sir John Robinson's of the beginnings or Natal. "M. H." records many "links with the past," of what she has heard from aged persons, in the most different ranks, of their early reminiscences. She met among others Miss Betsy Balcomb, the daughter of the merchant of St. Helena with whom Napoleon lodged before he was domiciled at Longwood. It was with her and her sister the ex-Emperor used to play blind man's buff! An actual visit to Longwood is described in extracts from the diary of Lieut. Herbert J. Clifford, R.N., who called at St. Helena in 1817. The diarist gives a very vivid account of his short interview with Napoleon and of the persons about him. Karl Blind tells the story of his solitary confinement at Rastaft. In the agony of utter isolation he recalls how his mind went wandering back to the rural scenes of his infancy. The gradual relaxation of the stringency of his captivity, the introduction of first the Bible, then other books, finally friends, the means he found of communicating with the outer world, are all graphically recounted. Miss J. H. Findlater goes over the story of George Borrow, who is now undergoing quite a revival in public interest, and gives illuminating extracts from his works. Urbanus Sylvan reflects with some vividness holiday life in the High Alps.

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## THE QUARTERLY REVIEW.

THE October number is marked by much freshness and variety, as well as by the solid worth we naturally look for in its erudite pages. It has actually introduced the innovation of pictorial illustrations. Yet more interesting is it to observe the slow and gradual adjustment of its traditional Conservatism to the modern democratic environment. It treats sympathetically of the ultra-democratic scheme of Australian Federation, as is indicated elsewhere. It applauds the "new diplomacy" as a means of taking the people into confidence. It has even a word of appreciation for the nouveaux riches!

## IN PRAISE OF "SQUIRE MUSHROOM."

This is in the half-playful paper on "A Place in the Country." That phrase is felt to express one of the dearest ambitions of the Englishman, as it also describes one of the best means for socialising and ennobling him. The improving tendency has not disappeared even when the decay of agriculture has made "a place in the country" dependent on a man being "something in the city." The writer concludes:—

It seems historically certain that during an advanced stage of her transformation from an agricultural to a commercial nation, England to some extent lost herself. In the social satire o Dickens and Thackeray—to say nothing of Carlyle, Kingsley, and Ruskin—one may trace a certain alarmist and disorients attitude towards the prodigies of nouvelle richesse conjured up in their "racing railroad" days, as if these phenomena were imperfectly understood and not easy to be classed. Increasing familiarity has since shown us that the New-broom, the "Squire Mushroom," the self-made parvenu, whose independence of the traditional route to respectability seems at first to strike so discordant a note in "Old England," the millionaire product of railways, beer, or soap (a force inexpressible at first except in terms of thousands a year) is after all only our old friend John Bull in another costume, with the old aggressive and the old assimilating energies, renewing his youth like the eagle. The passion for ruling, that last infirmity of his noble mind, for expanding his individualist self in some sphere or other to its fullest power, doubtless infects all his social ideals. But if we are still to develop from our aristocracy the demi-gods required for the duties and enterprises of world-wide empire, much may surely be said for that particular social instinct which so per-sistently cherishes the romance of feudalism and adapts it to the true needs of democracy.

## THE ZEBRA MULE.

The illustrated article deals with "Zebras, Horses, and Hybrids," and the pictures are of zebras and their hybrid offspring. Most of the discussion is concerned with earlier and more recent experiments on "telegony"—the view that a "sire influences all the latter progeny of a dam which has once produced a foal to him." More information is asked for; but the writer does not seem convinced of the truth of this theory. The results of crossing horses or donkeys with zebras are, however, not open to doubt. The writer says:—

There is no doubt that it is a comparatively easy matter to breed these hybrids, and that they are not only extremely attractive animals to the eye, but hardy and vigorous, possessed of great staying powers, and promising to be capable of severe work

He urges they should be bred to supply the paucity of mules needed for Indian transport and mountain battery work, as well as for service elsewhere; and he suggests that they may, if bred largely in East Africa, as Colonel Lugard proposes, prove a source of wealth and revenue in the future. He recommends "the Zoo" as the best place for further experiment.

## SCOTT'S INFLUENCE ON FRANCE.

"Scott and His French Pupils" is the title given to a most suggestive review of M. Louis Maigron's "Historical Romance in the Romantic Epoch: Essay on the Influence of Sir Walter Scott." The writer, after speaking of Scott's immediate success in this country, remarks:—

We confess that the account which M. Maigron gives of Scott's immediate popularity in France is a revelation to us. . . . M. Maigron multiplies undeniable proofs which we need not quote. If Scott was the rage in England, he was a passion in France; it was a case of love at first sight, which affected readers and authors alike. In French historical romance Scott wrought an immediate and subversive revolution. To that M. Maigron specially devotes himself, and he demonstrates conclusively from internal evidence that the most brilliant French romancers of the rising generation were more or less submissive imitators. It is a striking testimony from a French man of letters who has exhaustively studied his subject.

Papers on the South African problem, the Peace Conference, the Food of London, and the future Conclave claim separate notice.

## Two Engineers' Monthlies.

Cassier's for October is famous for the report of Messrs. Head on the Lake Superior Iron Ore mines, which is dealt with on another page. Mr. Garforth deals with the comparative advantages for mining purposes of compressed air, electricity and steam. As a prime source steam possesses, he holds, the greatest advantages; for transmission of power to a distance, electricity is best : where there is danger of gas, the best is compressed air. He has recommended combining all three: steam above ground to generate the electricity: an electric motor below in a well ventilated part of the mine to work an air-compressor: the compressed air to be carried by pipes to the spot where gas makes working dangerous. Rear-Admiral G. W. Melville, U.S.N., advocates the use of the triple screw for warships, and argues their tactical and technical superiority. Mr. A. F. Yarrow adduces experiments to prove that nickel steel boiler tubes are greatly superior to tubes made of soft steel. Mr. H. C. Sadler discusses the increasing size of the steamship, indicates increase of length as the most economical, considers that the limit of increased length has nearly been reached, and anticipates that reduction of weight rather than increase of size will be the next problem for builders. Larger dimensions will probably be rendered unnecessary by the use of the stronger alloys of steel for ships' hulls, of water-tube boilers, and improved engines like the steam turbine. The illustrations are, as usual, excellent.

The Engineering Magasine for October is notable for the stress laid on standardisation, specialisation, and generally better organisation in the workshop. Articles bearing on these topics claim separate notice, as does also Mr. Archer Brown's optimistic view of the world's iron trade. Mr. Rudolph Haack gives an impressive description of the development of German shipyards on the Baltic, and in especial of the Vulcan works at Stettin. Dr. Louis Bell shows the immense advantages of using electric power in engineering works, by saving idly running and underloaded shafting; by centralising the power plant and distributing electrically; by reduced cost of labour; and by improving the morale of the workshop. Mr. John Barrett holds out the vast possibilities of engineering expansion in China, if only England, America, and Germany would continue as "allies for the open door." The pictures are illuminating.

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## THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

THE National Review for November contains no articles of note. Mr. Evelyn Ashley's and Mr. Spenser Wilkinson's articles on the war are dealt with elsewhere. The comments on the war in the monthly chronique are stupidly and ferociously bellicose, and deal largely with the question of foreign sentiment, which Mr. Maxse declares to be animated by hatred of England rather than by love of justice—a convenient theory when the sentiment is directed against yourself.

#### DEWEY AND THE PHILIPPINES.

The monthly letter from America deals largely with Admiral Dewey and the Philippine problem. Mr. A. M. Low thinks that the return of Admiral Dewey has resulted in a great accession to the expansionist strength. He says:—

Before Dewey's arrival the "anti-Imperialists"—the word is a misnomer, but it is part of the political jargon of the day—hoped much from him. He had been represented as opposing McKinley's policy in the Philippines, and as championing the cause of Filipino independence. "When Dewey comes home," said the anti-Imperialists, "the tide will set our way and there will be an end to this 'accursed war.'" When Dewey came home he shattered the hopes of the anti-Imperialists even as he had shattered Spain's pride. In unequivocal language he let it be known that he was in favour of putting down the rebellion first, and considering the form of government for the Filipinos afterwards. That he believes in "expansion," and in retaining every foot of conquered territory, and in prosecuting the war with the utmost vigour until the authority of the United States is recognised, we all know. The anti-Imperialists could get no comfort from his home-coming.

## SUMMER IN ALASKA.

Mr. W. F. Bailey describes "A Summer Trip to Alaska," and gives a pleasant description of Skagway and Silka in the summer time. Speaking of the scenery, he says:—

To see glaciers in their Arctic magnificence one should go to Alaska. I have seen the ice-rivers of Switzerland and the Tyrol, of Norway and of British Columbia, but never anything like unto the frozen fields that surround Glacier Bay. As the traveller sails north from the Wrangel Narrows to the Lynn Canal, he sees many magnificent glaciers lining the mountainous shortes, but all sink into insignificance compared with the famous Muir Glacier, which comes into view as you sail through the Lcy Straits. Where this frozen river flows into the sea it has a width of nearly two miles, and presents a perpendicular front of from two to three hundred feet high. The great frozen lake behind extends back for at least thirty miles, and is bounded on one side by one of the grandest groups of mountains in the world—the great Fairweather Range, the peaks of which rise to a height of over 15,000 feet above the sea.

## REDISTRIBUTION.

The question of the inevitable Redistribution is dealt with by Mr. C. A. Whitmore, M.P. He says:

Of the twenty-five seats in England and Wales which are doomed, twenty return Unionists and five return Radicals to this Parliament; of the ten Scottish seats, four are Unionist and six Radical; while the whole of the fourteen condemned Irish seats are Nationalist. So that this Redistribution would wipe out what are at present twenty-four Unionist and twenty-five Home Rule seats. On the other hand, in the fifty-six constituencies with an electorate of over 15,000, there now sit thirty-seven Unionists and nineteen Radicals. But of course it must not be assumed that it could be these fifty-six exact geographical units that would receive the additional representation transferred from the fifty merged seats.

#### CATHOLICISM IN FRANCE.

Mr. Urbain Gohier contributes a scathing attack on Catholicism and Clericalism in France. He says:—

France has not yet suffered so much from its effects, owing to the levity which the Frenchman displays in his Catholicism as in everything else. But all the same, that which was looked upon as impossible has taken place. Roman supersition—I may almost say fetichism—has recaptured the French nation. After the Revolution at the beginning of the nineteenth century there was not a single convent or order or ecclesiastical endowment left in France. To-day, without counting the secular parochial clergy, there are 1,468 orders (of which 694 exist in violation of the law), containing nearly 200,000 members possessed of a fortune amounting to 80 millions sterling of real property, personal property amounting to 8 milliards (320 million pounds sterling), and sufficient floating capital to produce a sudden crisis in the Public Funds, as was the case last July.

## OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Leslie Stephen writes on "The Cosmopolitan Spirit in Literature," Mr. W. R. Lawson on "German Finance," while Miss Godley sends "A Playgoer's Protest" against the exaggeration of scenic effects in English drama.

The Nonconformist Quarterly.

THE London Quarterly Review for October is full of excellent matter. A "Field Naturalist" opens with a discussion of "The Primrose and Darwinism." He reaches the conclusion that "Darwin has not established his theory that cross-fertilisation is necessary to the full fertility of flowers," but, on the contrary, "that the primrose gives strong confirmatory evidence to Akell's view that under natural and equal conditions self-fertilisation of flowers is both the legitimate fertilisation and the most productive." Mr. Hugh W. Strong writes an almost exultant paper on modern Oxford Nonconformity. When the Wesleyans set about their Oxford College scheme in real earnest, he expects to see "a new and greater Mansfield." But to this end "another Dr. Fairbairn" is necessary, and the writer thinks perhaps the missing principal is to be found in "the most brilliant student in Oxford to-day," who is a Balliol man and a Wesleyan. Mr. J. H. Moulton treats of lines of cleavage in Christianity which, however named, he finds resolved into the fissure between devotion to past and devotion to future: "mystical" and "sacramental"; "Greek" and "Ro-man"; "Protestant" and "Catholic"; Liberal and Conservative; Pauline and Petrine. Mr. U. A. Forbes backs up Mr. Macdowell's plea that modern civilisation should draft a new code of international law which should secure justice for the forty-five millions of mankind still in an uncivilised state. Sir W. H. Rattigan studies and contrasts three great
Asiatic Reformers—Buddha, Muhammad, and Baba
Nanak (the founder of Sikkism). Professor Rendel
Harris gives a charming paper on the mysticism of
Madame Guyon. Mrs. Clement Parsons revives the memory of Hezekiah Woodward (fl. 1640) as a Puritan educationist, and in brief "an embryonic Professor A. S. Geden writes on Nigeria. Professor Denney furnishes a eulogy of the theological work of the late Dr. Bruce, laying especial stress on his lifelong devotion to Matthew, Mark and Luke as the true sources of the Gospel; and the consequently new and deeper meaning he found in the "grace" and the severity and the "faith" of the Christian religion. "Dr. Bruce did not go to St. Paul for the Gospel; he went to St. Paul with his Gospel."

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I HAVE noticed elsewhere the articles on the Transvaal, on "Russia, England and the United States," and on "Chinese Daily Life," Beyond these the Forum contains nothing calling for special attention, though it has several articles of average interest.

## PROGRESS AND DEGENERACY.

Writing under the title of "Social Progress and Race Degeneration," Mr. Frank A. Felter revives an old argument with something more than old force. Mr. Felter's complaint is that the safeguards erected by law and charity about our daily life have the result of preserving the unfit, who, in the natural order of things, would long ago have been eliminated. Each generation of surgeons, physicians and sanitary engineers, by preserving worthless lives, tends to increase the clientage of its successors. The selective process is weakened, and a lower death-rate means a general levelling down of the health of the community. Even the old safeguards which weeded out the unfit in the past now preserve them, and war, which formerly was a massacre of the weak, now means the destruction of the ablest and the best. Even the emancipation of women means deterioration :-

The opening of business and professions to women and the opportunities for independent careers thus offered to those of superior ability are in many respects a distinct social advance. But it is evident that any considerable extension of the custom must result in the lowering of the average intelligence and ability of the race, in so far as it tends to limit motherhood to the mediocre and inferior representatives of the sex.

## COMMERCIAL JAPAN.

Mr. Oscar Austin contributes an interesting article on this subject, and quotes some remarkable figures on the position of trade in Japan, the imports of which alone in the last seventeen years increased 900 per cent. Japan's weakness as a manufacturing country, says Mr. Austin, lies in the deficiency of iron—of coal she has plenty:—

Japan's iron supply has not yet proved to be large, nor so located as to furnish the facilities for cheap and satisfactory production which are found in other parts of the world. In addition to this, present conditions in the iron-manufacturing industries of the world require enormous expenditures for those entering upon production, and who expect to compete in prices with the well-established modern ironworks, especially those of the United States. Owing to this fact it seems improbable that, even if Japan should succeed in producing her own iron and steel in a crude state, she would, during the present generation at least, obtain the facilities for manufacturing in competition with already well-established manufacturing plants of the United States.

## A FREE SUNDAY.

Dean Farrar writes a short article on "The Sunday Question," which he thinks should be solved by a compromise between pharisaical strictness and worldly indifference, and not by one or the other. He says:—

I should regard it as nothing less than a national misfortune if Sunday became more and more secularised, if public worship became more and more neglected, if frivolous personal amusement became the one transcendent end of a day granted us as a boon. It was given us for rest indeed—which is most necessary, but is by no means best secured by indiscriminate pleasure-seeking—but also to secure for us deliverance from mere carthly interests and all-enslaving routine; and for calm amid constantly interests and all-enslaving routine; and for calm amid constantly good ourselves, and doing good to others and helping forward the best work of the world; and for hope, which lends sweetness even to a bitter present, and which, like a charioteer who bends over his swift steeds, leans forward with eager gaze fixed on the goal—which is that unimaginable future wherein God shall be all in all.

## THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

Senator J. C. Burrows contributes an article which, in view of the impending elections in eleven States, is not without interest. Senator Burrows issues a warning against prophesying the result of the Presidential election of 1900 on the basis of these elections. The Presidential election will, he says, be fought upon the following issues:—

The Republican party will reaffirm, with increased faith and vigour, its determination to maintain the gold standard and the monetary value of all our currency at a parity with such standard; its adhesion to the principles of protection to American industries and American labour; the upbuilding of a merchant marine and a navy sufficient to carry and protect our foreign commerce wherever our flag of trade may be unfurled; and, in general, a reaffirmation of all those principles embodied in its platform adopted in the National Convention at St. Louis in 1896, and upon which it achieved the political victory of that year.

It is equally certain that the Democratic party will readopt the Chicago platform in its entirety; involving the overthrow of the gold standard and the restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1; the complete abandonment of the policy of protection and the reinauguration of the policy of free-trade; and, in a word, the reassertion of all those principles of Democratic faith and practice which, in recent years, have characterised its utterances and marked the cause of its public administration. The candidates, therefore, and the issues for 1900 may be safely regarded as already practically selected and determined.

## LABOUR LEGISLATION IN FRANCE.

Mr. Walter B. Scaife surveys "A Century's Labour Legislation in France," and gives a very pleasant account of the progress of the French working class since the Great Revolution. He sums up as follows:—

What has the working man gained in a century? And it may be truthfully answered: He has passed from legal serfdom to theoretical freedom, from wretchedness to comparative comfort, from dense ignorance to the basis of knowledge, from helpless dissociation to the strength of union—in a word, from hopeless misery to hopeful progress. In spite of political confusion, communistic uprisings, bloody revolutions, and devastating invasions, the nineteenth century has effected for the masses of the nation wonderful progress in comfort, influence and intelligence. It has finally placed disabled workers on a footing with disabled soldiers. And, at the dawn of the twentieth century the Third Republic will almost, if not quite, have realised the vain promise of the First; assuring to every French citizen his property, his pay, or his pension.

## OTHER ARTICLES.

The President of the Liquid Air Company, Mr. S. H. Emmens, replies to Professor Hall's attack on the utility of liquid air for motive power. Mr. Emmens points out that liquid air is merely a more intense form of compressed air, and as such will amply justify its existence. Professor Rudolph Sohm describes the new "Civil Code of Germany" which comes into operation in 1900. Professor Stanton writes on the proposed "Paris Congress of the History of Religions," Major J. H. Parker on "The National Guard Problem," and Mr. C. H. Shinn on "Literature of the Pacific Coast." Mr. George Hempl writes on the reduction of the collegiate course from four to three years, which he thinks will result in great advantages for students.

THE November number of the Art Journal contains an interesting notice of Mr. Ellis Roberts, the portrait painter, by Mr. F. Miller. Mr. Roberts's "Elsie" is reproduced as a frontispiece.

## THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

THE North American Review for October is a good number. I have dealt elsewhere with Captain Mahan's article on the Peace Conference, with "Ian Maclaren's" "Restless Energy of the American People," with Mr. Mulhall's "Statistics of American Progress," with M. Blowitz's article on "The French Press and Dreyfus," and with Dr. Engelenburg's "View of the South African Question." There are several other articles of considerable interest.

## DECLINE OF BRITISH COMMERCE.

Mr. A. Maurice Low repeats the oft-told tale of British commercial decline; but his figures and arguments reveal nothing new. Conservatism, contempt of rivalry, too much play, and the supercession of the merchant proprietor by the managing director, are the cause of England's commercial downfall. Trades unionism has nothing to do with it. Mr. Low says:—

Napoleon's taunt that the English were a nation of shop-keepers has lost its force. The English are the worst shop-keepers in the world; worse even than the Spanish. The artistic dressing of shop windows, the display of jewels, or lace, or china, grouped with a harmonious effect for colour and brought into prominence by a background of velvet or silk, which makes a retail street in any large American city a delightful study to a person of refined taste, is practically unknown in England. London's most fashionable shop-windows are "jammed"—the word is used advisedly—with expensive articles of a high order, but these are crowded into a small space, without regard to artistic effect, and as if the sole purpose was to let every passer-by know how large a stock could be found inside.

#### SOCIAL TENDENCIES IN AMERICA.

Dr. Potter, the Bishop of New York, writes somewhat censoriously on this subject. Dr. Potter says that the st:ady, honest qualities of Americans are becoming, if not less general, at least less honoured. The man with a fine scruple in a business or professional transaction is looked down upon:—

To-day that type of man is ordinarily referred to as slow, antiquated, a "back number," or by some other more or less polite periphrasis by which we indicate a certain remoteness and inadequacy, so far as the tasks and transactions of our modern life are concerned.

The decay of family life is the most melancholy symptom of all:—

A wise foresight will see that he is the truest friend of the Republic who strives to re-build the Home and re-create the Family. In this connection, it would be worth while for some one to gather and tabulate for us our American statistics of hotel life. The proportion of married people who, in cities and towns, live in hotels is coming to be one of the most curious and grave phenomena of our modern civilisation. The proportion of such persons who have no children, or whose children are in schools or seminaries, would also be an interesting statistic; and the plea, in such cases, that the city is no place for children—as if any mere hygienic conditions could supply the place of home love and training—would bring us face to face with the most pathetic revelation of all.

## OTHER ARTICLES.

Professor J. B. Moore writes lucidly on the Alaska boundary question; but his article is anticipated by the recent modus vivendi. Mr. E. G. Bourne, Professor of History at Yale University, pleads for a trained Colonial service. He says that America lacks not only trained men, but even the knowledge that training is necessary. Mr. Henry James contributes an article on "The Present Literary Situation in France."

## THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.

THE October number is notable to the politician for the grave doubts it expresses—as noticed elsewhere—of British policy in South Africa. Travel is excellently represented by a description of the Blue and White Niles; Old-Age relief is the theme of original proposals in Poor Law Reform; the progress of English prose is passed in rapid survey; while the November meteors impart an astronomic interest to the varied contents; and all of the articles named claim separate treatment.

## WANTED: A LAW SCHOOL FOR THE EMPIRE.

A paper on the Inns of Court inquires whether they could not be turned to better purpose than they serve at present. The writer makes this proposal:—

A great school of law in the capital of the British Empire could hardly fail to attract students from all parts of the world. The increasing facility of intercourse between the Colonies and England would seem to be in itself a reason why the Inns of Court should endeavour to fill the large place which they held in past times. . . . To the law school of Bologna students in the Middle Ages came from all parts of Europe, drawn thither by the excellence of the teaching. Is there any reason why in the immediate future societies with so noble an historic past as the Inns of Court should not become the central law school of England and her colonies? The Imperial idea is not necessarily one of expanding boundaries; its surest development lies in the strengthening of the connection of England and her colonies.

### THE ANGLO-INDIAN NOVEL.

A study of Anglo-Indian novelists leads to the conclusion that they have made a not unworthy contribution to the repertory of English fiction, "which is perhaps the largest and most varied that any national literature contains":—

The narrow range of plot and character that may be observed in the pure Anglo-Indian novel reflects the uniformity of a society which consists almost entirely, outside the Presidency capitals on the sea-coast, of civil and military officials . . . The whole company that play upon the exclusively Anglo-Indian stage belong to one grade of society, and the hero is invariably a military officer . . . The Indian novel belongs to the objective outdoor class; it is full of open air and activity, and the introspective psychological vein is almost entirely wanting.

#### THE REVIVAL OF CONNEMARA.

A paper on Connemara closes with a cheerful prospect of its development, thanks to Mr. Balfour's social policy, and especially his railways:—

For the introduction of the railway has changed the outlook of its people from the setting to the rising sun. It is no longer through the dreary sea-mists of the wild Atlantic sea-board that the western cottier strains his eyes to catch the vision of the "terrestrial paradise." . . . . The railway, which has brought the remotest west of Ireland within twelve hours' reach of England and eighteen of London, has taught its people to look eastward for the sources of wealth and the means of bettering their lot. And with the railway has come a long-desired and much needed change in the standard of the hotels and inns fhroughout the district, which is fast assimilating the conditions of touring in the west of Ireland to those which the traveller is nowadays accustomed to demand and entitled to expect.

There are three biographical studies, on Vincent de Paul, Bismarck, and the late Lord Selborne.

"WE are to be a sort of Social Clearing-house,' says Dr. Josiah Strong to Mr. J. R. Macdonald in the November *Puritan*, and so epitomizes the aim of his Social League, housed as it is in the United Charities Building, New York.

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## THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

M. BRUNETIÈRE'S review contains less that is of topical interest than usual. We have noticed elsewhere an article by M. Dastre on the Plague.

#### THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

There is no article dealing with the subject of the South African question in the Revue des Deux Mondes for October, but M. Charmes alludes to the subject in his Chronicles. Writing under the date September 30, he expresses the belief that war had then already been decided upon, though not yet announced. In the second number, under the date of October 14, when war had already begun, he says that the British Cabinet had prepared an ultimatum when they were anticipated by Mr. Kruger's. He is rather astonished that the Boers should have waited so long; did they, he wonders, fear to seem the aggressors? And he suggests that the action of the Transvaal was dictated, not by ambition, but by the knowledge that it would sooner or later be conquered, and that there was no more favourable time than the present. As for the war itself, M. Charmes calls it a great atrocity, committed in the name of civilisation. The fall of the Boers, he anticipates, will be the signal for complications in Africa which will give English diplomacy a difficult task. There is a hint that the British action will change the balance of power in Africa, and that it will be very necessary to make an effort to re-establish it, but M. Charmes does not follow up this idea to its logical conclusion—namely, European interference.

#### THE SPANISH PEOPLE.

M. Fouillée contributes to the first October number a careful study of the Spanish people and their national characteristics. He observes that the theory of Marx, who explains all the movements of history by purely economic causes and by altogether materialistic reasons, does not apply to Spain, in the history of which the character of the inhabitants has exercised a decided influence. Probably many people will differ from M. Fouillée in thinking that a splendid future lies before this nation. It is a striking fact that the population of Spain is increasing much more rapidly than that of Portugal or Italy, indeed almost as rapidly as that of Germany. The old traditional attitude of courtesy which the Spanish maintained towards strangers concealed a profound indifference. This attitude, M. Fouillée thinks, will not last, and Spain will in the future take her place in the intellectual and commercial life of modern nations.

#### THE ENGLISH PRIMARY SCHOOL.

M. Bonet-Maury supplies the second October number with a study of the primary school in England, which, he considers, expresses two distinctive traits of the English mind—namely, the religious sentiment and the regard for social utility. He traces the history of primary education in England from the foundation of the Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge in 1698. He is of course puzzled by the distinction between voluntary and board schools, but on the whole he is impressed by the accurate reflection which our primary school system affords of the life and the free play of the great social forces which are at work in England—the Established Church and the Dissenters, the Roman Catholic Church, the Anglican aristocracy, and the Radical democracy of the great towns. He is convinced that the variety in the types of schools leads to a most healthy emulation and competition.

## THE REVUE DE PARIS.

WE have noticed elsewhere the article on "Siberia and Her Exiles." The only topical article in the Revue de Paris for October is the powerful plea for general appeasement and reconciliation contributed by the editor, M. Lavisse. In it the distinguished Academician and thinker touches skilfully on the beginnings, on the progress, and on the conclusion of the Dreyfus case. Although the writer makes a determined attempt to be impartial, it is clear that his sympathies are, on the whole, with the anti-Dreyfusards. M. Lavisse implores his fellow countrymen to forget the very words "Dreyfusard" and "anti-Dreyfusard," and he recalls the advice of the famous Chancellor who, during the days of the great wars of religion, charged his friends to remember that they were Frenchmen first, and to forget the "diabolical words 'Huguenot' and 'Papist.'"

#### THE SUEZ CANAL.

M. J. C. Roux undertakes to tell in several chapters the interesting, and indeed romantic, story of the Suez Canal. During the present month (November) will be celebrated the thirtieth anniversary of the Inauguration, or solemn opening, of the Canal; the event will be marked by the unveiling of a statue of M. de Lesseps. Step by step the writer traces the beginnings of the monumental work, which, conceived and carried out by a Frenchman, now proves one of the most valuable assets of the British Crown. M. Roux shows that Lesseps had many precursors; Leibnitz tried to make Louis XIV. realise the importance of the project; in 1798 General Bonaparte started out from Cairo in order to make a personal inspection of the ground; but though the piercing of the isthmus was one of his most cherished dreams, he apparently had under his hand no engineer to whom he could confide the work. Not till 1854 was M. de Lesseps really successful in obtaining the necessary concession from the then ruler of Egypt. On November 17th, 1869, the solemn inauguration of the Canal took place, among those present being the Empress Eugénie, the Emperor of Austria, Ishmael Pasha, and the Heirs Presumptive of Prussia and of Holland, while in the brilliant group not the least interesting figure was the famous Abdul el Kader. The British of Bombay sent a telegram of congratulation to Lesseps.

## THE ITALIAN PEASANTRY.

M. Gastinel offers the result of careful notes taken by him on the Italian peasantry. He follows the method of the novelist rather than of the historian, and gives innumerable little anecdotes to prove the violent, irresponsible, and childishly frank character of those whom he wishes to describe. He considers that the Church has absolutely retained her influence over the Italian poor, but he declares that the superstition and irreverence which is so marked in Italy is in no sense attributable to the religious teachers of the people, but to something in their own natures. He says that the present Pope is less popular than was Pio Nono, that the poor of Rome bitterly regret the days of the Pope-king, the more so that those who were really poverty-stricken could, practically, live without working, as enormous alms were distributed to them. The Queen is popular owing to her charming manners and her sweet smile; the King, notwithstanding his many good qualities and his undoubted bravery, is disliked; the Prince of Naples is considered to have made a poor marriage, and the fact that he has no children causes much unfavourable comment.

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A French officer, who prefers to remain anonymous, gives some pages of his diary, kept during the siege of Manila. Apparently the French and the German naval officers fraternised together, the latter declaring to the former that they did not consider the conflict a serious one. He gives the following description of Admiral Dewey:—"The Admiral, though already an elderly man, looks very vigorous, he has a calm expression and pleasing features. His large mouth and the somewhat strained muscles of the cheeks give him a slightly cynical look; a big nose and a thick moustache surmount a square chin. He reminds one of an old fox who knows how to conceal his nature so well that he is given the charge of the hen-yard. Every one sings his praises, he is courteous and civil, but very circumspect, and there is no fear that he will compromise himself; he is full of promises, but no one knows better how to put off the performance of them, as Aguinaldo knows very well."

THE NOUVELLE REVUE

WITH the October 15th number of the Nouvelle Kevue begins a new series, apparently under new editorship, although Mme. Juliette Adam will still be a frequent contributor to the pages of the publication she founded exactly twenty years ago. The last number of the old series is by no means to be despised, for the October 1st contents open with a most remarkable article by Count Tolstoi on Napoleon and the Russian campaign.

TOLSTOI ON THE BURNING OF MOSCOW.

As is always the case with the famous Russian writer, he takes a point of view diametrically opposite both to that generally held by Russian and by French historians. To take but one instance of this: he points out that hitherto the historic fire of Moscow has been attributed by the French to the patriotism of Rostopchin, while the Russians have always believed that the town was actually fired by Napoleon's soldiery. Tolstoi declares that Moscow, being at the time entirely built of wood, and with practically no fire-extinguishing apparatus, naturally burnt to the ground once it was utterly abandoned by its inhabitants, and he points out that long before the French invasion there were constant fires at Moscow, which were prevented from spreading by the energetic efforts made by the inhabitants and by the police. He also offers some new views on the Great Retreat; he gives a terrible picture of the entire disorganisation of the army; differently constituted, there was no real reason why "la grande armée" should not have penetrated into the richer Russian provinces.

AT THE MOMENT OF DEATH.

Camille Flammarion, the well-known astronomer, contributes some most curious and suggestive examples of what he calls the "telepathic manifestations of the dying." He has apparently been collecting cases for a long time, and although to those who have studied the subject there is nothing particularly new about each story, they are interesting as being vouched for by people personally known to M. Flammarion. The tie of blood seems to exert quite a remarkable influence; most of the cases recorded by the French writer tell how a grandfather or grandmother, a niece or nephew, a brother or sister, appeared at the moment of death to one who, though distant, was very near and dear to them. The most striking story of all was sent to M. Flammarion by the well-known Socialist poet, Clovis Hugues.

THE NEW "NOUVELLE REVUE."

The new series of the Nowvelle Revue begins well, and is enriched with a number of engravings, seven portraits, and autograph facsimiles of the writing of Verdi, Massinet, and Meline. In future the Revue is to be edited by a group of young French thinkers and writers. They begin by showing a very extraordinary liberalism by inviting three men, Merman, Viviani, and Denys Cochin—the latter a militant Catholic—to express their views on the French situation of the moment. They are followed by what, it is to be hoped, will prove a permanent feature—an Art Causerie by the distinguished pajnter, Benjamin Constant, It is clear that politics are still to play a great part in the Nouvelle Revue. General Gallieni, to whom is confided the difficult task of organising on a French basis the island of Madagascar, offers his views on Colonial organisation. He attributes an enormous importance to what he calls political action; it would be his invariable rule not to give more power than was possible to local or native chiefs. What is really curious is that in no single sentence does he touch on the real difficulty of French colonising methods, that is, the lack of colonists.

M. Bouniols attempts the difficult task of defending the French military code. A great movement is going on at the present time in order that the military tribunals may be abolished. In Austria, in Italy, and in Germany no officer can sit on a Court Martial unless he possesses a law degree. Probably some such reform will soon take

place in France.

In both her letters on foreign politics Madame Adam touches on the Transvaal; she considers that Mr. Chamberlain possesses a hypnotic power over his colleagues, and to this power she attributes many recent events.

The Catholic Quarterly.

THE Dublin Review for October has in it much which will impress non-Catholic readers. A very interesting study of Robert Aitken, Anglican Missioner, and father of the Rev. Hay Aitken, is contributed by Bishop Brownlow. The appearance of this perfervid revivalist within the pale of the Establishment was in itself a startling phenomenon. Sympathetically recalled and described by a Roman Catholic Bishop, it attracts yet more notice. Mr. D. Moncrieff O'Connor traces the renascence of Catholicism in France from the dark days of the Revolution, and notes as its chief instruments the writings of De Maistre, De Bonald, Chateaubriand, de Lamennais, Montalembert, Lacordaire. That very remarkable reconquest of France by the Roman Church is strangely illustrated by a remark in a paper on St. Cyr by the Comtesse de Courson. This famous military school was founded by Louis XIV. at the instance of Madame de Maintenon as a convent school for nobly born but penniless girls. The writer observes, "The ardent patriotism of those eighteenthcentury young girls' seems to create a link between them and the boys who now fill their places." The modern Catholic, it seems, finds the French officers to be continuators rather than interlopers. Rev. W. H. Kent reviews Brunetière's manual of French literature, now translated into English, and finds "the presence and the inspiring influence of religion in every page" of the history of French letters; even after the obscuration of the Revolution that influence is as potent as ever it was. Mr. Edmund Jackson recalls the twelve years' converts to Rome who were born of the Oxford Movement.

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## THE ITALIAN REVIEWS.

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MATILDE SERAO, following in the footsteps of Pierre Loti, has paid a visit to the Holy Land, and now gives to the world the benefit of her reflections thereon. A chapter of her forthcoming book—that on "Bethlehem"—appears in the Nuova Antologia (October 16th), and another on "Magdala" in Flegrea (September 20th). The style of the distinguished novelist is rather flamboyant for the subject, but her descriptions are full of the keen perceptiveness we have learnt to expect from her. The first place in the Antologia is given to an article by Professor A. de Gubernatis on a subject which has caused considerable bitterness throughout Italy-the refusal of the Vatican to allow Catholic priests to take part in the International Congress of Orientalists, held recently in Rome. Technically, the members of the Congress were the guests of King Humbert, and hence Propaganda took the view that any recognition of the gathering would have been tantamount to a tacit acknowledgment of the right of the House of Savoy to reign at the Quirinal. As a result numbers of learned ecclesiastics were forced to absent themselves. It is but one instance of the melancholy results that spring from the present deadlock between Church and State in Italy. Professor de Gubernatis, who carried on the pourparlers with Propaganda, writes with considerable irritation, and lays the blame at the door of the Jesuits, who indignantly repudiate the charge in the latest number of the Civiltà Cattolica (October 21st).

The Civiltà continues the wearisome Dreyfus controversy in an article, expical in tone, and without a word of sympathy for the sufferings of the unhappy officer, in which it seeks to justify its own attitude and that of the French Catholics. After pointing out with considerable force how impossible it was for the Pope to intervene as long as the affaire was still sub judice, it goes on to remark that the sympathy for Dreyfus shown by English Catholics is explained by the fact that, surrounded as they are by Protestants, they are timid and hesitating in rejecting accusations brought falsely against its Church. Concerning "The Perils of Americanism," it emphasises its attitude of hostility towards the advanced camp in America by an enthusiastic encomium of an exceedingly controversial book on the subject by the Abbé Delassus.

In the Rassegna Nazionale Signor Assirelli pleads in favour of the revocation of the law forbidding the exportation of works of art from Italy. He points out that the law only applies to the selling of private property in art, from which as a rule the Italian public derives no benefit. Moreover, the law was originally passed in order to give to the authorities a prior claim of purchase, and the author argues that where, as is frequently the case nowadays, the Government has no money for such purpose, the law should not be enforced. In any case he holds the law to be a grave infringement of the rights of private

property.

We have received recent numbers of a new fortnightly illustrated periodical published at the Vatican press called Cosmos Catholicus. The illustrations are admirable and will Bear comparison with the illustrated magazines of any country, and the articles deal with a variety of subjects of interest to Catholics. The most recent issue contains a well-illustrated article on the Franciscan Order, and an amusing series of snap-shot views of the recent French pilgrimage to Rome.

In the Magazine of Art for November Mr. Arthur Fish has an article on the work of Mr. C. Napier Hemy.

## THE LADY'S REALM.

THE principal articles in the Lady's Realm for November are Miss Isabel Savory's "Adventures in Unknown India," and Miss Sarah Tooley's account of the life and work of the Bishop of Winchester. Miss Savory describes, in the first of a series of articles, a bear shoot in the Kashmir, in which it would appear that she does not mind roughing it, and sets native life at a curiously low value.

Miss Tooley's article is chiefly interesting for the sidelights it throws on the character of Archbishop Tait, to whom the Bishop of Winchester (as Dr. Davidson) was private secretary:—

Archtishop Tait always declined to be hurried, and used to say, "The modern ideal of a bishop is a man in a chronic state of perspiration," and he had no intention of working up to that ideal. Dr. Davidson recalls one occasion when his oft-tried patience reached a climax by the Archbishop requiring him to annotate a series of visitation statistics upon flimsy foolscap while riding on horseback along the Thames Embankment. One need not add that, notwithstanding these little peculiarities of the Primate, Dr. Davidson held him in the greatest love and reverence.

An anonymous article on "The Queen's Married Granddaughters," is a series of light character-sketches of Royal women, more or less well known. In another paper "The Art of Conversation" is discussed; Mr. Oscar Browning's remarks being by far the most apt. Princess Gagarine's description of "A Flying Visit to Bokhara" is a lively impressionist sketch of that city, interspersed with many details distinctly disgusting.

Dr. Arabella Kenealy tells, and tells well, the adventures of "Charming Renée." And Renée is very charming; but she finds herself in a conventional little English mushroom town, which—rather unaccountably, it would seem—quite fails to appreciate her. However, she finds a friend at last, and we are left to await developments that promise to be interesting.

## THE CHURCH QUARTERLY.

THE Church Quarterly Feview for October reflects the unsettled condition and at the same time the conservative longings of present day Anglican thought. bishops' decision on incense is declared to be "morally binding on the clergy altogether apart from the reasons on which it is based." As to the Reserved Sacrament, the reviewer is careful to say that our Lord "is ready to manifest Himself to us in His incarnate glory whenever we desire to commune with Him, apart from the special mode of His approach in the Holy Eucharist," and that we should be "very jealous of any practice," such as praying before the reserved sacrament, that may appear to ignore this readiness of His. Considerable horror is expressed at Dr. Briggs' introduction to Holy Scripture declaring that until after the exile "there is an entire absence of censure of the sin of falsehood." His inference that the Hebrews were unconscious of the sin of lying until they learned to regard it thus chiefly from the Persians, the reviewer finds to be "amusing if it were not painful." The writer of another article expresses no fear of archæological research, but considers that it has already confirmed and will still more confirm the traditional view of the Bible. A very clever paper criticises Mr. Bosanquet's theory of the State as an attempt to transfer to the organism of the State attributes which can only belong to the ideal organism of the Body of Christ. It contains many smart raps for Hegelianism. Miss Kingsley's account of the African mind is hailed as suggesting an important new ingredient in the Divinely blended lump of humanity.

## SILVER POINTS AT THE CONTINENTAL GALLERY.

An exhibition of Silver Point drawings is at present taking place in the Continental Gallery. By the courtesy of the artist, Mr. Charles Sainton, we are enabled to reproduce two of the sketches. The chief interest of "The Spider's Web," although itself a charming little study, is the fact that the original has been bought by H.R.H. the Duke of York and is lent by him for the Exhibition. "A Faerie all Forlorn" is an exquisite drawing, but it is impossible to show in a half-tone reproduction the softness and delicacy of a Silver Point.



A SPIDER'S WEB.



A FAERIE ALL FORLORN.

## OURS BY THE VENEZUELAN AWARD.

THE Fortnightly for November has an article by Mr. H. Whates on the Venezuelan Award, the real interest of which, however, lies in the picture which it gives of the native population of Guiana, in whose sovereignty we are now confirmed. Mr. Whates describes these natives as

They are a nomadic race. Though the various tribes, who promise in due course to be as extinct as the pure Carib, confine themselves to areas of the country well understood among themselves, they roam about as fancy dictates. Their possessions give little trouble in transit. They live in open benabs or huts. A little hacking at the forest undergrowth or at the limbs of a fallen greenheart yields poles for the framework of their dwellings, Near the creeks there are always huge palms with which they can roof over the V-shaped skeleton of a house. All they need is a slightly better shelter from sun and rain than is given by the is a signify better sucher from sun and rain than is given by the interlacing arms of the giant trees. The only furniture they want is a few hammocks of their own making, which serve alike for sitting and for sleep. The men hunt and fish. The women cultivate the cassava patch, weave the hammocks, prepare the food, and brew the intoxican. They do whatever manual work is to be done, and bear many children. Childbirth means for the father release from the toils and pleasures of the chase. He is put to bed, doctored, and overwhelmed with attentions. The woman suffers the disabilities of maternity, and the man is awarded the consideration and the honour, becoming an object of mysterious

rites, while the mother returns to the cassava patch. When the tiny crop is cleared, or when the game and fish fail, a move is made elsewhere in rude corials along the rivers to some other seemingly inaccessible creek. If an overland journey has to be made, the household goods are packed, with the babies, on the backs of the women, while the males thread their way along an indiscernible trail through the forest or over the savannah, carrying their spears and bows and arrows, and scorning any menial burden. A few rude implements for the soil, a dog, or e or two tame animals perhaps, hammocks, earthenware vessels, and the like, are their only impedimenta. To the Indians beyond the Wenamu, one savannah will, doubtless, be as good as another. They will be farther removed from the mountains, where spirit gods dwell; but there are ghostly beings innumerable in Guiana. Every river, creek, and waterfall has its unseen and unknowable deity-usually of a wicked disposition, so far as any insight into Indian religious ideas enables a judgment to be formed. No man has seen into the mind of the Guiana aborigine. He guards the chambers of his soul with a stolidity not to be overcome, and keeps the very porticoes veiled and darkened. He is a man, and therefore a mysteryas great and as fascinating a mystery as his primeval home.

Mr. Whates is of opinion that concessions should be granted by the Colonial Office to a company with the object of exploiting the products of British Guiana. The objections which exist against such undertakings in Africa do not apply in this case.

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# SOME BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

## (1) AN IMPRESSIONIST STUDY OF A STRIKE, BY A DUCHESS.

THE DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND has occasionally contributed to our periodical literature, but "One Hour and the Next" is her first novel. It is a book interesting alike from the subject, and still more from its authoress. "One Hour and the Next" is not a very good title, nor do I, after reading the book, quite understand its significance. However, "what's in a name? A rose by any other name would smell as sweet." The book, by whatever name it is called, is a careful, conscientious, painstaking picture of a modern strike, with impressionist sketches of various typical figures which always come to the front in our modern industrial warfare. Duchesses who dwell in the serene heights and splendours of Dunrobin Castle are not exactly qualified to write on strikes from the inside, and it would have been interesting to have had a criticism upon "One Hour and the Next" by Miss Harkness for instance, who went through the whole of the Dockers' Strike, and saw it from the inside. Nevertheless, it is a sign of grace that a Duchess should write on strikes.

It is a favourite theory of mine that no judge should ever be allowed to pass a sentence of imprisonment until he has served a term of at least one week in one of Her Majesty's gaols; and it would be a good thing if no Duchess were allowed to attend a Drawing-room until she could certify Her Majesty that she had made a personal study on the spot of some of the great social sores which afflict the community. Those who are at the top ought to know what goes on at the bottom, and it would certainly not tend to weaken the position and the power of the House of Lords in this country if every Peer's wife had given proof, let us say, of a personal intimate acquaintance with the state of casual wards, the provision made for the aged and respectable poor, the method of disposing of illegitimate and unwanted children, the state of the unemployed, or such a subject as the Duchess of Sutherland has dealt with in the present story—the actual sufferings entailed upon an industrial community by a long-continued strike.

The story goes that before the Duchess of Sutherland wrote this book she sojourned for a time in one of the mean streets of Bradford, and was personally conducted by a Board School teacher in, out, and round about the homes of those who were suffering from the strike. She also had an opportunity of making personal investigations into the condition of the workers in a state of industrial warfare in the immediate vicinity of her own palace in Staffordshire. Anyhow, whatever the studies by which she prepared herself for this book, there is no doubt that she has seized with a quick eye, and fixed with a ready pen, a picture of the realities of life among the rank and file of the sufferers when labour and capital wage a pitched battle. That seems to me the first noticeable feature of "One Hour and the Next."

Another distinctive feature of the book is the full-length portrait which it draws of a Socialist agitator of a social rank superior to those who are usually found on a Socialist platform. The picture will probably be denounced

as grossly unfair, and so, if it is regarded as a type, it would undoubtedly be. From the point of view of art the authoress would have done well to have given us at least one companion picture of a somewhat higher type than that of the man who is the most conspicuous figure in her book. He is a country gentleman of great energy and considerable ability, who began life as a Conservative, and married a beautiful girl in whom for one or two years he found complete satisfaction for his whole nature; but when after that time hereditary insanity began to develop in his idolised wife, life lost to him its meaning, existence became a torment, and to obtain some relief from the haunting memory of his disappointment he flung himself, as a diversion, into a purely destructive Socialism. There may be such a man, there may be such men; but the impression which is left by the prominence given to this central figure is an unfair one, and its unfairness is heightened by the fact that the only other Socialist of the advanced school who appears in the book is a drunken demagogue who spouts Socialism in order to earn the funds which he needs to keep him going with whiskey.

The third feature, which, perhaps, is one of the best in "One Hour and the Next," is the careful delineation of a young woman who is somewhat typical. The heroine is a young girl who is bored to death with the dulness of her own home, who is very advanced in her ideas, who considers Christianity as hopelessly out of date, and who is simply swept off her feet when she is brought into close contact with the Socialist agitator who is running the strike in her native town. The picture is a sad one, and the way in which the authoress delineates the manner in which the girl is influenced by the ideas of the social revolution and the personal fascination of the man who embodies those ideas, is very ably done. Of course we find in the end that his personality in its overwhelming attraction meant more to her than all the aspirations and schemes which she thought had bound her at first to his side. "Clad in the garb of her passionate desire, illumined by her vivid imagination, warmer feelings at this moment pushed all other facts into the background. There crept through all her being an intoxicating hope running like fire in her veins,"-which is natural and very much to be expected, especially as at that moment the good girl had no idea that the man was married.

Besides these three leading features of the book, there are several portraits very carefully and skilfully drawn. The hero, who is a common-sense Christian Socialist, Philip Assheton by name, is well done; but although he is immaculate in all things, and the very embodiment of good sense and high principle, he does not stand out as vividly as his rival, the revolutionary Socialist. Not less carefully executed is the portrait of the old schoolmaster, the heroine's father, whose life, twice broken in his youth, once by the failure of all his aspirations for a University career, and secondly by the early death of his wife, had, with the resolution of a Stoic, been devoted to the teaching of a day-school. "Patiently he toiled through the years, the wreck of his life ever before his eyes, while from his stern self-control a certain weakness grew like a parasite on his best self. With his vision

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<sup>\* &</sup>quot;One Hour and the Next." By Millicent Sutherland. Methu:n and Co., 6s.

trained to one point of view, in the earlier years of suffering, he dared not, in later years he could not, look to the right or the left." With the man self-repression became such a habit, that when his son and daughter returned from school he could not enter into their lives, and he continued to live alone, finding it impossible to make his children understand the heart that was buried beneath his habitual reserve. "Once or twice he looked into the eyes of lost hopes and lost joys. Their ghosts refused to be laid, and though he buried himself under a pressure of work, there remained in his heart a terrible

There are other characters, all carefully drawn, and many scenes showing the observant eye and a deep

sympathy with the suffering poor.

It is a grey book, and the picture gallery is all etched in black and white, though it contains no purple patches, nor is there any attempt to create a thrilling or sensational

The story of the book is, briefly, as follows. In a silkdyeing district, presumably the north of Staffordshire from the dialect, the silk-dyers, who were earning 17s. a week, struck for an advance of 2s. The masters, threatened by foreign competition, formed a combination to resist the demand of their hands. If the men had been left to themselves they would probably have arranged a compromise with the masters, especially as Mr. Assheton, who had the confidence of the workpeople, was available for the purpose of mediator between capital and labour. This happy consummation was thwarted by the arrival on the scene of one Robert Lester, the Socialist agitator, a gentleman by birth and education, who flung himself into the task of embittering class feeling and prolonging the strike from the sheer necessity of finding a vent for his destructive energies and as a counterirritant to the brooding miseries of his own life. He was a man of mystery and modernity, still young, big, loose-limbed, with a smooth brown head, although a straggling grey-streaked lovelock half concealed the deep furrow across Ins brow. His philosophy of life was that there was no good nor God nor hope at all in the world. There was nothing anywhere but man's unreasonableness and despair. He was much given to rash and random talk, full of paradoxes and inconsistencies. What he wanted to see, he declared, was the gospel of discontent preached from the housetops to the slaves of

I hate to see the putrid corpse of reality decked out in fine feathers of theories. Let them see it naked in all

its horror,"

Although he was heading the strike, he knew from the first that he had no chance of success. It afforded him a platform from which he could preach his gospel of discontent, and so he made the most of it; but he maintained in the most uncompromising way that there was no good in appealing to lofty ideals in stirring the masses. "Appeal to their stomachs, their passions, their instinct for vengeance." That was his idea, and his notion of conducting a Socialist agitation was thus expressed: "We want a dead level of commonplace speakers who have been taught to conthe common the control of the con speakers who have been taught to cry the same cry as loudly as possible, to deal with the same commonplace needs. At present the Socialist army, by talking with different tongues, is a Tower of Babel."

All these emphatic observations were uttered for the delectation of Agnes Stanier, the schoolmaster's daughter, who had undertaken to act as his stenographer and type-writer while the strike lasted. Agnes, who had been eating her heart out in the dull monotony of her father's

home, was fascinated by the extravagance, capriciousness and eloquence of her employer. She was his clerk; she longed to be his confidante. "She thrilled with impulsive sympathy, longing to offer him what she, in the exquisite conceit of her youth, imagined would be consolation—the placing of her life's devotion at his command in the battle he was waging with such dogged determination." She longed to enlist as a recruit in the great battle which he was leading, and implored him to give her something to do for the cause. He responded by asking her to induce Philip Assheton to speak at one of his meetings. Now Philip Assheton was very much in love with Agnes Stanier, and she recoiled from the thought of having to ask him a favour. At first she refused, but Lester dawdled across to the piano and dropped into a melody of Grieg's. The girl gave a shiver of despair. She knew the victory was his, for all her senses were enthralled by his evident need of her and by the sweetness of the music. She capitulated and promised to do her best. She did not doubt for a moment that she would succeed, but she was furious at having undertaken the task.

On her way home she came upon a street fight, in which one of the strikers was engaged in pitched battle with another workman. She was carried away by the excitement of the tumult. Here was action at last. "The blood spurted from both, and the scarlet drops twinkling on waistcoats and coat-sleeves besprinkled even the muddy gutter." A policeman turned up, but not before the striker had his jaw broken by a blow from his enemy's fist. Then the crowd dispersed, and Agnes went home to her father. For some time she shrank from fulfilling her promise. She refused to consider the possibility of failure, for she believed she held Assheton in the hollow of her hand. "If I choose," she said to herself, "he would tell me he adored me. If I choose, why should he not also compromise with his absurd convictions?" a kind of logic not perhaps altogether unnatural to an innocent child of eighteen. She put it off till the last moment, but made up her mind to capture him by offering to go with him to visit the striker with a broken jaw, where he was to meet one or two of the workmen on strike.

When Assheton and Agnes reached the Challinors' house they knocked at the door and heard the sound of grumbling within, of a battering and scraping of wooden chairs pushed back upon a brick floor, and very slowly the door was shaken half open and a woman peered out. When the workmen came in Assheton urged them to accept a compromise, which was within their grasp, of a shilling advance. The men hesitated. Assheton urged them not to be afraid of Lester, but to accept what they could get. Agnes listened for a time, feeling at once the hopelessness of her mission, and was carried away by a

violent feeling of wrath :-

She would speak now, cost what it might, "Cowards!" she cried passionately. "Cowards! you are just like driven cattle, one way then, and the other way now.
Why do you play false to the best leader that men ever had? Why do you try and throw Mr. Lester over, because some one else dares to tell you he's wrong? He's right, I say. The only way by which you'll ever get freedom is by fighting for it. Are you going to haul down the flag of liberty?"

One of the men guffawed, as Mrs, Challinor, throwing a couple of potatoes into the boiling water in the pot, still fixed the girl, her head thrust forward.

"Astna thay got nowt fur t' sey abart it, missus?" he asked, with a wink at his friend.

The woman rose at his challenge and walked forward. She dragged at Agnes by the arm. "Sit thay dain, Mess, sit thay dain. Dunna tak the 'ope from us, as they'n taen t' bread from our marths. Yew arena t' mither uv a family. u

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It's folks saime as yew as torks an' dinna knoaw, and folks saime's mey as 'as fer t' knoaw and canna tork. Bu' Oi'm fur torking now, for Oi can tork to a wench better than Oi can to a mon, Oi've 'ad my schoolin' an' coortin' deys too, an' it's nowt but th' work that's brought mey ter wat Oi am, bu' yew dunna know th' best o' th' work, tin there's no work fur t' du."

She looked pitifully round, and the girl, stilled by the unexpected attack, stood doggedly silent.

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"Ît's theyse fancy wimses they'n gotten as maks things wuss. Oi sez ter our Dick, 'Dick, wi' scrattin' an' scrapin' Oi can du wi' seventain shullin' a wick, but Oi canna du wi' nowt. But wen Dick's art aaf th' noights an' rades they paipers and bukes loik aw day," she pointed to a heap of old newspapers and pamphlets on the bed, "and sez it's aw for t' Gran' Cause, my 'art's just welly broke. 'Wat good dun it do uz?' sez I. 'Good fur th' childer,' 'e sez, w'en they'n growd up.' But thay never wan be growd up wi'out mait nor milk, nor any thin' else, fur t' give 'em t' eat."

The pathos of the moment was gone; the cottage became a pandemonium of jarring noises. Agnes, seeing that no clay was here for her moulding, that no outburst of condemnation could

be effectual, felt that her only resource was flight.

She fled, and Assheton followed. On their way home she fulfilled her mission, and asked Assheton to come to speak at one of Mr. Lester's meetings. In a flash Assheton realised the secret of her condescension in accompanying him on his visit to Challinor. The pleasure of her company had been merely given him as a little diplomatic arrangement to achieve Lester's object at the expense of her own feelings. They parted in wrath. Assheton, after thinking matters over in his own study, called upon Lester. He quarrelled with him for sending Agnes on such a mission. As Lester did not care at all for the girl, he was quite cool, and when Assheton asked angrily by what right he made a tool of Miss Stanier, by what right he forced her to work out his wild whims at the expense of all that she held dear, he replied coolly that he really did not know what Miss Stanier held dear, but he certainly considered her a very good typewriter.

As he noticed this indifference, real or feigned, Philip felt a thrill of relief, felt too a contradictory impulse to seize the man

by the throat.
"She's useful to fetch and carry for you, and to do your dirty work," he said indignantly.

Lester wheeled round in his chair.

"If you came here to-night because you're in love with that girl," he said, "why don't you say so? Why don't you tell me at once that you don't wish her to fetch and carry for me as you call it, and that although your Christian convictions are unalterable, to say 'no' to her takes years of your life, that

"Stop!" said Philip, half choking with anger. "Stop, I tell you. It's bad enough that she's your slave, without making a mock of it."

Lester dropped instantly into his former nonchalance.

"For goodness' sake don't exaggerate; each man's his own aster nowadays. As for mocking, that's the last thing I want master nowadays. to do. She takes things much too seriously to make a mock of. Upon my word, it would be better if she did fetch and carry for you. I expect I shall play the devil with her."

Assheton grew white to the lips,
"Oh, don't be a fool," said Lester impatiently, catching sight
of his expression. "Not in the way you think; but I play the devil with everything, I simply can't help it."

Under the magnetic influence of the agitator Assheton's anger evaporated into interest, and they began to discuss Socialism, Lester maintaining the gospel of hatred and Assheton declaring that the inanity of the aristocracythe vulgarity of the plutocracy, can never effect one hundredth part of the harm in England that the militant materialism of an ignorant democracy could. But Lester

was obdurate. "Life," he said, "made people mad; it gave everything but that which made it worth living." As he spoke, Assheton divined that there was a secret behind the revolutionist's talk, which he yearned to penetrate.

Quick as lightning there crept into his wondering mind the conviction that Lester lay tortured under some unexpressed sorrow—full of faith in his own luck, he had fixed his plan of life as he had wished it before him, and had seen it wrenched in pieces by the force of circumstance. And, in agonised rebellion, he was struggling like some hunted creature that lies bound limb by limb with only its fangs left to tear—to maul—to

The strike dragged on. Lester thwarted the efforts at a compromise, and compelled the men to fight the battle on to the bitter end-and the end was bitter. Here is the Duchess's description of the consequences which follow on a protracted strike :-

For in Stoneyard itself the immoral influence of the strike was being keenly felt. Idleness had brought its attendant ills. Women who had never begged hung like habitual street mendicants round the doors of the benevolent, clamouring for help; soup tickets and blankets were doled out and greedily accepted by those who fought against the givers.

Men, honest by training, and kept honest by work, scoured the country with collecting books, and, falling a prey to drink and other enjoyments by the way, falsified their accounts at the headquarters of their lodge. An epidemic broke out, and little children died. The pawnbrokers' shelves overflowed, petty burglary and shoplifting became common. The town was con-

The masters, suffering least, looked on, holding back their proposals, unwilling to compromise. They knew that the They knew that the outcome was practically in their hands, and were embittered even in their most yielding moments by Lester's arrogance. He stalked here and there, speaking at the street corners or at the cottage fireside, stilling the murmurs of the union leaders by the sheer magnetism of his personal influence, and dropping promises without reflection, to keep up the hearts of his followers as the money came in in ever smaller amounts.

It may, however, be easily imagined that such a state of things in a provincial town of no great magnitude brought about a serious disorganisation in social affairs. The inhabitants shifted into factions, and a general feeling of uneasiness characterised the greetings in the market-place. A man looked twice at his familiar friend before daring to presume on the camaraderie of the past; and within the doors of the beer-houses that, during the slackness of trade, flourished and grew fat, the wrangles and active disputes on the question at stake were responsible for

much damage of feature and furniture.

There are other characters introduced, notably Philip Assheton's devoted sister, a fat, commonplace vicar, and a quaint old creature named Nicholas, an assistant in the school, who worshipped Agnes, and, having fallen under the influence of the Salvation Army, longed and prayed for her conversion. Meanwhile Agnes became prayed for her conversion. more and more hopelessly in love with her employer. To him she was only a pretty child, an intelligent machine, or a useful ally; whereas to her he was an ideal hero, whom she worshipped, and exulted in the thought that she was the only woman to whom he poured out all his aspirations and with whom he shared all his disappointments. Lester had glimpses from time to time of how things were going, and dreaded complications. To her he talked cruelly and even brutally; but from time to time, as she expressed it, the sickening thought that she was only part of the machine, like the typewriter, to him filled her with despair. She told him once, "All these weeks I have been working for you I have grown happier and happier. I long so for activity. If you would let me help you more fully-just in a measure, myself. You

don't think that because I am a woman I shall always make a mess of everything?" Whereupon Lester sent her to find a kindred spirit in a neighbouring town, a labour leader named Griffiths, who was of the proper blood-and-fire social democratic kind. Originally a working-man, he now had given up his whole time to the agitation, and when he liked was a first-rate talker. Lester suggested she had better not go on Saturday night, but she did not notice his warning, and off she went to find Griffiths. On her arrival at his house, she found him sitting at a centre table in a dimly-lighted room, full of the sickening smell of stale spirits. Flushed of cheek, swollen of lip, with heavy filmy eyes, he could barely rouse himself to receive her message. As she told him Mr. Lester wished him to come down to address the strikers, he hiccoughed and replied: "Goo' feller, Lester, goo' feller, always in a fright about somethin'. No more money down here. When's he going to send money?"

Agnes felt as if she would faint. The man became more violent. "I've talked," he said, "for their bloomin' cause till my throat's dry, and not a bob left." He drank some more, drinking to the cause of the people, damnation to the teetotalers and to the parsons, and then attempted to seize her.

"Are you Lester's lass?" he said, with a wink; diamned finer girl than we get down here. Does he keep you for the party or for your pretty eyes?"

The blood darkened her face. She clenched her hands and rushed to the door. The door-handle would not open at first, and the man in a towering rage shouted to her to go at once. At last the handle turned, and as she reached the passage a bottle, which he had hurled at her head, smashed to pieces on the door-handle. He staggered, pulled himself together with difficulty, staggered again, and, clutching at the table-cloth, slipped back heavily on the edge of the chair, and from the chair with smothered curses fell an invertebrate heap on the

Not even this, however, disillusioned Agnes Stanier of her devotion to Lester. She was ill for a week after that adventure, and she hardly had recovered before Philip Assheton attempted to plead his cause and induce her not to run such terrible risks on behalf of Lester.

"Don't you know it's all play-acting," he said-"that you are drifting in a torrent of make-believes to a Dead Sea?"-an observation not calculated to induce the lady to smile upon his suit. She replied after her wont, and Philip blazed up in wrath and told her that his earnestness and his love was the only thing that would be left real in the chaos where she would find herself when she knew Lester as the scoundrel that he was. Thereupon angry words flamed forth in answer to angry words, and she declared, "If you were the only man in the world and I the only woman, I should hate you—hate you always !

Her swimming eyes flashed back to his in stormy wrath, the renewed challenge of perpetual war. Her breath came in short, broken sobs of rage. Philip, trembling in every limb, his head in a whirl, held her arm for a moment in his strong grip; under his pent brow his kindling grey eyes looked straight into hers.
"Hate me," he cried hoarsely—"hate me till you love me!"

Then he turned from her and strode from the room

Philip Assheton succeeded in rousing the fears of Agnes's father, and after a vain appeal to the girl, John Stanier went to plead his cause with Lester, and as luck would have it the father entered the room the moment after Lester for the first time had kissed Agnes. She had been standing on a chair, delivering a Socialist harangue for practice, and as he helped her down she looked so

pretty and bright that without premeditation and without intention, under a passing impulse, born of her childlike beauty and of their playful words, he kissed her :-

To her it seemed but the fulfilment of all hopes, the climax of all desires, the expression of all unspoken thoughts. He loved her—most surely he loved her. A kiss must mean so much to such a man. What need now of further control, continued struggle of self-tormenting analysis? In utter surrender she

clung to him.
"I know now," she whispered, "I have wanted to know so long, dear, how I love you."

At this moment the father came into the room. The old man pleaded with passionate pathos for his daughter. Lester was cynical and harsh :-

"Typewriting," he said, "can be done by others. So can speeches. Your daughter, of course, agrees with me that she prefers obedience to your wishes to domestic broils."

She had promised to speak at the farewell meeting that was to be held to sound one note of defiance before the strike collapsed. Her father was horrified, and Lester himself recoiled with regret from allowing her to take such a step. He announced her speech, however, as an attraction, and found it did not attract-found, indeed, that the men manifested no wish to hear her.

Meantime Philip Assheton sets himself to work to snatch the shilling increase from the very jaws of defeat. The scene in which he visits the manufacturer's big house, and the company which he meets there, is sketched with considerable skill, although the tour de force, by which the manufacturer's daughter succeeds in inducing her father to grant the increase of wages as a birthday present, is somewhat strained. In the discussion in the drawing-room Mr. Assheton expounds what we may probably regard as the authoress's view of the functions of the Church:-

"The Church of the younger generation is awake, thank God for it! Why shouldn't we have a little social idealism in our religion? Development is not a one-sided affair. It's for every branch of existence—for every class. We're right to insist on the meaning of words, not on the sound of them. I'm sick to death of the obstinate orthodoxy that refuses to extend its limits, or to free itself from shams."

"But a Church attacking things radically from below, letting its pulpit theories become its every-day action, applying religion to the special rules of a factory as well as to a prayer meeting, a Church that draws the rich from their self-content, the poor from their ignorant wretchedness, and that no longer picks and chooses its virtues, that's what I want to see, and that's what's coming,

It would not be fair to the authoress to describe the The concluding chapters of the book, however, are among the best in the work, and in them the authoress touches a higher tragic note which is hardly audible in the earlier chapters. It cannot be said to come to the conventionally happy ending. only permitted to indulge a hope that things may come right, and that Agnes and Assheton may find happiness in each other now that the great desolation had come. It is a sad story, distinctly sad-sad in the note of disappointment in the girl and the blighted life of the old man, the father, of the broken career of Lester, while Assheton with his benevolent aspirations is the only person in the story whose life is not more or less spoiled. It is a sombre bit of life that is painted in "One Hour and the Next," but it is a patient, conscientious study of life as it is seen, not from the windows of Dunrobin Castle, but in the homes of the people in the midst of whom the Stafford palaces are reared.

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## (2) "THE TRANSVAAL FROM WITHIN." \*

MR. FITZPATRICK, whose book on "The Transvaal from Within" has achieved no are " last month, is a notable man. He is not only the Secretary of the Outlanders' Council, but he is a very able man who has written a very interesting book, and who has also had more influence in bringing about the present war than any other person not in office. Mr. FitzPatrick was the man who lured Sir Alfred Milner into the course which has landed us in the present fatal struggle. The point of departure in Africa which marks the beginning of the war period was the time when Mr. FitzPatrick met Sir Alfred Milner, and pledged him to take the course which resulted in war. It is not, therefore, without reason that Mr. FitzPatrick considered himself during the negotiations as quite as indispensable, if not as important, a personage as either Sir Alfred Milner or President Kruger. His point of view was that he represented the Outlanders. It was he who was able to induce the Outlanders to accept the five years' franchise when Sir Alfred Milner proposed that as a settlement to President Kruger. He could also point out the fact that, as soon as President Kruger accepted the five years' franchise, he, on behalf of the Outlanders, protested they would not take it unless in addition to the franchise they were able to secure guarantees which effectively destroyed the independence of the South African Republic.

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In this book Mr. FitzPatrick expounds in 440 pages his opinion of things as they have been, things as they are, and things as they ought to be, in the Transvaal. His book is ably written, but it is simply scandalous that a book of this kind should be issued without an index. It was an excellent proposal made some time ago that no book should be allowed copyright unless it was adequately indexed, and Mr. FitzPatrick has no excuse for neglecting this indispensable addition to his narrative. Sometimes books are rushed through the press in such a hurry that it is impossible to get them indexed; but this book was privately circulated last June, and was not published for general circulation until September. With that exception it is very well put together.

The first two chapters deal with the earlier days of the Transvaal and the first thirteen years of the South African Republic. Then we have six chapters dealing with the rise of the Reform movement in Johannesburg, its evolution into a quasi-revolutionary agitation, the Jameson Raid, the arrest and trial of the Reformers, and Mr. FitzPatrick's experience when he lay in gaol, for Mr. FitzPatrick belongs to the honourable company of gaol-birds, and is free of the fellowship all over the world. All this is historical. What is of more immediate interest from a political point of view are the last eighty pages of his book, in which he describes how President Kruger failed to profit by the three years' grace given him after the Raid, and what Mr. FitzPatrick called "The Beginning of the End." These pages contain the case for the Outlanders, as drawn up by the most able of their champions. No one can read them without feeling that President Kruger could only have satisfied Mr. FitzPatrick by committing political suicide. This might have been desirable enough in the interest of the Outlanders, or even in the general interest; but it is not very surprising that President Kruger did not see things quite in this light.

"The Transvaal from Within" is a useful book, and may

be commended to the perusal of all those who in their zeal against the unjust war which is now raging are inclined to idealise President Kruger and his Government. Mr. FitzPatrick's book, like everything else that is written as to the way in which the Transvaal is governed, increases my regret for the failure of the insurrection of 1895. Mr. Fitz-Patrick writes from the Johannesburg point of view, and sets forth with restrained feeling his sense of the injustice with which the Reformers of 1895 have been treated. The fact is, that although Mr. FitzPatrick is now the ardent supporter of Mr. Chamberlain, he and the Outlanders have more reason to complain of the Colonial Secretary than of any other man. Mr. FitzPatrick, like all the Reformers, makes no secret of the fact that the insurrection miscarried in Johannesburg because of the suicidal proposal to thrust the British flag upon the movemen. Mr. FitzPatrick is an enthusiastic patriot, and cannot be accused by any one of any lack of enthusiasm for the Union Jack. But he is an honest man, he was on the spot, and he has a painful recollection of the fact, bluntly admitted by Colonel Rhodes before the South African Committee, that it was the introduction of the flag question which wrecked the whole scheme. Mr. FitzPatrick's words are worth noting on this

The original Jameson plan and the arrangement between Mr. Rhodes and the Outlanders was the organisation of a revolutionary movement at Johannesburg for the purpose of setting President Kruger down and putting a new president in his place, who would govern in sympathy with the Outlanders, and who would not make the chief end of his government the perpetuation of the corruption and misgovernment which characterised the existing régime. But it was distinctly understood that the insurrection had to be a domestic affair, although it was to be supported by the Jameson troops on the jumping-off territory provided for that purpose by Mr. Chamberlain. Unfortunately, as we know from the cablegrams forwarded from Cape Town, from the agents who were in constant communication with the Colonial Office, pressure was brought to bear on Mr. Rhodes to change the simple plan for the much more ambitious design to annex the Transvaal to the British Empire by hoisting the British flag upon the revolutionary movement. The result was that the revolutionary leaders revolted, and the project came to nothing.

Another book dealing with the same subject from the same point of view, although with no pretension to provide the public with a handbook to the political problem in South Africa, is Mrs. Lionel Phillips' description tof what she suffered during the time when her husband was organising the insurrection in Johannesburg, and afterwards when he was expiating his offences in Pretoria Gaol. Mrs. Phillips writes with considerable natural vehemence and speaks her mind with uncompromising candour. For instance, she is very wroth with Dr. Jameson, and says so. Her visit to the Colonial Office also seems to have been somewhat unhappy. She told Mr. Chamberlain vehemently that they had been suffering in Africa for eighteen years of Majuba Hill, in blissful ignorance that Mr. Chamberlain more than any other living man was responsible for that policy. She has a characteristic little picture of poor Mr. Fairfield, whose flippant method of dealing with the subject naturally jarred on Mrs. Phillips. "A nice mess

you have made of it," said he.

<sup>• &</sup>quot;The Transvaal from Within." A Private Record of Public Affairs. By J. P. FitzPatrick. (William Heinemann.)

<sup>† &</sup>quot;South African Recollections." By Florence Phillips. (Longmans, 7s. 6d.)

## (3) MR. LECKY'S GUIDE TO HAPPINESS, ETC.\*

THE ingenious author who sold edition after edition of his book by entitling it "How to be Happy though Married," might have given a wrinkle to Mr. Lecky, who cannot be congratulated upon the choice of title to his new book. "The Map of Life," as he styles it, is intended to be a guide to happiness among others, although it begins somewhat portentously by a discussion of free will. If Dr. Mortimer Grenville had not already appropriated the title "How to Make the Best of Life," that title would have suited the book, although Mr. Lecky might have objected that he wanted a more general title to cover the

wider range of his dissertations.

"The Map of Life" really consists of a series of lay sermons upon everything and anything that happens to man during his life. How to be happy, says Mr. Lecky, is to have a life full of work and not to make happiness the main object of pursuit. Secondly, we should aim rather at avoiding suffering than attaining pleasure. Thirdly, we should make the most of our blessings while we have them. Mr. Lecky has not made up his mind yet whether we are happier now than were our great-grandfathers. We have lower animal spirits, and are more sensible to pain. We have abolished some of the worst forms of human suffering. But it is doubtful if we have attained a higher level of human happiness. He thinks that there is a steadily increasing tendency to judge moral questions and course of conduct mainly in the degree in which they permit human happiness. Excessive luxury and huge families will some day be looked upon as graver offences than some that are now on the penal code. Of excessive luxury Mr. Lecky speaks with great severity. It is the costly waste of the means of human happiness in the most selfish and vulgar form of competition that gives the force and almost the justification to anarchical passions which menace the whole future of our civilisation. Mr. Lecky is by no means a Calvinist, but he has some suggestions which go a long way towards establishing the doctrine of human depravity. "The amount of pure and almost spontaneous malevolence is probably far greater than we at first imagine. Of this we find evidence in the anonymous press, a large part of which is employed systematically, deliberately in fostering class and national hatreds, even circulating falsehoods to attain these ends."

We have a series of dissertations on moral compromise which should form a book by themselves. There is moral compromise in war, and under this head we note that Mr. Lecky maintains, not without justification, that the Indian Mutiny was thoroughly justified. English writers, says Mr. Lecky, must acknowledge with humiliation that if mutiny is ever justifiable, no stronger justification could be given than that of the Indian troops. Lord Roberts recently told us that the grease on the cartridges was actually composed of cow's fat and lard, which, in the opinion of Hindoos and Mussulmans, destroyed their hopes of salvation. As Mr. Lecky says, that outrage, which nearly cost us our Indian Empire, was due to sheer stupidity and obstinacy. It was simply a striking instance of the stupidity which is so often shown by British Administrators in dealing with types and creeds utterly unlike their own. The moral compromise section deals with moral compromise in the law and in

politics. In the latter chapter Mr. Lecky profits by his experience as a parliamentary man. In the chapter entitled "The Statesman" he makes a reference to the Jameson Raid in terms which show the opinion which at least one member of the Unionist Party has formed of Mr. Chamberlain's contribution to morality in politics. Speaking of the Jameson Raid, Mr. Lecky, who it will be remembered is married to a Dutch lady, sets out in its worst possible light the conduct of Mr. Rhodes. The Raid. he says, was one of the most discreditable as well as one of the most mysterious events in recent Colonial history. He admits that Mr. Rhodes is a man of great genius and influence, who in the past has rendered great services to the Empire. He approves of the refusal of the Government to prosecute Mr. Rhodes or to deprive him of his Privy Councillorship. "But," says Mr. Lecky, "what can be thought of the language of a Minister who volunteered to assure the House of Commons that in all the transactions I have described, Mr. Rhodes, although he had made a gigantic mistake, a mistake as great as a statesman can make, had done nothing to reflect upon his personal honour!" Mr. Lecky goes on to say that one of the chief elements of British power is the moral weight that it has behind it; it is the conviction that British policy is honourable, that the word of its statesmen and diploma tists can be trusted, and that intrigues and deceptions are wholly alien to their nature But although Mr. Lecky does not say so, his reference to Mr. Chamberlain shows that he has some suspicion of the fact that we have changed all that. No one can read the story of the scandal of the South African Committee without realising how absurd and even hypocritical Mr. Lecky's phrases must appear in the eyes of our neighbours, especially of the Dutch of South Africa.

Mr. Lecky concludes his paper on "The Statesman" by the cheery remark that after all deductions have been made it still remains true that there is a large party in England which carries into politics a sound common sense, and which places a just and righteous policy higher than mere party interest. It is on the power and pressure of this opinion that the high character of English government must ultimately depend. Passing on to the consideration of moral compromise in the Church, Mr. Lecky says that sacerdotalism in the Anglican Church is a worse thing than in the Roman Church, for it is undisciplined and unregulated. It is difficult to believe that serious dangers do not await the Church if the unprotestantising influences that are present within it continue to extend. If the Anglican Church ceases to be a Protestant church, it will no longer remain an established

The rest of the book is devoted to a series of dissertations upon such excellent themes for the moral essayist as the management of character, of money, marriage, success, time and death. There is a fine passage concerning the blessing of sleep, and despite the dictum of Solomon, Mr. Lecky holds that it is a wise thing for men to take the full measure of it which undoctored nature demands. The sluggard whose conduct is censured by the wise man is not the man who sleeps a long time, but is the man who does not get up when he wakes, but lingers long between the sheets, wasting time in pure idleness.

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<sup>\* &</sup>quot;The Map of Life." By W. E. H. Lecky: (Longmans.)

# Some Notable Books of the Month.

THE PROPHET AS NOVELIST.

MR. RICHARD WHITEING is a modern seer who has chosen to deliver his message in the guise of a novelist. Unlike many of his predecessors and contemporaries he does not believe that his mission is fulfilled when he has laid bare the faults and shortcomings of his own generation. It is not sufficient to point out, in a fashion that will carry conviction, that the trappings of our boasted civilisation are but filthy rags. Mr. Whiteing goes further, and indi-cates the narrow path along which the way of regeneration lies. "The Island" (Grant Richards, 65.), written years ago and now republished, is, like "No. 5, John Street," a charming story told with a delicate humour, which charms the reader while it makes him wince. But the story as a tale of human life I do not propose to touch upon here. All that it is necessary to say is that the novel contains one character comparable to Tilda in Victoria, the daughter of the Governor of "The Island."

Both in "No. 5, John Street" and in "The Island" Mr. Whiteing deals with the same problem. Both novels are professedly an attempt of a Person of Quality to explain the inner working of modern life to a simple and innocent people. The point of view, however, is somewhat different. In "The Island" the Person of Quality, instead of plunging into the vortex of the bustling life of our day, tries to escape its problems by flying to a tiny island in the midst of the Pacific. He, like the hero of "Locksley Hall," longs-

To burst all links of habit—there to wander far away On from island unto island at the gateways of the day.

In doing so he follows the first impulse of the human mind when confronted with a problem that appals it. But he quickly finds that even this speck on the face of the globe, inhabited by an idyllic community, is connected, though by slender ties, to the great world outside. It is protected by the Union Jack and is occasionally visited by a man-of-war. The simple inhabitants are filled with a reverent love of the Old Country. It is their great archetype of power, wisdom and beauty of life. Multiplying our means by their own yearnings, they naturally arrive at a colossal sum of good. Hence it was not surprising that this little community, ignorant of evil, should wish to remodel itself according to English ideas. Victoria appeals to the Person of Quality: :-

"Civilise us," she pleads. "Make us like England. Give us larger things to live for. Tell us what we must do. There must be something wanting, but I cannot tell what it is. It all seems so beautiful here—the shining sun, friends to love, p. ace, the singing, the sea, the very winds in the wood! Yet I know there must be something."

THE RELIGION OF INEQUALITY.

The Person of Quality thus appealed to proceeds to suggest what this "something" is. First of all he explains the necessity of inequality :-

Look at the beautiful gradation at home—an aristocracy for the fine art of life; a middle class for the moral qualities, which are not fine art, but only helps to it; a lower for the mere drudgery outside of both art and morals. The great mark of all progressive nations is that struggle of each man to make some other do his dirty work for him, which is commonly known as aspiration for the higher life. A few live in dignity, unhaste, affluence, and wear the fine flower of manners; but, to sustain

the costly show, and help them so to live, the many give up all hope of these things on their own account, sometimes forming perfect castes, who do the dirty work from father to son, as others fill the office of Earl Marshal. This self-denying section has many names. Sometimes it is called the slave class; but "working" or "lower" class, or "sons of toil," is usually preferred, as being the politer and less descriptive term. They engage in all the malodorous tasks, to the end that the others may smell sweet, and accumulate porcelain, where the conception of beautiful living is in that somewhat rudimentary

"Bettering ourselves by making others worse!" exclaims the bewildered Governor. "Well—if you choose to put it that way," replies the Person of Quality.

THE GREAT PRINCIPLE.

Then again he explains how woefully unenlightened the islanders are :-

The great principle is not as I fear you imagine—that one man's best of service ought to count like another man's best, in respect of his right to the needful things of life, but that, on the contrary, each bit of human helpfulness should be weighed in the balance, and more pulding given to those whose morsel weighs most. The nice adjustment of the quantity of pudding to the nature of the service is our economic and indeed our moral ideal. We have long since given the requisite superfluity to our governors and other men of action; now the cry is, "More pudding to the seers;" and it is one of the most exhilarating cries of the day, in its evidence of our progress in true spirituality.

Victoria indignantly protests against a doctrine which deprives "the others" of their share. "These others are brothers," she exclaims. "Only by courtesy, I think you will find," calmly replies her instructor. "Brothers in Christ Jesus,' I believe is the exact term."

## A CALLING FIT FOR A GENTLEMAN.

The island Church, too, he finds to be somewhat puzzling. There is no grade upon grade each enjoying more pudding than the one below, until with the highest we reach a tableland covered with acres of this delicacy. He explains how the Church has become a "prosperous house of business with a frontage in the best thorough-

Thus has a religion of humility been saved from its earlier accidental association with low life, and become a calling fit for a gentleman, until the middle and even the upper classes have not disdained it, nor professional investors of talent considered it unworthy of their regard. All its original difficulties as a creed of morbid self-denial have been cleared away by the beautiful modern development of the symbol. Is it awkward to watch and work for the needy, day and night? Well, wash their feet at Easter, and you may wash your hands of them for the rest of the year. In my travels I have seen an Emperor and an Archbishop condescending to this exercise, one quite busy with the scented water and the other at hand with the servicete of fine linen edged with lace. 'Tis a peppercorn rent of service and of compassionate deeds; and for this what generous holdings in the good things of life in park, moorland and forest, in palaces of splendour that open to no wayfarer without an introduction, yet are often symbolled for boundless hospitality by some pretty device. The symbol! the symbol! precious contrivance for effecting a true understanding between the tastes of a gentleman and the duties of a creed. . . . But where are you in all this? I ask, where is even you beginning of better things? What note have you of a living Church, when you have not so much as a great doctrinal contest to settle the metaphysical reasons for goodness before you begin to be good?

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but pure THE DREAD DAY OF DIVISION.

In comparing the simple, reverent attitude of these unspoiled peoples of the Pacific with the English Sabbath, Mr. Whiteing does not respect the Sunday finery which

covers our week-day rags. He says :-

O my England, my England! why cannot I speak of a thing we must honour so? why rather do I pray for strength to keep the secrets of thy Sabbaths well? Dread day of the division of classes, weekly vision of the Judgment, in its utter separation of the social sheep and goats, never one flock at any time, but now so clearly two. In this dark hour of remembrance I hear the hoarse clappers of thy meeting-houses, vainly fanning the stagnant air in cities of the spiritual dead. I see the funereal processions of the elect, wending to or from the conventicles, past groups of coster boys, who wait for the opening of the houses and expectorate on the pavement in patterns of the dawn of decorative art. It is all before me, the dingy squalor of thy miles of shuttered marts, the crying contrasts of thy Sunday finery, more hurtful to the eye than thy week-day rags.

MAIN DRAINAGE ON THE COLONIAL SYSTEM.

The Person of Quality dwells much on the necessity for expansion. He advises the Governor to annex something and somebody "for their good and yours," and thus explains the process:—

You seize one place to-day, to make good your hold on another that you seized yesterday; and to-morrow you seize one place more for the same reason. It is a process known as "inevitable expansion"; and if only you follow it out logically

it leads you all round the world."

"But where's the use?"

"It employs your young men and your bolder spirits; it doubles the wealth and the luxury of your capitalists; it leaves even a few more crusts from their table for your poor; and it provides a receptacle for your overflow of destitution when the crusts give out. In earlier days when this system of main drainage on the colonial system was almost unknown Nature had periodically to step in with a Black Death or a plague to clear the heaps of human refuse away."

"It seems rather a roundabout way, after all. Why not try to

make 'em happy at home?'

"Well, my friend, you cannot argue about these things, you must feel them. Empire is an acquired taste."

## HUGE RIVER PIKE IN BLACK AND WHITE.

The Person of Quality had fled from London because the world seemed "out of focus." In the quiet life of the Island he sees clearly the curse from which we are suffering. It is selfishness, or, as Victoria calls it, "greediness":—

Why this frantic scraping for useless currency? How much of peace comes out of it, how much of fineness of life? What are we when all is done—when we have added the hall in the country to the mansion in town? Have we found out the faintest inner meaning of one of the pictures on the wall, of one of the books on the shelf? Malheureux! Rushing away to our daily drive for more canvases, more bindings, more horses of swiftness, more furniture, in a word, and more dinner of the talled ox. The greed makes the hurry and the wasteful, idle hurry spoils the life. The grim set of our jaws, the thinly-veiled hardness of our eyes, even at the sacred hour of rest and relaxation! Verily, we are but huge river pike in black and white.

### EVERLASTING NO. I.

What is Mr. Whiteing's cure for this evil? We have it summarised in one of Victoria's vehement protests against the arguments of her instructor when he is describing the beauties of a civilisation which has given us control of one-fifth of the globe:—

"All your plans seem to begin by taking something for yourself, everlasting No. 1; 'take, take,' take,' and so your world goes round. I wonder if it would not go round as well to 'give, give, give.' Think of others first; self is sure to get its turn. How would that be, I wonder? I do so wonder sometimes! Do the hardest thing first, and get that right, I do not think things can ever come right, unless you begin by giving up. Don't you think it is just as disgusting to make as much as you honestly can, as to eat as much as you honestly can? Why do you want to stuff so? Suppose you are cleverer than the others; well, be thankful you can do something more for them. That seems the natural way. Are you sure you haven't got a twist? I only ask. Why should brains be so greedy? All the harm in the world that I ever saw or heard of comes from greediness, gobbling. Give up, give up, give up. Oh, only that makes men different from pasturing brutes!"

## SNAPSHOTS OF FRENCH HISTORY.

"THE MEMOIRS OF VICTOR HUGO" (Heinemann, Ios.) are, strictly speaking, no memoirs at all. They are snapshots of French history, and of men and women who have been famous in France and in Paris. Victor Hugo had a wonderfully keen eye for the striking incident or the clever epigram which summarised a situation or gave the gist of a speech. The book is, consequently, made up of brief passages jotted down by the great Frenchman from time to time. These do not make a diary, nor are they an autobiography. They are both, or rather the concentrated essence of both, and enable the reader to understand recent French history better than many a ponderous tome.

THE EXTREMES.

The volume opens with an account of the coronation of Charles X. at Rheims in 1825. It closes with the Franco-German war—the Terrible Year, as Victor Hugo has called it. Between those two dates we have a series of pictures of infinite variety, in which Victor Hugo himself is the connecting link with the events he describes. These jottings cover an immense field. Take the following paragraphs, for instance, to be found within a few pages of each other. One describes a scene in the revolt in Santo Domingo, the other an Easter daisy growing on the site of the old Vaudeville Theatre in Paris:—

The negroes, free, victorious, drunk, mad, paid not the slightest attention to the miserable forlorn group of whites. At a short distance two of them, with their knives between their teeth, were slaughtering an ox, upon which they were kneeling, with their feet in its blood. A little further on two hideous negresses, dressed as marchionesses, covered with ribbons and pompons, their breasts bare and their heads encumbered with feathers and laces, were quarrelling over a magnificent dress of Chinese satin, which one of them had grasped with her nails while the other hung on to it with her teeth. At their feet a number of little black children were ransacking a broken trunk, from which the dress had been taken.

How different is this other vision from the real:

How many things, how many plays that failed or were applauded, how many ruined families, how many incidents, how many adventures, how many catastrophes were summed up in this flower! To all those who lived upon the crowd that was nightly summoned there, what a spectre this flower would have been had it appeared to them two years ago! What a labyrinth is destiny, and what mysterious combinations there were that led up to the advent of this enchanting little yellow sun with its white rays. It required a theatre and a conflagation, which are the gaiety and the terror of 'a city, one of the most joyous inventions of man and one of the most terrible visitations of God, bursts of laughter for thirty years and whirlwinds of flame for thirty hours to produce this Easter daisy, the delight of a gnat.

THE SEATS OF THE MIGHTY.

Louis Philippe made Victor Hugo his confidant. Some of the King's remarks on this country and its

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institutions as recorded by his listener are interesting. The arrangement of the seats in the English Parliament he believed had a grave effect upon the foreign policy of the country. He said :-

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Have you seen the English Parliament? You speak from your place, standing in the midst of your own party. carried away; you say more often than not what others think instead of what you think yourself. There is a magnetic com-munication. You are subjected to it. You rise (here the King rose and imitated the gesture of an orator speaking in Parliament). The assembly ferments all round and close to you; you let yourself go. On this side somebody says, "England has suffered a gross insult"; and on that side, "with gross indignity." It is simply applause that is sought on both sides—nothing more. But this is bad; it is dangerous; it is baleful. In France our Tribune, which isolates the orator, has many advantages.

## MR. PITT'S LOWER JAW.

Of English statesmen Louis Philippe considered Mr. Pitt the greatest largely, if Victor Hugo may be believed, because of the weight of his lower jaw :-

Of all the English statesmen, I have known only one who was able to withstand this influence of assemblies. He was M. Pitt. M. Pitt was a clever man, although he was very tall. He had an air of awkwardness and spoke hesitatingly. His lower jaw weighed a hundredweight, hence a certain slowness which forcibly brought prudence into his speeches. Besides, what a statesman this Pitt was! They will render justice to him one of these days, even in France! M. Pitt knew French. To carry on politics properly we must have Englishmen who know French and Frenchmen who know English.

If this be so, one of the most practical peace measures that could be adopted would be the prompt rearrangement of the House of Commons, and the selection of Ministers whose lower jaws approach the ponderous dimensions of "M. Pitt's."

## AS OTHERS SEE US.

Louis Philippe, however, was not without a shrewd insight into the true inwardness of things. The following is a reminiscence of one of his early visits paid to the English capital:-

Well, when you do go-for you will go-you will see how strange it is. It resembles France in nothing. Over there are order, arrangement, symmetry, cleanliness, well mown lawns, and profound silence in the streets. The passers-by are as serious and mute as spectres. When, being French and alive, you speak in the street, these spectres look back at you and murmur, with an expressible mixture of gravity and disdain, "French people!" When I was in London I was walking arm-in-arm with my wife and sister. We were conversing, not in a too loud tone of voice, for we are well-bred persons, you know; yet all the passers-by, bourgeois and men of the people, turned to gaze at us, and we could hear them growling behind us: "French people! French people!"

#### HOW HISTORY IS MADE.

Perhaps the most graphic word-pictures in the whole volume are those which relate the stirring events of the Revolution of 1848. Here we have a chronicle of the progress of the Revolution written from hour to hour. It is a curious picture of how history is made and decisive steps are taken. The following is the graphic account which Victor Hugo gives of the way the Republic came into being. The Provisional Government, which had been elected by acclamation in the Chamber of Deputies, was in session at the Hôtel de Ville. The populace was surging round the building :-

Under the dictation of terrible shouts outside, Lamartine traced this phrase :-

"The Provisional Government declares that the Provisional Government of France is the Republican Government, and that the nation shall be immediately called upon to ratify the resolution of the Provisional Government and of the people of

I had this paper, this sheet smeared and blotted with ink, in my hands. It was still stamped, still palpitating, so to speak, with the fever of the moment. The words hurriedly scribbled

were scarcely formed. Appelie was written appellie.

When these half-dozen lines had been written, Lamartine handed the sheet to Ledru-Rollin.

Ledru-Rollin read aloud the phrase: "The Provisional Government declares that the Provisional Government of France is the Republican Government—"
"The word 'provisional' occurs twice," he commented.
"That is so," said the others.

"One of them at least must be effaced," added Ledru-Rollin. Lemartine understood the significance of this grammatical observation, which was simply a political revolution.

"But we must await the sanction of France," he said.
"I can do without the sanction of France," cried Ledru-

Rollin, "when I have the sanction of the people."

"Of the people of Paris. But who knows at present what is the will of the people of France?" observed Lamartine.

There was an interval of silence. The noise of the multitude without sounded like the murmuring of the ocean. Ledru-Rollin

"What the people want is the Republic at once, the Republic without waiting

"The Republic without any delay?" said Lamartine, covering an objection in this interpretation of Ledru-Rollin's words.
"We are provisional," returned Ledru-Rollin, "but the

Republic is not!"

M. Cremieux took the pen from Lamartine's hands, scratched out the word "provisional" at the end of the third line, and wrote beside it "actual."

"The actual Government? Very well!" said Ledru-Rollin, with a slight shrug of the shoulder.

### THE ORGY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The following picturesque incident is one which a less minute observer would have failed to record. Some food with difficulty had been brought into the building for Lamartine, but there were no knives or forks procur-

"Pshaw," said Lamartine-" one must take things as they come!"

He broke the bread, took a cutlet by the bone, and tore the meat with his teeth. When he had finished, he threw the bone into the fireplace. In this way he disposed of three cutlets, and

drank two glasses of wine. "You will agree with me that this is a primitive repast," he said; "but it is an improvement on our supper last night. We had only bread and cheese among us, and we all drank water from the same chipped sugar-bowl—which didn't, it appears, the great this company the great depolaries the great prevent a newspaper this morning from denouncing the great orgy of the Provisional Government!"

## THE TERRIBLE YEAR.

There is not much about Napoleon III., for of the twenty years exile there is no record. We, however, get a few interesting glimpses of the Emperor when first he returned to Paris, and during the first few months of his presidency. Especially picquant is the description of the dinner he gave after his election to which Victor Hugo was invited as an honoured and distinguished guest. The fragments are resumed when the great exile returns to Paris after the fall of the Empire. Of the siege we have a curious record. Victor Hugo chronicles impartially the doings of his little grandchild, the progress of the siege, the growing lack of provisions, and the sale of his works.

The volume closes with the scenes which were enacted at the Assembly at Bordeaux and the death of his son Charles. The last words are: "I am broken with grie. and weariness. Blessings on thee, my Charles ! "

## THE ROMANCE OF A MAD KING.

ROYALTY always has a fascination for the general reader. It possesses the attraction of the unknown. This natural curiosity is greatly increased when an element of romance is to be traced in the somewhat commonplace details of the every-day lives of royal personages. These reasons amply account for the popularity of Miss Frances Gerard's strange story of the life of the mad king, Ludwig

of Bavaria (Hutchinson).

He was brought up in fatal ignorance of the value of money, and his tendency to dream was accentuated by the romantic surroundings of the castle of Hohenschwangaw, where the young king spent most of his early youth. This fatal conjunction proved his undoing. His position as monarch unfortunately made it possible for him to fulfil his dreams. As dream they were beautiful—as accomplished facts they clashed too harshly with the spirit of the age. To such a conflict there could be but one ending. Yet he was by no means lacking in kingly qualities:—

Just after his accession in 1864 he was described by an Austrian writer as "the most idealistic youth whom I have ever seen. The King's majestic appearance, his beautiful countenance, his romantic air, 'a Shelley on the throne'—and his extraordinary charm of manner gave him an interest which attached the people to him more than the acts of a good king would have

done."

In early life Ludwig contracted a friendship which might have saved him, but unfortunately only urged him along the course which led to destruction. When he was only fifteen he heard "Lohengrin" for the first time. He was so enchanted that he immediately began studying the music and writings of Wagner. Before he had been king a month he had sent for the musician. Wagner's influence was in a certain sense due to his mysterious connection with that mythological kingdom which had from his boyhood taken such a powerful hold of the king's imagination. The people believed Wagner to be the young king's evil genius, but not until they were ripe for revolution would Ludwig agree that Wagner should leave Munich even for a time. Was Wagner to blame? Miss Gerard does not attempt to answer the question.

The book is filled with instances of King Ludwig's eccentric actions. One or two examples will suffice to indicate their nature. His vacillating temper and strange pranks were a source of continual anxiety to his family and Ministers. At his own request he was betrothed to his cousin, the lovely Duchess Sophie Charlotte. All was ready for the wedding. Even the ladies and gentlemen of the new Queen's suite were appointed. But the marriage never took place, and no explanation was ever given. He was wont to drive at breakneck speed, generally at night, either in an open carriage or in a

sleigh with four, and sometimes six horses.

The King's passion for building, Miss Gerard thinks,

has been greatly exaggerated :-

During his twenty-two years of reign he built only thee castles. Of Neuschwanstein, Mennell says: "The Castle far suppasses any other building of modern times, and is the Walhalla of artistic minds." The decoration of the rooms shows the direction of the King's mind. Room after room is full of reproductions by the best artists of the heroes and heroines of Niebelungenlied. Tannhäuser appears constantly, as is only fitting, as we are here in his country, or at least on the spot where he dwelt. The hall of mirrors beats the record of Ludwig's splendid extravagance in its gorgeous display of mirrors and gilding. In this gallery there hung thirty-three golden lustres containing—guess how many candles?—two thousand five hundred.

Then follows the story of the approach of the dread malady. The Ministers were in despair, but their brutal announcement to Ludwig of his madness and consequent deposition is inexplicable. No wonder that a few days later the distracted King and his attendant were found dead in Starnberg Lake.

## THE LIFE OF A SAILOR.

MR. FRANK T. BULLEN in "The Log of a Sea-Waif" gives what is virtually a biography of himself during the first four years of his sea-life. The narrative, as a narrative, is deeply interesting, but the thought which is ever present whilst following it is one of respect and admiration for the narrator. It seems almost incredible that a mere London gamin, the cuffed and abused ship's boy, should have been able to retain his personality through it all. Especially when we remember that Mr. Bullen was alone in the world, and that he had no one to whom to look for advice or counsel, must we be astonished at the development of the street urchin into a writer of such pure style and an author of such high repute.

The book itself depicts the life and the home of the sailor by one who has every right to speak with authority on such matters. As a rule landsmen are hopelessly ignorant of all that pertains to a mariner's life. To most of us "The Log of a Sea-Waif" will come almost as a revelation. We know of no other book, with perhaps the sole exception of "Two Years Before the Mast," which can compare for a moment with Mr. Bullen's work.

Mr. Bullen's vivid pictures of the infamous manner in which the sailors were fed, and the vile compounds from which they had to obtain sustenance, is at times almost In marked contrast to this is his account of gruesome. a French ship, in which, for less cost, the men fared sumptuously. For not only did they have bread, meat, and coffee, but the changes were rung daily upon haricot beans, lentils, vermicelli, and macaroni. Compare this with the "flinty outrage" on the name of food that is called Ship's Biscuit, the bad salt pork and beef, and the watery pea soup of the British sailor! But Mr. Bullen does not dwell too much on the hardships of life afloat; rather does he prefer to describe the wonders of the deep, or the various mishaps and adventures which fell to his share. In his wanderings during the four years described he managed to see a great deal of the world, and what he saw he has most faithfully reproduced. We are hardly surprised to read his account of the almost childlike confidence and absence of care for the future which was ever manifested by his shipmates.

To most people the way in which sailors are looked after ashore will come as a surprise. There seems to be no difficulty for them to get into comfortable homes, provided they can produce their discharge from a ship. Of course the crimps and the blacklegs swarm greatly, but a seaman can if he likes keep out of their clutches. Unfortunately the temptations they offer are but too often irresistible. Of course Mr. Bullen writes of a time several years ago, and no doubt things have altered since then. When in Australia, Mr. Bullen experienced, not for the first time, a longing to see the white cliffs of England once more. He says: "Why a homeless waif should thus love his native land I do not pretend to understand; but it is a solid fact, and one that has to be reckoned with, since I do not for a moment suppose that I am any different from the ordinary run of people."

Mr. Bullen is fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Twidle as the illustrator of his work. (Smith, Elder.

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# GIFT-BOOKS FOR OLD AND YOUNG.

## A GUIDE TO CHRISTMAS LITERATURE.

ONTINUING the change we made last year, we again publish reviews of the Gift-Books of the season in November instead of in December. Christmas has for the last few weeks been heralded by great numbers of books, of all sorts and kinds, whose chief apology for seeing the light is that they are Gift-Books for the Christmas season. The number of these books seems to increase year by year, and it is therefore safe to assume that the practice of giving books as Christmas presents is becoming more and more popular. This being the case, it is almost a necessity to have some sort of a guide to this vast library. In the brief reviews we print below we have endeavoured, so far as space permits, to give an idea of the chief features of some of the most attractive Gift-Books published this season. A few more reviews of the same sort of books will appear next month. The chief improvement in this year's books is their illustrations, which have never before reached so high a level.

## I.—GIFT-BOOKS FOR ADULTS.

Messrs. J. M. Dent and Co. have just completed their "Plutarch's Lives" (1s. 6d. net per volume) in ten volumes of their Temple Classics. The ten volumes form a most useful addition to the series of the Temple Classics, which now are numerous enough to fill a bookshelf to themselves. It would be hard to imagine a better present to give at this season of the year than a set of the Temple Clasics or else of the Temple Dramatists, which latter series is equally to be recommended, though the number of volumes issued is not yet so great. The more books of this style that Messrs. Dent publish the more anxious will the public be for them to bring out additional volumes. For neatness of production and legibility of print it would be hard to find better books.

Messrs. Nelson and Sons have issued, as the first number of their "New Century" Library of Standard Literature, Dickens's "Pickwick Papers." In this volume we have the whole of Dickens's work set in large type and as readable as the print in the best library editions—all in the space of 6½ inches by 4½ inches, and half-an-inch thick! This apparently impossible feat has been accomplished by the use of India paper, the thinnest printing paper in the world, sixteen hundred pages of which are only 1 inch thick. The price of this series, which will include the works of Dickens, Thackeray, Scott and other standard novelists, is extremely moderate—in cloth extra, gilt, 2s. 6d. net; in limp leather, 2s. 6d. net; and in leather boards, 3s. net per volume. The reading public are under a great debt to Messrs. Nelson for thus providing them with standard books which they can carry in their pocket, and which will occupy little space on already overcrowded shelves.

This year, following on his King's and his Queen's Story Books, we are indebted to Mr. Lawrence Gomme for a splendid collection of historical stories from English romantic literature, illustrating the reigns of English monarchs from Harold to Victoria. In the "Prince's Story Book" (Constable, 6s.) we find many stories taken from Lord Lytton and Sir Walter Scott's works, while extracts from the works of many other well-known authors help to make the collection altogether admirable. It is a pity that the twenty-four illustrations in the book are not on a level with the descriptions of the scenes they depict.

Mr. Clark Russell gives us much that is interesting in his new book, "The Ship: her Story" (Chatto and Windus, 6s.); but however much we may enjoy the descriptions of the gradual development of the ship—till we have the huge liner where once was the galley, and the battleship takes the place of the tireme—our pleasure

is more than doubled by the fifty really beautiful drawings of Mr. Seppings Wright. With such illustrations even the worst written book must succeed, and nobody can say that Mr. Clark Russell has not done his work well.

Encouraged by the success which attended their recent Biographical Edition of Thackeray's works, Messrs. Smith, Elder and Co. are now publishing "The Haworth Edition" of "The Life and Works of the Sisters Bronte" in seven monthly volumes. Mrs. Gaskell's. "Life of Charlotte Bronte" will form volume 7, and will have an introduction and notes by Mr. Clement K. Shorter—the introductions to the six first volumes are by Mrs. Humphry Ward. A novel feature in this excellent edition is the inclusion of specially taken photographs of places described in the works. These form an additional attraction to an edition which already has much to recommend it to the public. The price per volume is 6s.

## II.-GIFT-BOOKS FOR CHILDREN.

"The Red Book of Animal Stories" (6s.), edited by Andrew Lang, cr. 8vo., illustrated (Longmans). For this season Mr. Lang has given us another book of animal stories; and truly wonderful stories they are, ranging from the Mastodon to the Monkey, from the Griffin to the Greyhound. Anticipating the question, "Are your stories all true?" Mr. Lang confesses in a brilliant preface that they are not all true, for the Phœnix, at any rate, is never met with in any known part of the world; but he points out the difference between the scientific animals (whose bones are now stones) and the unscientific ones, like the Sea Serpent and the Fire Drake. It is comforting to find Mr. Lang admitting after all that there may be plenty of strange animals which scientific men have not yet dissected and called by long names-those, for instance, which have been remembered and called "Dragons." "For, if there were never any Dragons, why did all sorts of nations tell stories about them?" Mr. Lang says this is not altogether a scientific book, but there is much more that is true in it than in some other books he has published. He has had the assistance of others in collecting the stories; Miss Grieve supplied the stories about Foxes; M. Dumas supplied some about Bears, but as M. Dumas had "enough imagination for 13,000 living novelists," these may not all be true; but Mrs, Lang told most of the others, and these "are as true as possible." Finally, the moral of the book is to teach children "to be kind to all sorts and conditions of animals-that will let them." "Most girls are ready to do this," we are told, "but boys are apt to be unkind to cats." Like the "Arabian Nights" of last Christmas the volume this year

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is splendidly illustrated in black and white by Mr. H. J. Ford. A specimen of these illustrations is reproduced below.

"The Courteous Knight," by E. Edwardson (Nelson, 3s. 6d.), a book of tales, charmingly adapted from Spenser and Malory. Mr. Edwardson has wisely made changes and alterations so that children can understand all the words used. Such an adaptation which brings the "Faerie Queen" to the knowledge and understanding of our young people is much to be commended. The great



improvement which has lately taken place in the illustration of children's books is well maintained by Mr. Robert Hope, whose sketches are quite a feature of the book.

One of the most popular publications last year was "All the World Over," and it is followed this season by "Rag, Tag, and Bobtail" (Richards, 6s.). Our little folks will find again the clever sketches of Mrs. Farmiloe, which are, we think, even superior to her last year's work. There are in all thirty pictures printed in colours. They deal, as the title suggests, with incidents in the daily life of the most juvenile of street arabs, who in the



(Reduced illustration from coloured plate in " Rag, Tag, and Bo'tail.")

back alleys and streets of London lead a life of their own, which it must be confessed lends itself splendidly to the artist's pencil. The verses are by Winifred Parnell. The coloured plates may be had separately by those desirous of framing them (2s. 6d. each).

desirous of framing them (2s. 6d. each).

"Singing-Time" (Archibald Constable, 5s.). Well known songs and rhymes set to music by Arthur Somervell. Each song is headed by a drawing from the pen of Leslie Brooke. A very well got up book which will doubtless be very popular. Sometimes the exigencies of space have compelled the compilers to place the verses where they cannot be seen when the music is being played, which is an unfortunate circumstance.

This year Golliwogg and his companions are at war! Fired by the reports in the newspapers, Golliwogg determines to go to war on his own account. He at first is troubled with whom to fight, but "Sarah Jane in accents clear" solves the difficulty. After weary prepara-



(Reduced from coloured plate in " The Golliwog; at War.")

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tions and forced marches they engage the enemy, with disastrous results. We reproduce in miniature one of Florence K. Upton's amusing coloured illustrations. The verses are by Bertha Upton. (Longmans, 6s.)

We have received a new edition of "Helen's Babies," by John Habberton, from Grant Richards (6s.). It would make a very charming present, as it is very cleverly illustrated and well got up. Of course the mirth-provoking qualities of Helen's Babies are now well known. But if there are any who have not yet enjoyed a hearty laugh over their exploits, they should certainly obtain this edition. It is made quite unique by Eva Roos' artistic drawings, of which there are no fewer than

"Fairies, Elves and Flower-Babies" (Duckworth, 3s. 6d.), by M. Wallace-Dunlop and M. Rivett-Carnac, consists of five stories of the doings of the little Flower Babies and the mischievous elves. A most charming book. The stories are told both by picture and by pen. The little folks could hardly find a more pleasing giftbook. Not only are the illustrations clever, but the text is well written and entertaining.

"The Odds and the Evens," by L. T. Meade (Chambers, 3s. 6d.). A lively account of a battle between two families, one called "the Evens" and the other "the Odds." The former consisted of four girls ranging from ten to fifteen; the latter of three boys and two girls of about the same age. These constituted the armies on either side, and during the engagement many adventures occur, including escapades with gipsies and others. The conflict rages for a year, at the end of which time the chief com-batants, Nina and Dark Rosaleen, declare themselves to be the greatest friends. Well illustrated by Percy

"The Boys and I," by Mrs. Molesworth (Chambers, 3s. 6d.), is a story which does not belie its author's reputation. The "I" of the title is a young tomboy called Audrey, and she tells the tale herself. She and her brothers, "the Boys," are left in England by their parents, and she recounts their varied experiences at their uncle Geoff's London Louse. Mrs. Molesworth is fortunate in securing for her identitions so ingenious a pencil as that of Lewis Daumer.

"Nancy's Fancies" (Chambers), a quiet little story of child-life, by E. L. Haverfie a, does not contain anything exciting, but reads very well. The title of the last chapter is "All's well that

ends well."

We have also received from Mr. Chambers, "Princess and Fairy," by Lily Martyn, profusely illustrated (216 pp.), which in the form of a story gives useful information on all sorts of subjects, and "Mabel's Prince Wonderful," by W. E. Cule (2s. 6d.). Modelled somewhat on the lines of the late Rev. C. L. Dodgson's "Through the Looking - glass." little sketches by William G. Mein very well illustrate the tale and are one of the chief features of the book.

## III.-GIFT-BOOKS FOR GIRLS.

Although there is little doubt that girls prefer, or, at any rate, generally read boys' books, there are quite a number of interesting and clever books written for them.

Amongst those we have received are-

"The King's Signet," by Eliza F. Pollard (Blackie, 3s. 6d.), which tells the adventures of a Huguenot family who, after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, were driven out of their château and eventually came over to England. There is a good deal said about William of Orange, and the book finishes with a description of the Battle of the Boyne.

"A Loyal Little Maid," by Sarah Tytler (Blackie, 2s. 6d., six illustrations). The loyal little maid, Peggy Malcolm, refuses to give information concerning the hiding-place of her father, who was concerned in Mar's Rebellion, and, as a consequence, is lodged in the county Tolbooth. Here she finds a boy champion, whom later she delivers from the danger of lifelong incarceration in the Bastille. The story ends happily for all concerned. "Priscilla," by E. Everett-Green and H. Louise Bedford

(Nelson, 3s. 6d.). Priscilla is the somewhat hot-tempered but good-hearted daughter of a country clergyman. He is very strict, and his two daughters have been brought up in an old-fashioned sort of way. While of quite opposite natures they are very fond of each other. Their adventures and eventual marriages are described at length—chiefly on the lines that the "course of true love seldom runs smooth." There are some half-dozen illustrations.

"Light o' the Morning" (Chambers), by L. T. Meade, recounts the experiences of an Irish girl, Nora O'Shanaghgan, called by her father "Light o' the Morning." Her family, although living in a castle of some size, are very poor. She joins her brother in England, and they live together at her uncle's. The description of the feelings and behaviour of the wild Irish girl in her "tidy" surroundings is very well drawn.
"The Unjust Steward," by Mrs. Oliphant (Chambers,

3s. 6d.), a story of the mental battles of a Scotch minister, who, owing his great friend £300, made out to his executors that the sum was only £50, and was then told

that all debts under £100 were cancelled. After five years' worry the minister resolves to pay up, and finds that he does not really owe the money. The chief interest of the tale centres in the doings of his daughter



(Illustration from " Fairies, Elves and Flower-Babies.")

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Elsie, who eventually marries the fisher-lad whose friendship with her brother chum she so strongly resented. By that time, however, he is a well-known scientist. A brightly written story with some cleverly worked-out characters. Illustrated by J. Finnemore.

## IV.—GIFT-BOOKS FOR BOYS.

The supply of new books for boys continues this year unabated. It even appears that they are more numerous than ever. Most of them are stories based more or less upon historic events, but tales of adventure, of travel, of discovery and of school-life also find their place in this widely read library. These books without exception are very well got up, and each year brings improvement

in their illustrations

"In the Year of Waterloo" (Nisbet, 63.), Mr. O. V. Caine gives a graphic description of the rapid series of events from the time of Napoleon's escape from Elba down to the battle in which he was finally crushed. Taking as his heroes two young British-German youths, he weaves their story through all the stirring events of that time. He touches upon the secret spying and traitorous behaviour of some and the fidelity and steadfastness of others. There is a great deal of fighting, his heroes generally defending their own skins sometimes against Napoleon's friends and sometimes, his enemies. Napoleon himself is depicted more sympathetically and in a much more favourable light than usual. Most of the important men of the time are graphically described. The final chapter describes the Battle of Waterloo. The illustrations are especially good, and are by Chris

Mr. G. A. Henty shows again that he has in no way fallen off in his power of producing striking historic We have received from Messrs. Blackie and Son three more romances from his pen. There is no doubt that Mr. Henty has rendered great service by popularising history; and even if the exploits of his young heroes are somewhat impossible, everyone must admit his skill in weaving history with story, and fact with anecdote. Mr. Henty is also the editor of a book, "Yule Tide Yarns" (6s.), which we have received from Messrs. Longmans. It contains ten stories, all more or less of a warlike description, written by writers well known to our rising generation. There are forty-five illustrations well printed and In fact, the book is exceedingly well spirited.

got up.

The three books mentioned above (published by Blackie at 6s. each) are: "Won by the Sword," "No Surrender!" and "A Roving Commission." In the firstnamed Mr. Henty continues and completes the history of the Thirty Years' War which he commenced in "The Lion of the North." The present story is, however, a quite independent narrative. His hero is the young son of a Scottish officer in the French service. Hector Campbell -such is his name-is fortunate in securing the notice of Viscount Turenne, through whose influence he is given a staff appointment and many opportunities of distinguishing himself, which opportunities Hector, needless to say, accepts with alacrity. He becomes a colonel, and by placing Cardinal Mazarin under obligations to him secures his gratitude and protection, notwithstanding which he eventually has to flee the country.

In the second book "No Surrender!" Mr. Henty

gives a vivid picture of the struggle which raged between the Vendéans and the forces of the French Republic. Leigh Stansfield, the son of an English squire, is in France at the time of the rising, and throws in his lot with the Vendéans. It is of his adventures as the leader

of a band of scouts that the author writes.

"A Roving Commission" breaks rather newer ground. Mr. Henty has the field pretty well to himself in his graphic and picturesque story concerning the revolt of the negroes in Hayti. Recent tragic events in that island will doubtless add to its popularity. The hero is a midshipman in the British navy at the opening, and a commander at the close. This rapid promotion is set forth in the story amid all the daring exploits and hair-breadth escapes this favourite boys' author knows so well now to portray.

"Peril and Prowess," being stories told by G. A. Henty, G. M. Fenn, A. Conan Doyle, W. W. Jacobs, D. L. Johnstone, D. Ker, Andrew Balfour, C. R. Low, &c. With eight illustrations by W. Boucher (Chambers, 5s.). Boys will naturally be delighted at being able to have, contained in one book, so many stirring tales by such favourite writers. They tell of adventure by land and sea, of Redskin and Zulu, of Thug and Slave dealer, of freezing in Alaska and broiling on the Equator ! Those who prefer short narratives to long stories will

hardly find anything better than this.

"A Vanished Nation" (Nelson, 5s.). A very spirited story by Herbert Haines. "The Vanished Nation" in question are the Paraguayans, who for a long time fought the allied forces of Brazil and Argentine, only to be eventually exterminated. Their Dictator Lopez is a cruel and absolute monarch and an abject coward. word is law, and the whole nation with a misplaced fidelity obeys his slightest word. If the Paraguayans were anything like the fighters Mr. Haines represents

them to be it is no wonder they held out so long.

"Fix Bay'nets!" by G. Manville Fenn (Chambers), a graphic description of the warfare that goes on with the hill tribes of Northern India. The hero, Lieutenant Bracy, is an officer of a regiment recruited from the cockney class "who look fifteen or sixteen at most when -men with narrow chests and gaunt, angular bodies, who are nevertheless the pride of their colonel's heart. During the narrative they develop into steady reliable soldiers and fine shots. A private named Gedge is rescued by Bracy and attaches himself to the officer with a doglike devotion. Most of the hairbreadth escapes and adventures so stirringly depicted are encountered by

these two in company.
"The Fellow Who Won" (Nelson, 3s. 6d.). Andrew Home, who is already well known as a writer of school stories, gives us a very clever description of the boys at Barford School. It starts with the adventures of the hero, Duncan, and his friends when about fourteen years old. There is then a break, and in the second half of the tale they are all seniors. Duncan is always in hot water and scrapes, a boy named Field, who is somewhat of a

villain, helping to get him into trouble.

"Mobsley's Mohicans," by Harold Avery (Nelson, 3s. 6d.). The title hardly suggests a school story, but such it is. The chief characters in the tale are two boys called Fraser and Mobsley, and the narrator. They are dubbed "Mobsley's Mohicans," owing to taking upon themselves the names of Fenimore Cooper's characters during a period of intense excitement when the trio were sent to Coventry. Illustrated by J. H. Bacon.

"Wynport College," by Frederick Harrison (Blackie, 5s.). A story of a boy brought up at home, who goes to school and generally distinguishes himself in athletics. His learning, however, is not so brilliant. There is trouble about a boat-race, in which the oars have been tampered with. The conspiracies and shady dealings of some of their schoolfellows are found out by the hero and his friends, a camera playing a conspicuous part therein. Illustrations by Harold Copping.

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# BOOKS RECEIVED.

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## LEARNING LANGUAGES BY LETTER-WRITING.

NOW that the winter is coming on and in country towns entertainments are the order of the day, I Why not offer a suggestion to their promoters. get up one, and send the proceeds to the Homes for English Governesses, in such places as Paris or Berlin? Glancing over the Report of the Home for German Governesses in London, I am much struck by the contributions to its funds sent from various German towns Town Council of Kassel-so much; Town Council of Darmstadt, and so on. Talking once to the Secretary of Miss Leigh's Home in Paris, she said, with a despairing sound in her voice: "You see, our Home cannot be self-supporting, for those who have most need of our help are not the strong ones who can fight their own way in the world, but the poor creatures without a backbone who have always to depend upon some one else." Dr. Hartman writes of a sort of instructive entertainment which has lately been initiated in Leipzig. Professor Jouffret of Marseilles gave some French recitations, grave and gay, and afterwards the audience discussed in French the subjects selected for recitation. So much interest was taken that it was proposed that the Professor should go to other towns in Germany.

## MAKING MEN.

It would be interesting to know how many of our readers have heard of the course of instruction given at Ruskin Hall, or realise that Oxford, that city of learning, culture, and enchantment, invites working men and artisans to join in its advantages. An American, Mr. Vrooman, is the founder of the hall, and its warden, Mr. Dennis Hird, will gladly answer inquiries. Briefly, this hall of residence has been opened for those who have not had the advantages of higher education, that such may have an opportunity of enjoying the pleasures of broader studies in history, sociology, political economy, English literature, etc. Its aim is to promote independent thinking, and, above all, to give students that knowledge necessary for intelligent citizenship. Its founders say: "We do not intend to encourage honest toilers to leave their class and become barristers, clergymen, military officers, etc., therefore we do not provide for the study of ancient languages, theology, or law. The making and 'polishing' of 'gentlemen,' or the creation of scholars is not our object. We will satisfy our modest ambitions by helping to make men, expecting the students when they finish their studies, to remain in their respective shops, factories, farms; to raise rather than rise out of the mass of their fellow-workers." This College for working men is practical. Lessons are given in book-keeping and modern languages; but it must not be costly, so the fee for board and lodging is 10s. per week, and as this would not pay for service, the students must cook and clean. Tutor's fees are 10s. per month, but foreigners who need special English lessons have to pay a double fee. Thus £31 covers the cost of a year of the fullest intellectual life. There are no vacations, and a student may enter for one month only. Women cannot reside, but may attend lectures. It is said that some students take the afternoon, when no lectures are given, for a money-earning time, and as gardeners, or in mechanical labour, gain the needed funds. To the hall of residence is joined a correspondence department, for the promotion of systematic reading and study for those who cannot leave their daily labour; and Extension Courses

at a much less cost than the usual University Extension Lectures. What would many an intelligent artisan of thirty years ago have said to this ideal scheme, which, by the way, is an old, old one in Scotland? The hurry and rush of this engrossing present life, with its tendency to superficiality in everything, makes the chance of such a "Retreat" all the more welcome.

## A DUTCH AND A RUSSIAN REQUEST.

Professor Grasé writes from Amsterdam as follows:—
I send you a long list of students, boys and girls about seventeen to eighteen, and should be very glad if a lively correspondence were to spring up with this centre. English people are fairly well acquainted with France, and very often with Germany, Switzerland and B-lgium. But Holland, owing to its language and often unattractive scenery, is almost a terra incognita. Hotel-keepers and railway companies do not insert puffing advertisements in English papers, and the tourist passes our doors; so the world goes on merrily or sadly, and we play the part of lookers-on. You know what they see. We can hardly flatter ourselves that we contribute an appreciable quota to "make things hum," but our position has its advantages. There are few systems or experiments tried around us that do not come down to us, and our percentage of illiterates is fractional.

Moscow, October, 1899.

Dear Sir,—I am master at a commercial school near Moscow, and have had the unhappy idea of giving my pupils some volumes of the Review of Reviews to read. As well might have been expected, my pupils, after perusing the various articles, became very eager to know if they could partake in Learning Languages by Letter-writing, and urgently requested me, or I should say forced me to apply to Mr. Stead to help them in the matter. They are boys from sixteen to twenty years of age, having some knowledge of the French, German, and English languages, mathematics, history, geography, science, etc., and what they want is correspondence with English boys. As to plan of letters, that could be easily arranged according to the special needs of the writers.

## NOTICES.

Some young Danes are still waiting for correspondents. Would any German lady living in the West of London exchange lessons with an Englishwoman?

A Dutchman interested in the State railways would like an English correspondent.

As mentioned before, many Amsterdam lads and lasses would like to exchange letters with English students. The correspondence would at least be lively and interesting just now.

The boys of a school near Moscow are also eager to correspond in English, French, or German. The professors in French Lycées for girls do not

The professors in French Lycées for girls do not generally like their pupils to discuss politics and religion, on the ground that their ideas are generally immature and may only cause friction.

As regards adults, one shilling should accompany application, age and occupation should be mentioned, and a postcard should be sent on receipt of first foreign letter. In no case can a speedy introduction be promised.

Several French professors are willing to receive English boys who know something of French. The head of the Toulouse division will arrange for any boy of sixteen pupil teacher, or preparing to teach, in the training schools under his direction. Such English boy to pay a fee of £20 and give one hour's teaching per diem. The same advantages may be obtained at Limoges or Nontron, but younger boys are taken.

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The Ivories in the Louvre and Cluny Museums. Continued. Illustrated. E. Molinier.

Celtic Illuminated Manuscripts. Illustrated. J. A. Brunn.

Art Annual.-H. VIRTUE. 2s. 6d. The Life and Work of Peter Graham. Illustrated. W. M. Gilbert.

Supplements :- "Ribbed and Paled In with Rocks Unscaleable and Roaring Waters," "Caledonia Stern and Wild," and "Sea-Worn Rocks."

Art Journal.—H. VIRTUE, 18, 6d. Nov. Engraving:—" Elsie," after Ellis Roberts. Ellis Roberts, Portrait-Painter. Illustrated. Fred. Miller. Kenmore and Taymouth Castle. Illustrated. Rev. Hugh Macmillan.

Handicraft and the Life of the Craftsman. E. F. Strange. Tiepolo, Venetian Master. Illustrated. Carew Martin. The Decorations of the Royal Societies Club. Illustrated. A. L. Baldry.

Some Rare Old Pewter. Illustrated. Continued. R. Davis

Art Journal Jubilee Series .- H. VIRTUE. 15. 6d. Part 10. Sir John Tenniel. Illustrated. Arthur à Beckett. The Sacred Island of Philæ. Illustrated. G. Montbard. Sir W. B. Richmond. Illustrated. A. Higgins. Was Mary Stuart Beautiful? Illustrated. R. Davey. W. Q. Orchardson. Illustrated. J. Stanley Little.

Axel H. Haig, Etcher of Architecture. Illustrated. C. Lewis Table Decorations. Illustrated. Miss R. C. Gill.

Knives, Spoons, and Forks. Illustrated. A. Vallance.
Supplements:—"The Beefeater," after Sir J. E. Millais;
"Hard Hit," after W. Q. Orchardson.

Artist .- Constable. 15. Oct. C. W. Bartlett and His Work. Illustrated. P. G. Konody. Some Beautiful English Pottery. Illustrated. Ightham Mote. Illustrated. A. J. I. Four Pictures by Fred. Mayor. Illustrated. Nottingham Lace. Illustrated. I. B.

Cassell's Magazine.—Nov.
Scene-Painters and Their Art. Illustrated. Frederick Dolman.

Century Magazine.-Nov. The Making of a Mural Decoration. Illustrated. Royal Cortissoz.

English Illustrated Magazine.-Oct. Cosway; the Macaroni Painter. Illustrated.

Girl's Realm .- Nov.

Some Famous Artists as Girls. Illustrated. Mrs. Sarah A. Tooley. Good Words .- Nov.

William McTaggart. Illustrated. Edward Pinnington.

Harper's Monthly Magazine.-Oct. John W. Alexander. Illustrated. Armand Dayot.

House .- "QUEEN" OFFICE. 6d. Oct. The National Art Competition. Illustrated. Napoleon in Pot. Illustrated. Bric-à-Brac.

"Empire" Furniture. Illustrated. Continued. Connoisseur. Irish Ecclesiastical Record.-Oct. Idealism and Realism in Art. Rev. M. Cronin.

Leisure Hour.-Nov.

Thomas Barker of Bath; a British Painter's Travels in the Last Century. Illustrated, E. Harrison Barker,

Ludgate.-Nov.

Some Great French Painters of the Day. Illustrated. A. de Burgh.

Magazine of Art-Cassell. 18. 4d. Nov. Frontispiece:—"Pilchards," after C. Napier Henry.
The Work of C. Napier Henry. Illustrated. Arthur Fish.

Design in Linen Damask. Illustrated. G. Trobridge. The Van Dyck Exhibition at Antwerp. Illustrated. Lionel Cust.

Decorative Art at Buckingham Palace. Illustrated. F. S. Robinson.

Joan of Arc in Art. Illustrated.

The Picture Sales of the Season. Illustrated. Recent Acquisitions at Our National Museums and Galleries. Illustrated. E. F. Strange and Others.
The Cromwell Statue by W. Hamo Thornycroft. Illustrated.

Exhibition of the Arts and Crafts Central School. Illustrated. A. Vallance.

Manchester Quarterly.—Oct. Masaccio; "Hulking Tom." W. Noel Johnson.

New England Magazine.-Oct. Cyrus E. Dallin, Sculptor. Illustrated. William Howe

Nineteenth Century.—Sampson Low. 28. 6d. Nov. The Van Dyck Exhibition at Antwerp. Claude Phillips.

North American Review .- Oct.

The Picture Gallery of the Hermitage. Claude Phillips. Pall Mall Magazine.-Nov.

Suppressed Plates. Continued. Illustrated. George Somes Layard.

Pearson's Magazine.-Nov. The Art of the Age. Continued. Illustrated.

Poster.—175, Fleet Street. 6d. Oct.
Tom Browne's Art Days. Illustrated. M. Yendis. The Art of Mucha. Illustrated. W. S. Rogers. German Posters, Illustrated, F. Cutler, "Grocery" Poster Gallery, Illustrated, L. Hornby. French Posters. Illustrated.

Quarterly Review .- Oct.

Leonardo da Vinci. William Morris.

Reliquary.-Oct.

Antiquities from Palestine. Illustrated. George F. Lawrence. Notes on Benin Carvings. Illustrated. Richard Quick.

Scribner's Magazine.-Nov.

American Society and the Artist. Aline Gorren. Strand Magazine.-Nov.

A Peep into Punch, 1895-1898. Illustrated. John Holt Schooling.

Studio. - 5, HENRIETTA STREET, COVENT GARDEN. 18. Oct. Pietro Fragiacomo. Illustrated. Isabella M. Anderton. Sketches by Puvis de Chavannes. Illustrated. Gabriel Mourey. Gerald Moira's Stained Glass Designs. Illustrated. On the Slope of a Southern Hill (in the Pyrenees). Illustrated.

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Exhibition. Illustrated. A. Vallance.
Supplements:—Two Paintings after P. Fragiacomo; "The
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Womanhood.-Oct. Madame Le Brun; a Great Woman Artist. Illustrated. Miss C. J. Hamilton.

Rosa Bonheur; Her Life and Work. Miss C. J. Hamilton.

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American Historical Review .- MACMILLAN. 38. 6d. Oct. The Ballot and Other Forms of Voting in the Italian Communes. Arthur

Maryland's Adoption of the Federal Constitution. Bernard C. Steiner.
Contemporary Opinion of the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions. Frank
M. Anderson. The Unit Rule in National Nominating Conventions, Carl Becker.

Anglo-American Magazine .- Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane.

1s. Oct. The Alaskan Boundary Line. With Map. David Glass.
The German-American. Edwin Ridley.
The Palisades, New York. Illustrated. Rev. Ashbel G. Vermilye.
Sir Thomas Lipton and the Cup. John R. Henchy.
A Visit to Brazil. Alden Bell.
A South American Alliance? Editor.

Antiquary .- ELLIOT STOCK. 6d. November. The Founding of St. John's College, Cambridge. Mrs. Clay Finch.
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Attainable Ideals. Continued. Illustrated, James A. Morris.
Horham Hall, Essex. Illustrated, J. C. Paget.
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An Egyptian Palette. Illustrated. Dr. J. Leicester.
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Badminton Magazine.-Longmans, 18. Nov. The Zebrule: a Painted Mule. Illustrated. R. B. Townshend. The Gentle Art Modernised. Harold Macfarlane. Autobiography of a Fox-Hound. Illustrated. Frederic Adye. Dames Chasseresses. Isabel Anstruther Thomson. Creatures of the Night. Illustrated. F. A. W. Bees. Grouse-Driving. Illustrated. A. Gathorne Hardy.

Bankers' Magazine.-Waterlow and Sons. 18, 6d. Nov. Rise in the Value of Money, Competition and Touting amongst Banks. The Deficiency in the Post-Office Savings Banks' Balance Sheet.

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Woods.

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Blackwood's Magazine.—BLACKWOOD. 28. 6d. Nov. Some Maxims of Napoleon. Lieut.-Col. G. F. R. Henderson. Byron—to 1816. G. S. Street.

On Service in the Uganda Protectorate. Capt. Neill Malcolm.

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Board of Trade Journal.-Eyre and Spottiswoode. 6d. Oct. Effect of the Trade of French Guinea on the Trade of Sierra Leone and Great Britain. The Treaty Ports of Corea

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Canadian Magazine. - ONTARIO PUBLISHING Co., TORONTO.

CARRAUGH MARGAZHIR.—ONTARIO FUBLISHING CO., TORON 25 cents. Oct.
In Defence of Millionaires. Prof. Adam Shortt.
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Cassier's Magazine. -33, Bedford Street, Strand. 18. Oct. The Lake Superior Iron Ore Mines. Illustrated. Jeremiah Head and Archibald P. Head. R

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Century Magazine.-MACMILLAN. 18. 4d. Nov. Oliver Crowell. Illustrated. John Morley.
Verses written in a Copy of Shakespeare. James Russell Lowell.
Wagner from behind the Scenes. Illustrated. Gustave Kobbe.
My Début as a Literary Person. Mark Twain.
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Sailing Alone around the World. Continued. Capt. Joshua Slocum.
Military Preparedness and Unpreparedness. Theodore Roosevelt.

Chambers's Journal .- 47, PATERNOSTER Row. 7d. Nov. The Decline of Oatmeal Porridge. Banking Anecdotes and Incidents. A Naturalist's Experiences on the Amazon. A. E. Pratt. The True English Death-Rate. Salmon for Food and Salmon for Sport. Augustus Grimble. The Marbles of Ireland. Poteen-Hunting in the Wild West of Ireland.

Christian Quarterly .- 73, LUDGATE HILL. 50 cents. Oct. Study of the Bible; a New Vocation. Herbert L. Willett.
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The Ethical Significance of the New Commandment, W. T. Moore.
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Childhood and Manhood; or the Law of Physical and Spiritual Development. W. T. Moore.

Church Missionary Intelligencer.—Church Missionary Society.

A Threefold View of Islam. Dr. H. U. Weitbrecht. Foreign Missions at the Church Congress. J. D. M.

Church Quarterly Review .- Spottiswoode. 6s. Oct.

Rivington on the Roman "Primacy," 430-451, The Philosopher as Patriot. Dr. Briggs's Introduction to the Study of Holy Scripture. West African Problems. The Dean of Christ Church on Hooker and the Puritans. Prof. Earle on Dante's Earthly Paradise. M s. Oliphant's Life and Letters. The Letters of R. Browning and Elizabeth Barrett Barrett. Authority and Archæology. Dean Liddell. Galton's Message and Position of the Church of England. The Decision on Incense and the "Hearing" on Reservation. Classical Review.—David Nutt. 2s. 6d. Oct.
The Ancient and Modern Vulgate of Homer. T. W. Allen.
The Minor Works of Xenophon. Concluded. Herbert Richards.

Climate,—Simpkin, Marshall. 6d. Oct.
Across Africa; Interview with F. S. Arnott. Illustrated.
A Holiday in the Japanese Alps. Illustrated. Rev. W. Weston.
Climate and Travel in Labrador. Illustrated. W. T. Grenfell.
House-Building in Tropical Africa. Illustrated. A. H. Nye.

Contemporary Review.—Isbister and Co. 2s. 6d. Nov. The British Power in South Africa. Sir Charles Warren. Glencoe, Elandslaagte, Mafeking. An Old Campaigner in South Africa. The Cause of the War. Percy A. Molteno. The Lambeth "Opinion" and its Consequences. Canon Knox Little. After the Dreyfus Case. L. Trarieux. Commercial Corruption. Sir Edward Fry. The Historical Congress at Cividale. Thomas Hodgkin. "The Silence of God." Robert Anderson. The Primæval Language. Charles Johnston. Old Crimean Days. Sir Edmund Verney. Christian Dogma and the Christian Life. Prof. A. Sabatier. The Teaching of English Law at Harvard. Prof. Dicey.

Cornhill Magazine.—Smith, Elder. 1s. Nov.

Cornhill Magazine,—SMITH, ELDER.
An Editor and Some Contributors. James Payn.
South African Reminiscences. Sir John Robinson.
George Borrow. Miss Jane H. Findlater.
A Cooking Memory. Lady Broome.
Links with the Past.
In Years of Storm and Stress. Karl Blind.
A Visit to Longwood.
Conferences on Books and Men. Urbanus Sylvan.

Critical Review.—SIMPKIN MARSHALL. 1s. 6d. Oct.

Prof. Margoliouth's The Origin of the "Original Hebrew" of Ecclesiasticus. Prof. S. Schechter.

Rev. J. Parker's The Works of Dionysius the Areopagite. Rev. David M. M'Intyre.

Prof. Campbell's Religion in Greek Literature. Dr. J. L. Salmond.

Prof. Köstlin's Christliche Ethik. Principal D. W. Simon.

Prof. Orelli's Aus Schrift und Geschichte. Prof. J. G. Tasker.

Dial.—315, Wabash Avenue, Chicago. 10 cents. Oct. 1. French Poetry and English.

Oct. 16.
The New Patriotic Impulse,
The Study of English in Germany.

With con. urice. Nicoll.

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Dublin Review.—Burns and Oates. 6s, Oct.
St. Cyr; a Great French Convent-School before the Revolution. Mme. La Comtesse de Courson.
The Oxford Movement. Edmund Jackson.
The Renascence of Catholicism in France. D. Moncrieff O'Connor.
Physical Science v. Matter and Form. Rev. C. Aterne.
The Abbot Tosti. Rev. Bede Camm.
Robert Aitken. Bishop Brownlow.
Ledand and the Farče Islands. A. Clarke Little.
The Making of French Literature. Rev.W. H. Kent.

Economic Review.—RIVINGTON. 38. Oct.
The Socialist Ideal. Sydney Ball.
Pioneers in Housing. Lettice Ilbert.
Economics in Russia. S. Rapoport.
The Licensing Commission. Dr. T. C. Fry.
Socialism in West Ham. Rev. U. Legge.
The New Liverpool Bye-Laws Regulating Street-Trading. H. Chaloner Dowdall.

Edinburgh Review.—Longmans. 6s. Oct.
The Blue and White Niles.
The November Meteors.
Old-Age Relief.
Some Tendencies of Prose Style.
Bismarck.
The Anglo-Indian Novelist.
The Inns of Court.
The Inter Lord Selborne as a Statesman.
Connemara.
Saint Vincent de Paul.

Great Britain and South Africa.

Educational Review.—11, LUDGATE HILL. 4d. Oct.

Some New Ethical Conceptions in Their Bearing on Education. James Sully.

Some of the First Steps in History for Young Children. Maria E. Findlay. Memory as an Element of Character. Lewis Sergeant.

The Method of Discovery. Edith Ailken.

National Education in Sicily. Irene Vespré.

Educational Review.—(AMERICA.) J. M. DENT. 18. 8d. Oct. Philosophy at Oxford. F. C. S. Schiller. Historical Development of School Reading-Books. R. R. Reeder. Minor Problems of the School Superintendent. Frank A. Fitzpatrick. A New Revival. Andrew F. West. The Harvard Reform in Entrance Requirements. Albert Bushnell Hart. Educational Journalism; an Inventory. C. W. Bardeen. Some Criticisms of the Kindergarten. Nicholas Murray Butler,

Educational Times.—85, Farringdon Street. 6d. Oct. Encyclopædic Colleges. Prof. Foster Watson. A Visit to Naäs. C. S. B.

General Culture. Somerset Bateman.
 Science Teaching and Inspection. Dr. Wormell.
 The Lines of Future Progress in Secondary Education.
 Rev. G. C. Bell.

Engineering Magazine.—222, STRAND. 18. Oct.

England, America, and Germany as Allies for the Open Door. John Barrett.

The Development of German Ship-Building. Illustrated. Rudolph Haack. Standardising in Engineering Construction. Sir Benjamin C. Browne.

The Revolution in Machine-Shop Pract ex. Illustrated. Henry Roland. Works Management for the Maximum of Production. J. Slater Lewis. Electric Power in Engineering Works, Illustrated. Louis Bell.

The Outlook in the American Iron Industry. Archer Brown.

The Use of Steam in Auxiliary Machinery for War Ships. Illustrated, J. K. Robison.

Engineering Times.—2, Great Smith Street, Westminster. 6d.
October.
The History and Development of Motor Cars. Continued. Blustrated.

W. Fletcher.
Modern Locomoti e Practice of the World. Illustrated. Herbert Parker and Jas. Horsfall.

The Theory and Construction of Ball Bearings. Illustrated. W. H. Hale. The Prospects of Shipbuilding in France. Edward Conner.

English Historical Review.—Longman. 5s. Oct.
The Early History of Babylonia. Continued. Sir Henry H. Howo-th.
The Guidi and Their Relations with Florence. Continued. Miss L.
Eckenstein.
The Dutch Power in Brazil. Continued. Rev. George Edmundson.
The Transplintation to Connaught. Dr. Samuel R. Gardiner.

English Illustrated Magazine,—178, Strand. 6d. Oct.

A Plague-Stricken City in India. Illustrated. Helen C. Gordon.
Penny Toys, and All about Them. Illustrated. George A. Wade.
Leamington; a Spa in Shakspere's Country. Illustrated. Frederick
Dolman.
Pig-Sticking in India. Illustrated. Major Dalbiac.
Nov.

Oatlands Park; One of Zola's Hiding-Places. Illustrated. H. C. Shelley. The Empire's Coaling Stations. Illustrated. C. de Thierry. The "New Race"; a Prehistoric People of Egypt. Illustrated. Wilfred Mark Webb.

The History of the Transvaal Crisis. Illustrated. Imperialist.

Sir Alfred Milner. With Portrait Africanus.

Paul Kruger and His Contemporaries. Illustrated. F. R. St. tham.

Mark Webb.
The History of the Transvaal Crisis. Illustrated. Imperialist.
Sir Alfred Milner. With Portrait? Africanus.
Paul Kruger and His Contemporaries. Illustrated. F. R. St tham.
Sir George Pomeroy-Colley. Illustrated. Wilfred Meynell.
Three Famous Fighting Regiments, Illustrated, George Douglas,
Leading Uitlanders. Illustrated. Dr. J. C. Voigt.

Englishwoman.—8, PATERNOSTER Row. 6d. Nov.
The Queen of Sweden and Norway and Her Family. Illustrated. Carl Siewers.
Tea-Tasting and Tea-Rooms; Occupations for Women. Illustrated. F. M. Steels.
A Visit to the Tonga Islands. Illustrated. L. Lloyd.
Preston Hospital; an Ideal Charity. Illustrated. H. G. Archer.
Elizabeth and Agnes Strickland. Illustrated. Halboro Denham.
Englishwoman's Review.—WILLIAMS AND NORGATE. 18. Oct.

An Englishman's House is His Castle.
Not under Grace but under Law.
Women's Suffrage in Holland.
Legal Position of Women in New Zealand and South Australia.
Women in Libraries.
Bibliography on Women's Questions. Continued.

Etude.—T. PRESSER, PHILADELPHIA. 15 cents. Oct.

About Tuning. R. Braine.
Oscar Raif. With Portrait.

Music for Piano:—"Valse Lente," by M. Sieveking: "Spring Song," by V. Hollaender.

Expositor.—Hodder and Stoughton. 1s. Nov.
Love and Righteousness: a Study on the Influence of Christianity on
Language. Rev. Arthur Carr.
The Evidential Value of Miracle. Prof. J. H. Bernard.
The Future of the Kingdom. Prof. R. A. Falconer.
A Criticism of the New Chronology of Paul. Prof. Benj. W. Bacon.
The Ambrosiaster and Isaac the Converted Jew. Rev. A. E. Burn.
Apocalyptic Sketches. Continued. Rev. J. Monro Gibson.
To What Tribe did Samuel belong? Rev. R. B. Girdlestone.
Did the Assyrians coin Money? C. H. W. Johns.

Expository Times.—SIMPKIN MARSHALL. 6d. Nov.
The Missionary Methods of the Apostles. Rev. John Reid.
The Name "Son of Man" and the Messianic Consciousness of Jesus. Rev.
L. A. Muirhead.
Professor Margoliouth and the "Original Hebrew" of Ecclesiasticus. Prof.
Ed. König.

Fellden's Magazine.—Temple Chambers. 18. Oct, ernors; or Control and Steadiness in Machinery. Illustrated. Prof-Robt, H. Smith. Robt. H. Smith.
Indigo. Illustrated. Lionel G. Radeliffe.
Modern Telephony. Illustrated. A. R. Bennett.
Acetylene Generators. Illustrated. Continued. Prof. Vivian B. Lewes.
The Position in China. J. Grant Birch.
Machine Tools. Illustrated. Continued. Ewart C. Amos.
The Building of the Great Central Extension to London. Illustrated. Continued.

Fireside. -- , PATERNOSTER SQUARE. 6d. Nov. Is the Condition of the Children of the Working Classes in England Satisfactory? M. H. Isabell.

Fortnightly Review .- CHAPMAN AND HALL. 28. 6d. Nov. A South African Settlement. John Donne. Arthur Symons. The Art of Flying. W. E. Garrett Fisher. Railway Communication between India and China. With Map. James Stuart.
The Menacing Comet. Ed. Vincent Heward.
The Letters of Mary Sibylla Holland. Edith Sichel.
The Venezuelan Award. H. Whates.
Unwritten Literary Laws Ouida.
Maritime Expeditions in Relation to Sea-Power. Major F. C. OrmsbyLohnson.

Johnson
The Need to Believe. Vernon Lee.
France Since 1814. Continued. Baron Pierre de Coubertin.
Transvaal Independence and England's Future. Dr. Karl Blind.
The War in South Africa. With Map.

FOPUM.-GAY AND BIRD. 18, 6d. Oct. Forum.—GAY AND BIRD. 1s. 6d. Oct.
This Year's Elections and the Presidential Election. J. C. Burrows.
The Present Outlook for Currency Reform. Chas. D. Dawes.
The Sunday Question. Dean Farrar.
Commercial Japan. Oscar P. Austin.
The Civil Code of Germany. Prof. Rudolph Sohm.
Russia, England, and the United States. A. Maurice Low.
Liquid Air; a Rejoinder. Stephen H. Emmens.
The Paris Congress of the History of Religions. Prof. T. Stanton.
The "National Guard" Problem. Major John H. Parker.
Chinese Daily Life. Joseph King Goodrich.
A Century's Labour Legislation in France. Walter B. Scaife,
The Passing of the Four-Year Period in American Colleges. Prof. George
Hempl. Hempl.
Social Progress and Race Degeneration. Prof. Frank A. Fetter.
The Relation of England to the Transvaal. James G. Whiteley.
Literature of the Pacific Coast. Charles H. Shinn.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.—s.1, FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK. rocents. Nov.
Finances of Our Wars. Illustrated. Continued. Lyman J. Gage. Coaching as a Sport. Illustrated. Gibson Willetts. Among the Boers. Illustrated. An Englishwoman. Stellar Bombardment; November Meteors. Illustrated. H. P. Powell Rees. The Old Folks at Home in New England. Illustrated. Clifton Johnson. Women in Dramatic Art. Adeline Stanhop-Wheatcroft.

Genealogical Magazine, -ELLIOT STOCK. 18. November. Sir Robert de Septvans. Sir Robert de Septvans.
Story of the Surname of Beatson. Continued. W. B. B.
The Arms, Seals, and Plate of Plymouth. L. Duncombe-Jewell.
The Dunbar of Hempriggs Baronetcy.
The Earldom of Menteith. Continued.

Gentleman's Magazine,-Chatto and Windus. is. Nov. French Poetry in the Nineteenth Century. Ferdinand Brunetière. The Story of the Shoe. F. G. Walters. The Felopidae Papers. G. H. Powell. The Sellers of Books. Edw. Turnbull. Wycliffe's Lutterworth. G. Clark Nuttall. Exmouth's Bombardment of Algiers. Walter Wood.

Geographical Journal.-EDWARD STANFORD. 28. October. Explorations in Patagonia. Illustrated. Dr. Francisco P. Moreno. A Trip to the Chinese Shan States. With Map. Illustrated. Fred. W. Carey. Submarine Gulliss, River Outlets, and Freshwater Escapes beneath the Sea-

level. Henry Benest.

The Antarctic Climate. Henry Arctowski.

Was Australia discovered in the Sixteenth Century? Edward Heawood.

Oceanography. Sir John Muray.

Geological Magazine. - DULAU AND Co. 18, 6d. October. Henry H. Howell. With Portrait.
The Graptolite-bearing Rocks of Victoria, Australia. Illustrated. T. S. Hall.
On a New Species of Lepracanthus from the Yorkshire Coal-measures.
Illustrated. Edgar D. Wellburn.
B:itish Association; Address to Geological Section. Sir A. Geikie.

Girl's Own Paper .- 56, PATERNOSTER Row. 6d. Nov. Pharmacy as an Employment for Girls. R. K. Spencer.
Women's Work in Sanitation and Hygiene. F. S. Davson.
Characteristic Church Towers of Bedfordshire. Illustrated. H. W. Brewer,
Princesses Who may be Queens. With Portraits. Marie A. Belloc.
My Museum of Eastern Curios. Illustrated. Mrs. Brightwen,
Free-Wheel Cycles. Miss N. G. Bacon.
Bread-Winning at Home. Miss Margaret Bateson.

Girl's Realm.-Hutchinson. 6d. Nov. The Queen's Toys at Kensington Palace. Illustrated. Sybil. All Sorts and Conditions of Girls. Illustrated. Marian Leslie and Others. The Gymnastic Instructor. Illustrated. Miss E. M. Symondr. Famous Horses. Illustrated. Miss Alice Corkran. The Humours of Composite Photography. Illustrated. Dorothy: Gother. Hockey for Girls. Illustrated. Lilian M. Faithfull.

Good Words,-ISBISTER. 6d. Nov. From Sea to Summit; a Drive in the Jamaican Hills. Illusquated. Phil

Aetheric Telegraphy.
The Cape Parliament. Illustrated. George Ralling.
Letters from Mrs. Southey. Illustrated. Margaret Howitt.
Some Phases of Australian City Life. W. C. Mackenzie.

Great Thoughts.—28, HUTTON STREET, FLEET STREET. 6d. Nov. The Temple and Its Literary Associations. Illustrated. Sydney Davey, Francis Marion Crawford, Novelist. Illustrated. John Logan. Ruskin Hall, Oxford. Illustrated. S. G. Hobson. Criticism in Literature and Art; a Talk with Mr. Frederick Wedmore. Raymond Blathwayt.

W. M. Thackeray. Illustrated. Editor.

Damming the Nile; a Talk with Mr. St. John Ker. Illustrated. Raymond Blathwayt.

Harmsworth Magazine.-HARMSWORTH. 3fd. Oct. Behind the Scenes at the Zoo. Illustrated. W. J. Wintle. Follies. Illustrated. Oswald Marvin.
Men as Town-Makers; Some Famous Captains of Industry. Illustrated.

Arthur Birnage.
Chinese Carriers. Illustrated. Harry C. Smart.
Strange Things in Churches. Illustrated. H. Knight.
Might-Have-Beens. Illustrated. Herbert Howard. The Port of London; the Biggest Shop in the World. Illustrated. Philip

Harper's Monthly Magazine.—45, Albemarile Street. 18. Oct. The Ascent of Illimani. With Illustrations and Map. Sir Martin Conway. Washington's Homes and His Households in New York. Illustrated. Continued. Leila Herbert.

Tenting on Two Seas. Illustrated. Julian Ralph.
Seward's Proposition of April 1, 1867, for a Foreign War and a Dictatorship. Frederic Bancroft. France as affected by the Dreyfus Case. G. W. Steevens, Admiral George Dewey. Illustrated. Hon. John Barrett, Nov.

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Boston at the Century's End. Illustrated. Sylvester Baxter.
Washington: His Homes and His Households in Philadelphia and Germantown. Illustrated. Leila Herbert.
Climbing Mount Sorata. Illustrated. Sir Martin Conway.
India's Threshold. Illustrated. Julian Ralph.
America in the Pacific and Far East. Hon. John Barrett.
Siberia. Archibald R. Colquhoun.
Cuba in Suspension. Charles M. Pepper.

Homiletic Review .-- 44, FLEET STREET. 18. 3d. Nov. Textual Criticism and Scriptural Authority. G. Frederick Wright. The Preacher in His Study. Cunningham Geikie. Method in the Biblical Study of the Monuments. Prof. J. F. McCurdy. Hebraism and Hellenism in Literature. Prof. Theo. W. Hunt.

Humanitarian.-Duckworth. 6d. Nov.

The Evil of Militarism, Prof. Hamon.
Woman and the Emotions. Prof. Mantegazza.
Rand Labour Questions and the War. W. Niddrie.
The Evolution of the Human Foot. Dr. W. Ainslie Hollis.
Alcoholism in France. Frederic Lees.
Brain Bankruptcy of Business Men. Dr. C. H. Hughes.
Alexander Pope as a Prophet. Ernest A. Green.

International .- A. T. H. Brower, Chicago. 10 cents. Oct. Chicago's New Post Office. Illustrated. F. W. Fitzpatrick. Impressions of St. Kitts. Illustrated. Lillian D. Kelsey.

The Relation of Ethics to Sociology.

The Relation of Ethics to Sociology.

The Sidgwick.

The Democracy as a Religion.

The Moral Aspect of Consumption.

The Ethics of Religious Conformity.

The Ethics of Religious Conformity.

The The The Company of The Company of Ethics.

The Peace That cometh of, Understanding; Discourse for Necessitarians.

John MacCunn. International Journal of Ethics .- Sonnenschein. 2s. 6d. Oct.

Irish Ecclesiastical Record.—24, Nassau Street, Dublin. 18. Oct.

The Existence of Evil. Cardinal Vaughan. Catholics and Freemasonry. Rev. C. M. O'Brien. Dr. Horton and the Pope. Rev. John Freeland. The Birthplace of St. Patrick. Rev. Gerald Stack.

Irish Monthly .- M. H. GILL, O'CONNELL STREET, DUBLIN. 6d. Nov. Peter Connellan; the Verses of an Irish Squire. St. Francis of Assisi. Editor. Ex Libris William Shakespeare. Rev. Joseph Darlington.

Irish Rosary.—47, LETTLE BRITAIN. 3d. Nov. The Origin of the "Salve Regina" in the Dominican Order. Our Lady of Boulogne. Illustrated. J.

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Jewish Quarterly Review.—Macmillan. 3s. 6d. Oct.
The Original Hebrew of Ecclesiasticus. Rev. G. Margoliouth.
Roger Bacon and His Predecessors; Early English Hebraists. Dr. S. A.
Hirsch.

An Hypothesis about the Hebrew Fragments of Sirach. Prof. W. Bacher.
An Introduction to the Arabic Literature of the Jews. Continued. Prof.
Moritz Steinschneider.

Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society.—Albemarle Street. 3s. 6d. Sept.

Sketch of the Agriculture of Kent. Illustrated. Charles Whitehead.
The Maidstone Meeting, 1899. With Plan. W. Fream.
The Trials of Cream-Separators at Maidstone. Illustrated. R. M.

The Trials of Hop-Washing Machines at Maidstone. Montagu C. H. Taylor and Wm. Chambers.

Miscellaneous Implements exhibited at Maidstone. Illustrated. Bayntun Hippisley.

Journal of Education. -86, FLEET STREET, LONDON. 6d. Oct. The New Departure at South Kensington. H. Macan. Ladies as Elementary-School Teachers.

Journal of Theological Studies .- MACMILLAN. 38. Nov. Recent Research on the Origin of the Creed. Canon Sanday. St. Anselm's Argument for the Being of God. Dr. Caird. A. Practical Discourse on Some Principles of Hymn-Singing. Robert Bridges.
The Acts of the Apostles:
A Criticism of Lightfoot and Headlam. Rev. J. A. Cross.
A Plea for an Early Date. Rev. R. B. Rackham.

The Mycetozoa. Continued. Sir Edward Fry and Agnes Fry.
Shells as Ornaments, Implements, and Articles of Trade. Illustrated.
R. Lydekker. Knowledge.-326, HIGH HOLBORN. 6d. Nov.

Electricity as an Exact Science. Continued. Howard B. Little.
Ups and Downs in Our Daily Weight. Illustrated. W. W. Wagstaffe.
The Story of the Orchids. Illustrated. Continued. Rev. Alex. S. Wilson.
On the Duty of a Field Naturalist. E. A. S. E.

Ladies' Home Journal .- CURTIS, PHILADELPHIA. 10 cents. Nov. The Next Census in the United States. Clifford Howard.
The Anecdotal Side of Robert E. Lee. Illustrated. Mrs. Moses P. Handy.
How a Play is Written. Illustrated. Franklin Fyles.
The Study of Shakesp-are in Sinall Communities. Illustrated. Sir Henry

Lady's Realm.-HUTCHINSON. 6d. Nov. A Bear Shoot in Kashmir. Illustrated. Isabel Savory.
Bishop Randall Davidson of Winchester. Illustrated. Mrs. S. A. Tooley.
Some Beauties of To-day. Illustrated. Chas. P. Little.
A Flying Visit to Bokhara. Illustrated. Princess Gagarine. Earl Beauchamp. Illustrated. The Queen's Married Granddaughters. Illustrated.

Land Magazine.-149, STRAND. 18. Oct. Fifty Years' Recollections of West Yorkshire Moorlands.
The Promotion of National Thrift. Sir James Rankin.
The Stotch Pine in Normandy. W. F. Fisher.
Note on the Muzzling Orders. Sir James Sawyer.
The Depopulation of Rural Districts. A. J. Woodhouse.
Experiments on Charlock Spraying, 1899. James Hornsby.

Leisure Hour .- 56, PATERNOSTER Row. 6d. Nov. On Reading. James Bryce.
Woolwich Arsenal. Illustrated. W. J. Gordon.
Betting. Illustrated. Symposium.
Londonderry Past and Present. Illustrated. C. H. I.
London from the Monument. Illustrated. W. B. Northrop.

Library Association Record .- HORACE MARSHALL. 28. Oct. Municipal Libraries and Their Development, Alderman J. W. Southern. Annual Meeting of the Library Association at Manchester. Illustrated.

Library Journal.-KEGAN PAUL. 28. Oct. Library-Building. F. P. Hill. The Statistical Department of the Boston Public Library. Worthington C. Ford.

Library World .- 4, Ave Maria Lane. 6d. Oct. The London Boroughs and the Public Libraries. With Map. Notification of Infectious Disease and the Public Library. W. J. Willcock. Suggestions for a Library Conference. J. B. L. S. The Library Association Conference at Manchester. Illustrated.

Lippincott's Monthly Magazine.-Lippincott, Philadelphia. is.

Zionism. I. Zangwill.
The Home of Gilbert White of Selborne. Illustrated. Mrs. John Lane. Scottish Sport and Autumn House Parties. Ignota.
The Common Insects of Autumn. Belle S. Cragin.
Stephen Decatur and the Tripolitan Fleet, 1804; the Biggest Little Fight in Naval History. George Gibbs.

London Quarterly Review .- CHARLES H. KELLY. 25. 6d. Oct. The Primrose and Darwinism. Illustrated. A Field Naturalist. Hezekish Woodward: a Puritan Educationist. Mrs. Clement Parsons. Lines of Cleavage in Christianity. James Hope Moulton. Nigeria. Prof. A. S. Geden.

Modern Oxford and Nonconformity. Hugh W. Strong.
Three Great Asiatic Reformers. Sir W. H. Rattigan.
The Mysticism of Madame Guyon. J. Rendel Harris.
The Diffusion of Modern Civilisation. Urquhart A. Forb.s.
The Theological Work of Dr. Bruce. Prof. James Denney.

Longman's Magazine,-Longmans. 6d. Nov. Lady Louisa Stuart; a Granddaughter of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu. Mrs. Lang. Pot-Herbs. Rev. John Vaughan,

Ludgate. -F. V. WHITE. 6d. Oct. Miss Irene Vanbrugh. Illustrated. Rog nald Bacchus.
The Cathedral Route to the North. Illustrated. Scott Damant.
English Historical Men's Costumes for Ten Centuries. Illustrated. Helen C. Gordon.
Camden Place, Chislehurst, and the Ancient Game of Golf. Illustrated, G. Cooling.

Miss Lily Hanbury at Home. Illustrated. A. Henriques Valentine
Some Old Gardens. Illustrated. Glenavon.
Our Railways. With Diagrams. Harold Macfarlane.
Nov.

The Love Family on the Stage, Illustrated, P. H. Macenery, Impressions of Ostend, Illustrated, A. Henriques Valentine, The Australian Cricketers in England, Illustrated, E. Anthony, Albert Chevalier, Affred West, Nelson Hardy, Illustrated, Isabel Brooke-Alder.

The Cabinet in Town. Illustrated. A. Wallis Myers.

Lute. -PATEY AND WILLIS. 2d. Oct. Mr. Ernest Ford. With Portrait. Anthem: -- "Arise, O God," by F. R. Rickman.

McClure's Magazine .- 45, ALBEMARLE STREET. 10 cents. Oct. - motorie's magrazine, 45, Albemarke Street. To cents. Uct. Admiral Dewey. Illustrated. Gov. Theodore Roosevelt. With Dewey in the Mediterranean, Illustrated. Joseph I. Stickney. Scenes and Actors in the Dreyfus Trial. Illustrated. G. W. Steevens. Mark Twain, With Portrait. Samuel E. Moffett.

The Racing Yacht; Its Points and Its Paces. Illustrated. Ray Stannard Belge.

Macmillan's Magazine. - MACMILLAN. 15. Nov. London Revisited. Charles Whibley.
The State of Suzerainty. Templar.
The Outlook in France. Spencer Brodhurst.
Yourkano; a Modern Monastery and an Ancient Ruin. A. D. Godley.
The Mystery of the Mudmarks in India. Lionel James.
The Lesson of 1881. Major Pearse.

Manchester Quarterly.-27, St. Anne Street, Manchester. 6d.

Arthur O'Shaughnessy. Laurence Clay.
The Evolution of the Essay. W. V. Burgess.
Winthrop Mackworth Praed. John Mortimer.
The Abuse of Words. Arthur W. Fox.
Robin Hood. Geo. A. Shaw.
The Poetry of Lord de Tabley. Tinsley Pratt.

Medical Magazine.-62, King William Street. 15. Oct. Sanitary Science and Preventive Medicine. Sir Joseph Ewart, How Surgery became a Profession in London. D'Arcy Power. The Out-Patient Question in General. Frederick J. Smith. The Inquiry System. Douglas Dent.
Suitai lity of Patients; Inquiry in Manchester. Arnold W. V.
The Educational Value of Inquiry. G. R. Hawkins-Ambler.
Results of Inquiry in London Hospitals. Colonel Montefiore. Arnold W. W. Lea.

Mind .- WILLIAMS AND NORGATE. 38. Oct. Psychological Philosophies. Shadworth H. Hodgson,
Routine Process, Gustave Spiller.
Philosophical Terminology. Continued. Dr. Ferdinand Tönnics.
The Spatial Harmony of Touch and Sight. G. M. Stratton.
Kant's Proof of the Proposition, "Mathematical Judgments are One and
All Synthetical." Bruce McEwan.

Missionary Review of the World.—44, Fleet Street. 18, 3d. Oct. Arabia; the Cradle of Islam. Illustrated. Rev. S. M. Zwemer. Samuel Fisk Green. Illustrated. Continued. Dr. A. T. Pierson. The Conversion of the Nestorians to the Russian Church. Continued. Rev. Samuel G. Wilson.
Jan Hus. Continued. Illustrated. Rev. George H. Giddins.

Monist.-KEGAN PAUL. 25. 6d. Oct.

Monist,—Kegan Paul. 2s. 6d. Oct.

The Polychrome Bible. Prof. C. H. Cornill.
The Polychrome Bible. Dr. W. Henry Green,
The Bible. Dr. Paul Carus.
Psychology and the Ego. Prof. Lloyd Morgan.
The Man of Genius. Prof. G. Sergi.
A Decade of Philosophy in France. Lucien Arréat.
The Doctrine of Conservatism of Energy in Its Relation to the Elimination of
Force as a Factor in the Cosmos. Chas. H. Chase.

Month,—Longman. 18. Oct.
The Stockport Conference. Rev. Sydney F. Smith.
St. Alban's Seminary, Valladolid, toos-toos. Rev. J. H. Pollen.
Poetry for Children. M. Partridge.
The Poor Man's Prospects. William E. Maude.
The Goupels in the Schoolroom. Rev. J. Rickaby. Nineteenth-Century Catholicism.

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Nov.
The London Church Congress. Rev. Sydney F. Smith.
The Relation of Theology to Devotion. Rev. G. Tyrrell.
Dante's Correspondence with Guido and Messer Cino. Edmund Garratt Dante's Correspondence.
Gardner.
English Forests. S. H. Dunn.
"No. 5, John Street," by R. Whiteing. James Britten.
The November Meteors. Rev. A. L. Coetie.

Monthly Musical Record .- Augener. 2d. Oct. Festival Reform. E. A. Baughan. Karl Ditters von Dittersdorf. J. S. S. Goethe and Great Composers. J. S. S. Song:—"Lucy," by S. Coleridge Taylor.

Nov.

The Perils of Popularity. E. A. Baughan, Frédéric Chopin. J. S. S. Johann Wilhelm Hässler. F. Peterson. Piano Duct:—"German Rounds," by M. Moszkowski.

Music .- 186, WARDOUR STREET. 2d. Oct. The Choirmaster as a Teacher. Continued. J. E. Borland. Schubert's Song Cycles. Continued. Frank Merry. The History of the Violincello. Continued. E. van Der Straeten. Song:—"Spring in My Heart," by E. Alfieri. Charles Lunn. With Portrait.

Music .- 1402, Auditorium Tower, Chicago. 25 cents. Oct.

Johanna Gadski. Illustrated. Emma D. Nuckols. How to be Musical without Practice. J. S. Smith. Eduard Schirner. With Portrait. Charlotte Teller. From Bach to Beethoven. Vincent d'Indy. The Story of the Boston Music Hall Organ. W. F. Gates. Musical Memory. J. S. van Cleve. Clarence Eddy on Music at the French Exposition.

Musical Herald .- J. Curwen. 2d. Nov. Dr. Gauntlett. With Portrait. Song in Both Notations:—" Evening," by H. C. Morris.

Musical Opinion .- 150, HOLBORN. 2d. Oct. Handel's "Hercules." Rev. J. T. Laurence. Rheinberger's Organ Works. Continued. C. J. Frost. Liszt's Songs. Rutland Boughton.

Musical Times.-Novello. 4d. Nov. John Thomas. With Portrait. The Sheffield Festival Choir; Interview with Dr. Henry Coward. With

The Training of Choirmasters. Sir G. Martin.
"The Death of Minnehaha," by S. Coleridge Taylor. A. J. J.
Anthems:—"It came upon the Midnight clear," by J. Stainer; "Where All
Things were in Quiet Silence," by H. J. King.

National Review .- EDWARD ARNOLD. 28. 6d. Nov. "After." In South Africa. Evelyn Ashley.
Moral Factors in the War. Spenser Wilkinson.
The Rôle of the Roman Catholic Church in France. Urbain Gohier.
The Cosmopolitan Spirit in Literature. Leslie Stephen.
A Play-goer's Protest. Miss Godley.
American Afairs. A. Maurice Low.
German Finance. W. R. Lawson.
A Summer Trip in Alaska. W. F. Bailey.
Redistribution. C. A. Whitmore, M.P.

Natural Science.-Young J. Pentland, Edinburgh. 18. Oct. The Influence of the Nervous System in Organic Evolution. Dr. R. F. Licorish. The Fauna of the Sound. Dr. Einar Lönnberg.
Suggestions upon the Origin of the Australian Flora. Continued. Spencer
Moore.

New Century Review .- 434, STRAND. 6d. October.

Sir Walter Besant on the Rewards of Literature: Symposium. Shakespoare's Sonnets as Clues to the Dramas. Cuming Walters. His Proise of Julian Hamilton, Duke of Douglas. Kineton Parkes. France and Her Future. "Liberticus." Recess Silence and Sessional Results. T. H. S. Escott. The Labour Day. Maltman Barry. Swedenborg in England. Geo. Trobridge.

The Active Defence of Our Empire. F. C. Ormsby Johnson Nov.

The Transvaal: Arms and the Men. T. H. S. Escott
The Garrick Club. Percy Fitzgerald.
The Civilising Influence of the Roman Catholic Church. Cardinal Vaughan.
The Report of the Chaplin Committee on Old Age Pensions. Thomas

Scanlon. What's in a (Chinese) Name? E. H. Parker. The Failure of Elementary Education. Arthur E. T. Newman. The Malady and Character of Dean Swift. J. A. Nicklin. The Labour Day. Maltman Barry.
The Boer Ambition. Douglas Story.
The Transvaal Question.; Two Points of View. Ratcliff Hoare and "Liberticus." New England Magazine.—5, Park Square, Boston. 25 cents. Oct. Forty Years of Musical Life in New England. Illustrated. Marth Dana Shepard. A Lady's Reading Eighty Years Ago. Ruth Huntington Sessions. Adams and North Adams. Illustrated. Clinton Q. Richmond. The First American Visit to Scrooby. Illustrated. Henry Morton Dexter. The Congregational House, Boston. Illustrated. William H. Cobb. Congregationalism in England. Illustrated. Dr. John Brown.

New Ireland Review .- Burns and Oates, 6d. Oct. Early Irish Bankers and Banking. J. Salmon. Iveragh Industries, Limited. Stephen B. Roche. Religious Songs of Connacht. Continued. Douglas Hyde.

Nineteenth Century .- Sampson Low. 25. 6d. Nov. Nineteenth Century.—Sameson Low. 2s. 6d. Nov.
After the Present War. Edward Dicey.
Native Unrest in South Africa. E. M. Green.
The Battle of Trafalgar; an Unpublished Narrative
Introduction by Admiral Sir Erasmus Ommanney.
The Future of Lord Rosebery. H. W. Massingham.
The Intellectual Future of Catholicism. W. H. Mallock.
Horticulture as a Profession for the Educated, Miss A. Goodrich Freer.
The Dalmeny Experiments; "Manuring with Brains." D. Young.
Cricket in 1802. A. C. Wootton.
Literature before Letters. Prof. Max Müller.
A Devil-Dance in Ceylon. Mrs. Corner Ohlmüs.
Charity versus Outdoor Relief. Canon Barnett.
The Remittance Man. Rev. D. Wallace Duthie.
The Plague in Oporto. A. Shadwell.
The Newspapers. Sir Wemyss Reid.

Nonconformist Musical Journal.—2), Paternoster Row. 2d. Music at Zion Congregational Church, Frome.

North American Review.—Heinemann. 25. 6d. Oct. The Peace Conference and the Moral Aspect of War. Capt. A. T. Mahan. In the Clutch of the Harpy Powers. R. M. Johnson.
A Transvaal View of the South African Question. Dr. F. V. Engelenburg. A Transvaal View of the South African Question. Dr. F. V. E The Present Literary Situation in France. Henry James. The Alaskan Boundary. Prof. J. B. Moore. Some Social Tendencies in America. Bishop Potter. A Trained Colonial Civil Service. Prof. F. C. Bourne. Five Years of American Progress. M. G. Mulhall. The Decline of British Commerce. A. Maurice Low. America and England in the East. Sir Charles W. Dilke. The Restless Energy of the American People. Ian Maclaren. The French Press and the Dreyfus Case. M. de Blowitz.

Open Court.-KEGAN PAUL. 6d. Oct. The Fatherland; the Significance of Germany for Civilisation. Dr. Paul The Religion of Frederick the Great. Illustrated. Prof. W. H. Carruth. Germany and the United States. Rev. William Weber. The Estrangement between America and Germany. Dr. P. E. Groszmann. The German in America. Dr. Paul Carus.

Organist and Choirmaster .- , Berners Street. 3d. Oct. Anthem: -" Where Shepherds watched," by W. J. Tollemache.

Outing .- International News Co. 25 cents. Oct. The Columbia; the Pride of the Ocean, Illustrated, Capt. A. J. Kenealy. Kicking a Football. Illustrated. George H. Brooke, Antigua, Guatemala, and Its Ruins. Illustrated. A. M. Beaupré.

Palestine Exploration Fund. -38, CONDUIT STREET. 28. 6d. Oct. Address at the Annual Meeting. Major-Gen. Sir C. W. Wilson. Second Report of the Excavations at Tell es-Sâfi. With Plans. Illustrated. F. T. Bilss.

A Visit to Tell Zakarlya. Major-Gen. Sir C. W. Wilson.

Notes on the Antiquities of the Books of Samuel. Col. C. R. Conder. The Ancient Standards of Measure in the East. Lieut-Gen. Sir Chas.

Pall Mall Magazine.-18, Charing Cross Road. 18. Nov. The American Stage. Illustrated. William Archer.
Lady Eleanor Butler and Miss S. Ponsonby; the Ladies of Llangollen.
Illustrated. Hon. Mrs. Armytage.
Coaching. Illustrated. H. S. D.
Birds in London. W. T. Greene.
Famous Foreign Newspapers. Illustrated. G. A. Wade.

Parents' Review.—KEGAN PAUL. 6d. Oct.

On Herbert Spencer's "Education" T. G., Rooper.
Self-Control. Dr. 'I. Laing Gordon.
Savonarola. Continued. Hilda Spearman.
The Practical Attitude of the Leisured and Educated Classes towards the
Nursery. Mrs. Edw. Sieveking.
The Educational Use of Dynamics. P. G. O'Connell.

Paris Magazine. -12, Burleigh Street, Strand. 6d. Oct. The Working of the Paris Opera. Georges de Dubor.
The Churches of Paris. Continued. Augusta Latouche,
Chopin in Paris. J. Lambert.

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Pearson's Magazine.-C. A. Pearson. 6d. Nov. Big Fruit Operations. Illustrated. E. H. Rydall. Human Storks; Stilt-Walking in the Landes. Illustrated. Mrs. Herbert Vivian. Vivian.

Shark-Hunting. Illustrated. Weatherby Chesney.

Billiard Tricks. Illustrated. Stancliffe.

The Life of a Lecturer. Illustrated. Ian Maclaren.

La Maison Paternelle. Illustrated. Mary Fermor.

Photo-Miniature. - DAWBARN AND WARD. 6d. Sept. Orthochromatic Photography. Illustrated.

Political Science Quarterly.—Oxford University Press. 3s. 6d. Sept.

Paine's Political Theories. C. E. Merriam.

Pame s Politicat neories. C. E. Merriam.
Anarchistic Crimes. Gustavo Tosti.
Bismarck's Apprenticeship. Prof. W. M. Sloane.
Government Loans to Farmers. C. F. Emerick.
City and Country Taxes. Continued. Max West.
Paul Deschanel. J. G. Brooks.
American Civil Church Law. G. J. Bayles. Positivist Review.-Wm. Reeves. 3d. Nov.

The Rejected Queen's Speech. Frederic Harrison. Patriotism of the Old Sort. Edw. Spencer Beesly. International Peace. Chas. Gaskell Higginson. Practical Teacher. -33, PATERNOSTER Row. 6d. Nov.

The Case for Manual Training in Schools. J. Gunn. The Royal College of Science. The Educational Conference at Berr

Public Health .- 129, SHAFTESBURY AVENUE. 18. Oct. A Scheme for the Uniform Inspection of Meat. T. Ashburton Thompson. Tuberculin and Tuberculosis among Cattle and Children. Harold Scurfield.

Public School Magazine .- 131, TEMPLE CHAMBERS. 6d. Oct. The Leys School, Cambridge. Illustrated. F. Bentham Stevens.
Hints on Football, W. D. G.
Some Early Records of Prominent Public School Athletes, Illustrated.
C. J. Lee-Warner.

Puritan .- James Bowden. 6d. Nov. Puritan.—James Bowden. 6d. Nov.

Ought Christians to go to the Theatre? Symposium.

Personal Reminiscences. Continued. Rev. Dr. J. G. Rogers.

St. George's Free Church, Edinburgh. Illustrated. Hugh Cameron.

Influential Citizenship. Rev. J. H. Jowett.

A Visit to Naseby. Illustrated. Francis John Underwood.

The Puritans. Sir Richard Tangye.

Radiant Effectiveness. A. T. Palmer.

Christianity and Public Life in America; Interview with Dr. J. Strong.

Illustrated. J. R. Macdonald.

Alms and Off-troires. Beatrice Knollys.

Dante as Puritan. Payling Wright.

Quarterly Review .- ALBEMARLE STREET. 6s. Oct. The Federation of Australia. A Place in the Country. Pitt and the Family Compact.
Matthew Prior.
Horses, Zebras, and Hybrids. Illustrated. Scott and His Pupils. New Lights on the '45. The Food of London. The Next Conclave. Note on the Peace Conference. The Empire and the Transvaal.

Quiver.—Cassell. 6d. Nov.
The Story of "Thanksgiving Day." Illustrated. Elizabeth L. Banks.
Children's Memorials. Illustrated. Arthur Fish. Railway Magazine .- 79, TEMPLE CHAMBERS. 6d. Oct.

William Moffatt, General Manager, Great North of Scotland Railway; Interview. Illustrated.

To Manchester via Ashbourne. Illustrated. D. T. Timms,
A Run on the Wool-Buyers' Special. Illustrated. A. G. Ro'ins,
Manchester South Junction and Altrincham Railway. Illustrated. G. J.
Welle. Wells.

Railway Letter Stamps. Illustrated. G. W. J. Porter.
Sheffield and Its Railways. Illustrated. T. Booth.
Fireproof Constructions for Railway Buildings. Illustrated.
How the Railways deal with American Meat. Illustrated.
Whitechurch. William James; the Father of Railways. Illustrated. R. R. Dodds. The "Flying Dutchman," Great Western Railway. Illustrated. W. J.

Reliquary,-Benrose, 28, 6d. Oct. The Parish Documents of Ringmer of the Jacobean and Georgian Periods. Illustrated. W. Heneage Legge.
Westbury; an Old Parish Tale. Illustrated. S. M. Crawley-Boevey.

Review of Reviews.—(AMERICA).—13, ASTOR PLACE, NEW YORK. 25 cents. Oct.

Alfred Dreyfus; a Chronicle. W. T. Stead.

The Phebe Hearst Architectural Competition for the University of California. Illustrated. H. S. Allen.

The Work of Our Army-Supply Departments in the Philippines. J. W. Pope.
Our Diplomatic Relations with Nicaragua. Corry M. Stadden.
The New Era of Prosperity. Thomas L. James.
Dewey Day Decorations in New York. Illustrated. Ernest Knaufft.

Royal Magazine.-C. A. PEARSON. 4d. Nov. The Art of the Camera, Illustrated. Roderick Grey.
How Cyclists are attracted to Church. Illustrated. Stanley White.
How I Shot My Lions. Illustrated. H. Seton Karr.
The Gentle Art of Smiling. Illustrated. R. Duff.
Mr. Barrett; the Most Expert Swordsman in the Navy. Illustrated. J. J. Bennett.

Picture-Preaching. Illustrated. C. Montgomery M'Govern.

Saint George,—Stock. 18. Oct. Elementary Schools and National Character. H. C. Devine, The Life of the Spirit. J. C. Kenworthy. Poetic Theory. J. A. Dale.

St. Martin's-le-Grand,-GRIFFITH AND SONS. od. Oct. The Liverpool Post Office-Past and Present. Illustrated. Continu:d. F. Salisbury.

Old Age Pay Abroad. A. G. Bowie,
The Sunday Express Delivery of Letters in London. W. Howson.

Saint Nicholas.—Macmillan. 15. Nov.
A Little Girl's Glinpse of Tennyson. Illustrated. Edith M. Nicholl.
Our Miniature Navy. Illustrated. Whitman Osgood and George P. Conn.
A Bird Talk, Illustrated. John Burroughs.
The Monkeys of Amber. Illustrated, Clara E. Clement.
General Tom Thumb. Illustrated. Mary Shears Roberts,

Saint Peter's .- 37, ESSEX STREET, STRAND. 6d. Nov. Saint Peter's,—37, ESSEX STEEET, STRAND. Od. Nov.
Specialists in Fiction. Charles T. Waters.
Three in Lakeland. Illustrated. J. M. Stone.
The Holy Wells of Ireland. Illustrated. Rev. John Healy.
The True Legend of the Four Crowned Saints—"Sancti Quattro Coronati."
Illustrated. Leader Scott.
The Luxury of Modern Railway Travel in America. Illustrated. Eric Scott.

School Board Gazette, -Bemrose. 1s. Oct. School Savings Banks. Prevention of Infection in Schools Local Areas of Secondary Education Authorities.
Training-Ships: Precaution against Fire.
The Care of the Feeble-Minded.
School Planning. Continued. School Music Review.-Novello. 14d. Nov.

School Music in Ireland.
School Music at the Cape. F. Farrington.
Songs in: Both Notations:—"The Empire Flag," by A. C. Mackenzie;
"The Polka," by T. Facer.

School World .- MACMILLAN. 6d. Oct. The Position and Teaching of German. E. L. Milner-Barry. The Floor of the Ocean. Sir John Murray.

The Ideal Assistant Master. Canon Fowler.
On the Teaching of English Reading. Nellie Dale.
School Hygiene. Continued. C. E. Shelly.

Science Gossip .-- 110, STRAND. 6d. Nov. Science cossist,—110, STRAND, OL, NOV.
Samuel Stevens, With Portrait, J. T. Carrington.
The Valley of the Tochi River, Illustrated, B. M. Skinner.
Foraminifera of the Tochi Valley, Illustrated, Arthur Earland,
Radiography, Illustrated, James Quick,
Butterflies of the Palexarctic Region, Illustrated, H. C. Lang,
Armature of Helicoid Landshells, Concluded, G. K. Gude, Scots Magazine.-Houlston. 6d. Oct.

The Scot at Home and Abroad. John Imrie.
The Fair City of Perth. D. B. A.
Laureate-Lore. Mrs. Isa Forsyth.
The Edinburgh Circulating Library. Adam S
Nov. Adam Smail. The Mathesons. Continued. Kenneth Matheson.
Northumbrian Funerals. Rev. J. Hudson.
The Bible in Scottish Ecclesiastical Polity. Norman Macleod Cail.
The "Athenian Oracle." G. W. Niven.

Th: Scottish Postal System in 1753 and 1759. Adam Smail. Scottish Geographical Magazine,—Edward Stanford. 15. 6d. Oct.

Address to the Geographical Section of the British Association, 1879. With Map. Sir John Murray. Ascent of the Biafo Glacier and Hispar Pass; Two Pioneer Ascents in the Karakoraun. Fanny Bullock Workman.

Scottish Review .- 26, PATERNOSTER SQUARE. 48. Oct. The Royal Library. J. M. Stone.
Discoveries in Western Asia. C. R. Conder.
The Ossianic Ballads. W. A. Craige.
Mr. Rudyard Kipling's Prose Writings.
The Wesdewburn Book. A. H. Millar.
Charles the Bold; a Notable Failure. Fermartine.

Scribner's Magazine.—Sampson Low. 18. Nov.
The Great November Storm of 1898. Illustrated. H. W. Ditzler.
Pictorial Photography. Illustrated. Alfred Stieglitz.
Autobiographical. Illustrated. Continued. Mrs. John Drew.
The Letters of Robert Louis Stevenson. Sidney Colvin.
The Paris of Honoré de Balzac. Illustrated. Benjamin Ellis Martin and Charlotte M. Martin.
The Formation and Control of Trusts. Arthur T. Hadley.

Strad .- 186, FLEET STREET. 2d. Nov. Antonius Stradivarius. Continued. H. Petherick. Edward Heron-Allen. With Portrait. Rev. W. Meredith-Morris. The Literature of the Violincello. Continued. E. van Der Straeten.

Strand Magazine.-GRORGE NEWNES. 6d. Nov. In Search of a Derelict. Illustrated. A. P. Buller. Bishop Creighton: Interview. Illustrated. R. de Cordova. Great Showers of Shooting Stars. Il.ustrated. Sir R. Ball. Old Puzzle Cards. Illustrated.

Sunday at Home.—56, PATERNOSTER ROW. 6d. Nov.
The Dawn of Light in Central Africa. Illustrated. Albert B. Lloyd.
At the Heart of London. Illustrated. Isabella Fyvie Mayo.
Every-Day Jewish Life in London. Holden Pite.
The Huguenot Seminary at Wellington, South Africa. Illustrated. Robert

Sunday Magazine, —Isbister. 6d. Nov. Some Great Foreign Churches. Illustrated. W. V. Taylor. The Cycle from Many Standpoints. Mrs. Hugh Price Hughes. Christians versus Non-Christians. Illustrated. Harold Macfarlanc.

Temple Bar.-MACMILLAN. 18. Nov.

Life in a Russian Monastery. A. M. Brice.
Notes from the North Country.
Thomas Otway. H. M. Sanders.
The Tuscan Temperament. M. Carmichael.
Rambles amid the Border Castles of Monmouthshire.

Temple Magazine.-Horace Marshall. 6d. Nov. Caravan Life; an Amateur Vagrant. Illustrated. Clive Holland.
The Romance of the Revised Version, Illustrated. Clive Holland.
The Adulteration of Our Daily Food. Illustrated. Chas. Hyst.-Woolf.
Miss Agnes Weston. Illustrated. Alfred E. Hanscomb.
The China Inland Mission. Illustrated. Stephen Stapleton.
The Humorous Side of a Parson's Life. Rev. C. H. Grundy.
Life on an Ocean Tramp. Illustrated. W. W. Cuthbertson.
Epworth; the Home of Methodism. Illustrated. Audrey Winter.

Theosophical Review .- 26, Charing Cross. 28. Oct. Theosophical Réview.—25, Charing Cross. 18. Oct. Agrippa of Nettesheim: a Famous Magician. Margaret S. Duncan. The Function of Quietism. Miss Hardcastle. The Troubadours. Mrs. Cooper-Oakley. Hermes the Thrice-Greatest and the Mysteries of Egypt and Phœnicia. G. R. S. Mead.
A Reply to "Comprehensiveness." Mme. de Steiger. The Latest Step in Modern Philosophy. Continued. Bertram Keightley. Ancient Peru. Continued. C. W. Leadbeater.

Travel.—Horace Marshall. 3d. Oct.
Our World's Cycling Commission. Illustrated. Continued. John Foster Fraser and Others.
The Blood-Tax on the Pyrenees. Illustrated. P. Shaw Jeffery. Round about Ragusa. Illustrated. Mrs. E. M. Lynch. A Trip to the Bermudas, Illustrated. Raymond Blathwayt. Through the Niger Delta. Harold Bindloss.

United Service Magazine. - WILLIAM CLOWES. 25. Oct. Commodore John Watson. W. Roberts,
Some of my Shipmates. Robert Lendall.
The Beginning of the Spanish Succession; Marlborough's First Campaigns,
William O'Connor Morris.
The Campaign of Lewes. Henry Elliot Malden.
The Royal Garrison Artillery. "Ego."
The Volunteers as Field Artillery. Lieut. C. Holmes Wilson.

Three Empires. C. de Thierry. Lord Cromer in Egypt. J. Stuart Horner. Sevastopol Re-visited. Chersonese. me Observations on the India of the Sixties. Col. R. H. Rosser.

Werner's Magazine.—43, East 19TH STREET, New York.
25 cents. Oct. The Poetry of Science.

Wesleyan Methodist Magazine. CHARLES KELLY. 6d. Oct. St. Bartholomew the Great; the Oldest Church in London, Illustrated. E. W. Richardson. The Churchmanship of Alfred the Great. Illustrated. William H. Moseley.

Westminster Review.-F. WARNE. 25. 6d. Nov.

Westminster Review.—F. Warne. 28. 6
England and the Transval. W. J. Corbet.
Do the Contagious Diseases Acts Succeed?
The Keystone of Land Monopoly. G. F. Saunders.
Coming Contest with Monopolists. Robert Ewen.
A Trip in Northern China. Chas. E. D. Black.
Old-Age Pensions. John Trist.
Walt Whitman; the Poet of Brotherwood. J. A. MacCu
Sterra Leone; the White Man's Grave. George Pringle.
The Modern Woman. Herbert Jamieson,
Social Evolution. Harold Thomas.
A Note on Fielding's Amelia. Clara Thomson. J. A. MacCulloch.

Wide World Magazine. - George Newnes. 6d. In the Khalifa's Clutches. Continued. Illustrated. Chas. Neufeld. The "Holy Blood" Procession at Bruges. Illustrated. Mrs. Lily The "Holy Blood" Processon.

Bridgman.
The Le Harvest of Iowa. Illustrated. W. E. Barlow.
My Visit to the Island of the Dead in Cardigan Bay, Illustrated. M.
Dinorben Griffith.

Unknown Ugunda.

Illustrated. Lieut. R. Bright.
Illustrated. Alexander J. Svoboda. Our Adventures in Unknown Ugʻinda. Illustrated. Lieut. R. Bright. Among Kurdish Brigands in Armenia. Illustrated. Alexander J. Svoboda. The Hermits of the Sierra Morena. Illustrated. Herbert Vivian. A Missionary on the Upper Congo. Illustrated. Rev. Chas. John Dodds.

Windsor Magazine,-WARD, LOCK. 6d. Nov. Menelik and His People. Illustrated. Cleveland Moffett.
Photography as a Royal Hobby. Illustrated. A. Wallis Myers.
The Making of a Pipe. Illustrated. F. A. Tallot.
The Angler-Fish. Illustrated. Edward Step.
Hon. Lady Murray's Home of Rest for Authors and Artists; a Citadel of Hope. Illustrated. E. Leuty Collins.
Liverpool; the Shipping Centre of the World. Illustrated. Robert Machray.

Woman at Home. - Hodder and Stoughton. 6d. Nov. Viscount Peel and His Family. Illustrated. Mrs. S. A. Tooley. Emma Calvé. Illustrated. "X." Private Teaching as an Employment for Women. Marion Leslie.

Womanhood. — 5, AGAR STREET, STRAND. 6d. Oct. Girls in Our Reformatories. Illustrated. C. E. de Moleyns. The Future of Our Working Girls. Mrs. H. A. Johnson. Nov.

Women in Germany. Countess A. von Bothmer.

Young Man,—Horace Marshall. 3d. Nov.
Round St. Paul's Cathedral with Archdeacon Sinclair, Illustrated. A. Porritt. The Degeneracy of Our Drama, Edv. "Ecce Homo," J. Marshall Mather. Edw. F. Spencer.

Young Woman .- HORACE MARSHALL. 3d. Nov. How China strikes an Englishman; Interview with Mrs. Archibald Little Illustrated. Arthur Mec. A Winter Holiday in the High Alps. Illustrated. Dora M. Jones.

## THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

Aligemeine Konservative Monatsschrift.—E. Ungleich, Leipzig. 1 Mk. Oct.

The Centenary of Schiller's "Lied von der Glocke," F. W. Schubart. Kant and His Philosophy. Dr. P. Paulsen. Johann Kaspar Bluntschli in Baden. Continued. Pfarrer R. Kern. The Dining-Rooms of the North. German Lloyd. C. Franken. The Polish Question

Alte und Neue Welt .- Benziger, Einsiedeln. 50 Pf. Oct. Monkeys. Illustrated. Dr. F. Knauer, Marcus Aurelius. Dr. N. Bödige. The Dreyfus Case. Illustrated, Dr. O. Dresemann, The New German Civil Code. C. Buria. Artillery. Continued. Illustrated. M. Roda.

Daheim.-Poststrasse 9, Leipzig. 2 Mks. per qr. Oct. 7. German Antiquities. Prof. E. Heyck. Country Postal Service. A. O. Klaussmann.

Oct. 14. England and the Transvaal. A. F. Charpentier, The German Emperor's Stables. Illustrated. F. Fre herr von Dincklage. Oct. 21.

The Jubilee of the Technical High School at Berlin. Illustrated. A. Foerster.

The German Emperor's Stables. Continued. Illustrated. F. Freiherr von

Karl Ditters von Dittersdorf. Dr. J. Stinde.

Deutscher Hausschatz.-F. PUSTET, REGENSBURG. 40 Pf. Heft 1. Paris. Illustrated. Dr. J. B. Weckerle.
Thirty-Five Years in Siberia. Illustrated. T. H. Lange.
The Forty-Sixth Catholic Assembly in Germany. Illustrated. O. von
Schaching.
The Modern Freshwater Aquarium. Illustrated. Dr. F. Knauer. Fra

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Deutsche Revue.—Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt, Stuttgart. 6 Mks. per qr. Oct.

Fragments from an Unpublished Diary of a Russian Princess. Louise

Lüdemann.
Science and Co-operation in Natural Science Research. Prof. W. Foerster.
Bayreuth, 1875-6. Carl E. Docpler.
Germany and the United States. John T. Morgan.
Unpublished Letters of George Bancroft's. Gen. J. G. Wilson.
Russia and the Campaign of 1849.
The Influence of Artificial Light on the Sight. Dr. O. von Sicherer.
Originality. Dr. W. Kienzl.
Humanity in Hospitals. Sir W. Duckworth.
Utterances of Important Contemporaries. Louise von Kobell.
Impressions of South Africa. Bruno Beheim-Schwarzbach.

Deutsche Rundschau.-Gebrüder Paetel, Berlin. 6 Mks. per qr.

The Founding of the Deutsche Rundschau.

In the Headquarters of the Second Silesian Army (1866) under Crown Prince
Frederick William of Prussia. J. von Verdy du Vernois.

On Systems. E. Zeller.
Vouthful Reminiscences. Paul Heyse.
Aphorisms by Emanuel Geibel.

The Literature of the Veda. H. Oldenberg.

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Revue d'Économie Politique .-- 22, RUE SOUFFLOT, PARIS. 20 frs. per ann. Sept.
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Revista Contemporanea.—Calle de Pizareo 17, Madrid. 2 pesetas. Sept. 30. The Working Classes and Combination. M. G. Maestre. The Latin Race. Jose P. Guerrero. A Study of the Middle Ages. Ernesto Amador.

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HISTORY OF THE MOSTER IN CARICATURE

(NOVEMBER.)

I. - GREAT BRITAIN'S "FRIENDS IN NEED AND ALLIES!"



Kladderadatsch.]

TEMPORA MUTANTUR.

1899.

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Life.]

THE MISSION OF THE ANGLO-SAXONS.

JOHN BULL: "Well! Sam, have we civilised enough for the present?"

[New York.

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# II.-THE WAR-FOREIGN VIEWS.





Moonskine 1

[London.

A DUTCH VIEW.

Amsterdammer.]

[Holland.

HOW "MOONSHINE" WOULD HAVE IT.

FRANCE: "Sacré Angleterre, Vive Kruger!"

HOW IT REALLY IS.

FRANCE, "Ha! Ha! Ha!"
JOHN BULL: "Au! Au! Au!"







Minneapolis Tribune.]



[Americ

THE BRIT SH LION IN TROUBLE. JOHN BULL: "Look out, Jonathan, they are after my clothes!"



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THE WAR THERMOMETER. Snow-storms with so high a temperature! How is it possible?

THE REASON OF THE COLD! Kruger and the British prisoners.



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THE GOLD-DIGGER.

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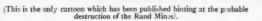
JOUBERT (to John Bull): "Have you had sufficient, or would you like some more?"



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IS IT IN DANGER?



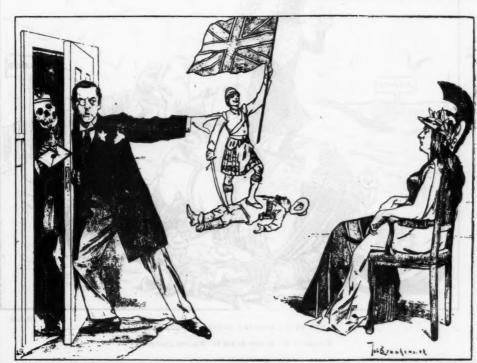




La Silhonette.]

A NEW FIVE PFENNIG STAMP! A SUGGESTION! The Kaiser is thinking of issuing a new series of stamps designed by himself.





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BRITAIN HYPNOTISED!

[Holland.



"Quick, quick! There are visitors coming! Everything must be made beautifully clean for the reception."



KRUGER: "Ha, ha, how do you like War, you great giant?"

XUM



THE STATUE OF CROMWELL IN WESTMINSTER PALACE YARD.

By Mr. Hamo Thornycroft, R.A.

(Cast by J. W. Singer and Sons, Frome.)

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# THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

LONDON, Dec. 1st, 1899.

Worse and Worse.

It seemed as if last month had brought
England down to the depths of shame
and humiliation, but this month has
proved that there are still deeper

depths into which our unhappy country is destined to be dragged by the Minister to whom she owes her African trouble. One by one, all the best traditions of English policy have been trampled under foot; but even in my gloomiest moments I never contemplated the possibility of an English Minister threatening the French Republic with a war because of the publication of some vulgar caricatures in the comic papers of Paris. That, however, we have been doomed to suffer at the hands of an evil Minister who appears to have been inflicted upon us as a punishment for our sins.

An Undignified ing illustration of the extent to which John Bull has lost the pachydermatous indifference to the gnat-

stings and pin-pricks of his neighbours which was so great an element of his strength. These lampoonists and caricaturists of Paris delight in nothing so much as demonstrating their ability to make John Bull squirm, and it is the very acme of folly on the part of any responsible person in England, journalist or politician, to take the slightest notice of their witty It must, however, be admitted that obscenities. Mr. Chamberlain's latest outrage is entirely in keeping with the touchy tactics that lead the supersensitive Jingo who, as South Africa shows only too well, is ever ready to incur frightful dangers in order to avenge the sneer of a Boer or to rid himself from the haunting terror of an imaginary danger in the remote future. If the country gentlemen of England retained anything of their national self-respect, Mr. Chamberlain's speech at Leicester would have led to a demand on behalf of a great majority of the party for his immediate dismissal.

Only one degree less foolish and undignified than the way in which he "Natural Allies"! shook his fist in the face of France was the vulgar ostentation with which he paraded what he is pleased to imagine as an alliance between this country and Germany, the secular enemy of France. If it were not that Mr. Chamberlain referred in the same breath to the

alliance with the United States, we might have taken more seriously his allusion to our "natural alliance" with Germany. But, as every one knows perfectly well, there is no alliance with the United States, and cannot be in the nature of things, so there is probably no alliance with Germany. Germany has courted such an alliance for many years, but both English parties have hitherto regarded the conclusion of any such arrangement as detrimental to the best interests of Great Britain. We want no entangling alliances with European Powers. Friends of all, allies of none, has been the watchword of English foreign policy, upon which both parties have acted for more than the lifetime of a generation; but if we may accept Mr. Chamberlain's latest speech as a declaration of the policy of the Government, we have decided to be allies of Germany, and such enemies of France that we are willing to threaten her with "serious consequences" if she should offend our majesty by the licence of her caricaturists!

A Novel
Casus Belli.

If things go on at this rate it will soon be necessary to put caricaturists under lock and key. Who knows how soon the German Emperor may

declare war against us because Mr. Gould may some day give a ridiculous turn to his cow-horned moustache? This extension of the doctrine of lèsemajesté is very dangerous, and bodes ill for the peace of the world and the liberty of the Press. Considering the unchecked licence of our lampoonists and caricaturists, it is really too absurd for Ministers of the Crown to threaten neighbouring States with "serious consequences" merely because a Parisian artist is a little more unceremonious as well as more clever than his English confrères. Le Rire, which achieved considerable reputation in this country by the somewhat scandalous special number which it devoted to the Kaiser's visit to Jerusalem, has now issued a companion number entitled "V'là les English." Some of the illustrations are objectionable enough; some are very clever, and one or two are very powerful pictures. The one of Jeanne d'Arc at the stake, which figures as an illustration of the greatest of England's victims, haunts the memory. The caricatures are, however, quite innocent compared with those which have appeared in other papers. The picture of Ireland which I reproduce here is, as the reader can

see, a very striking and powerful pictorial representation of the Irish question as it appears to the eyes of our neighbours. Of course there is much in contemporary foreign caricature at which English taste has revolted, but considering the licence which we accord to Hogarth, it is not for us to be too squeamish in our prudery.

"Pushful Joe" What has turned Mr. Chamberlain's head appears to have been his inter-

view with the German Emperor. The Kaiser came on a family visit to the Queen, and one fine afternoon at Windsor he had a long talk with Mr. Chamberlain, who had previously been received by the German Ambassador and Count von Bülow. The lamented death of Lady Salisbury necessitated the absence of the Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary from Windsor, and Mr. Chamberlain probably made the most of his time. But that he concluded, an alliance with the Kaiser is one of

which may safely be told to the horse marines. What is probable enough is that the two pushful ones got on very well together, each trying to impress the other with the excellence of the business which could be done if their respective firms could but be got to trade. The Kaiser has good reason for this, for he wants a great deal from us, whereas we want nothing from him. He had just succeeded in inducing Lord Salisbury to surrender our third

interest in Samoa to Germany, in exchange for the waiving of German vetos upon various territorial adjustments in the Pacific which we have pledged ourselves not to make, and the Kaiser was no doubt only too ready to conclude any number of other bargains of the same character. To give too little and to take too much is a characteristic of the Deutscher as well as of the Dutchman. The rumour goes that in return for more or less hypothetical and

> shadowy promises in relation to future adjustments of the map of Europe, we have practically handed over Asiatic Turkey to the exploitation of Germany, in proof whereof the long rivalry between English and German financiers for the construction of the railway from the Mediterranean to the Persian Gulf has been terminated by another of those graceful concessions by which Lord Salisbury makes Germany happy -for a time. Heligoland, Samoa, Asiatic Turkey, have all gone, but our equivalent is still



IRELAND: "Oh, God, to whom I have cried so long! Are you also English?"

to seek. Perhaps Mr. Chamberlain regards it as *quid* pro quo to be permitted to swagger about his new-found German ally but the sane, sober and serious part of the British public will fail to appreciate the advantages in a transaction which as its first-fruits has given a still looser rein to Mr. Chamberlain's ill-bridled tongue.

If France went to War!

When we have nearly 100,000 of our best troops locked up in South Africa is not exactly the moment

that a wise and prudent statesman would choose for shaking his unarmed fist in the face of the French Republic, even if he calculates that he can rely upon the mailed fist of the Kaiser. would, of course, be very kind of the German Emperor to protect our shores from invasion by menacing France with war should she resent Mr. Chamberlain's But the position of a protected State threats. one which Englishmen would willingly not tolerate. Of course it will be said that our navy guarantees our shores against invasion; and that no doubt is true-with limitations. But our military authorities, when pressing for the fortification of London and for an increase of the army, have always warned us that although the navy can be relied upon to cut off any French army landed upon our shores from its base in France, no fleet, no matter how powerful, can absolutely guard our coast from a sudden descent, and 100,000 French soldiers landed on our southern coast might be not exactly the visitors whom we would care to receive when the cream of our army is fighting a nightmare on the South African veldt.

The Kaiser Windsor.

The visit of the German Emperor, excepting for its sequel in Mr. Chamberlain's indiscretion, great satisfaction. The Kaiser was

charming, and exerted himself to the uttermost to please everybody with whom he talked. He was simple, unassuming, full of almost boyish fun and good humour. He was over for a holiday. Whether he was shooting rabbits or pheasants-on both of which he did great execution, although he has to handle his gun with only one hand-or whether he was prowling over the old castle at Windsor, or admiring the Queen Anne architecture of the villas in the suburbs, he was equally at home. He even appears to have got on well with his uncle, the Prince of Wales, with whom he spent some days at Sandringham. He was very nice also in everything he said about the war and the losses which the army had suffered. Everything, in short, passed off admirably, if it had not been for the somewhat undignified anxiety of our Jingoes to exploit his visit as a demonstration on the side of England against her critics on the Continent.

the Transvaal.

The Emperor's visit was regarded His Sentiments with scant favour by his subjects, who gave vent to their dissatisfaction with unwonted freedom. The Emperor

could afford to set this discontent at defiance, but it is doubtful whether he would be able to treat it as cava-



Photograph by

Elliott and Fry.

THE LATE MARCHIONESS OF SALISBURY.

lierly if, for instance, the question at issue were not a trip to Windsor, but one which might involve Germany in the vortex of a great war. Two reports are current as to the Emperor's attitude in relation to the war in South Africa. One is that when remonstrated with by his friends for not doing anything to support President Kruger, he replied by saying that President Kruger was very well able to hold his own, and that there is no need to consider how he should be helped until the need arises. The other story, which is very circumstantial, is to the effect that the Emperor, who is in bitter feud with the Agrarian Party of East Prussia, has by some odd association of ideas connected President Kruger with the Junkers who defeated his Canal Bill. President Kruger in his eyes is the great Agrarian of South Africa, who opposes himself to the demands of progress and civilisation, while the Junkers of East Prussia are the Oom Paul of Germany. He is, therefore, more or less, in the crusade against Agrarianism, allied with General Buller. In any case there is a general agreement that for the moment he is in

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sympathy with the British Government in the war which it is waging against the Transvaal Republic. How long this will last no one knows.

A Rebuff for the Kaiser. The Bill proposing to inflict sentences of penal servitude for offences against the laws regulating strikes has been summarily thrown out on

the first reading by the Reichstag. The Bill had few friends, but one of them was no less a person than his Imperial Majesty the Kaiser, who thus received a second reminder that even his resolute will cannot crush all opposition in matters in which the German people take a keen interest. His first warning was over the Canal Bill, the second has come from an opposite quarter. He would certainly receive a third warning, and that more emphatic than either, if he were to attempt to realise Mr. Chamberlain's dream, and plunge the Fatherland into war in the interests of Great Britain.

Lord Rosebery.

Lord Rosebery made one notable appearance last month. Mr. Thornycroft's noble statue of the Lord Protector now stands on its pedestal

keeping watch and ward over Westminster Hall. No public ceremony took place when it was unveiled. but in the evening Lord Rosebery delivered a veryeloquent speech upon the character of Cromwell. His discourse was full of eloquent passages, so full, . indeed, that it is difficult to select. But there is one passage which is very notable. Speaking of the secret of Cromwell's extraordinary power, he gave as his explanation of the mystery the fact "that he was a practical mystic, the most formidable and terrible of all combinations. A man who combines inspiration apparently derived-in my judgment really derivedfrom close communication with the supernatural and the celestial, a man who has that inspiration, and adds to it the energy of a mighty man of action, such a man as that lives in communion on a Sinai of his own, and when he pleases to come down to this world below seems armed with no less than the terrors and decrees of the Almighty Himself." It would be interesting to know if Lord Rosebery is of opinionsuggested by the words which I have italicised—that it is still possible to have access to the same supernatural source of inspiration.

Lord Rosebery made another speech last month which has caused many of Housing Question, us to heave a sigh of regret that he ever ceased to be the Chairman of

the London County Council. On the 13th November he went down to Shoreditch to open the municipal

buildings which have been erected by the Shoreditch Vestry. He seized the occasion to deliver one of those addresses which fill the hearer with admiration and indignation; admiration for the genius of the speaker, and indignation that such powers should not constantly be employed in the public service. The question of the housing of the working population of London is a thousandfold more urgent than the grievances of the Outlanders. There are tens of thousands of British subjects to-day who are suffering miseries from lack of decent house accommodation compared with which the worst wrongs suffered by the wellpaid workers of the Rand are trifles light as air. Lord Rosebery said nothing on this point, which was effectively handled by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, but addressed himself to the best way in which the Lords of the Slums could be dealt with. He suggested that the County Council should have power to buy land outside the County area for the purpose of erecting workmen's cities, which should have cheap and rapid railway accommodation with Central London. He asked "why so simple and obvious a relief to the overcrowded population cannot be afforded by Government and by Parliament." By way of recommending this suggestion, he said that it was not a scheme out of opposition to which any political or party capital could be made. But that is the very reason why the scheme has not been pushed, because no party has taken it up.

Why not Lord Rosebery? If Lord Rosebery would take it up and run it hard there would soon be plenty of opposition. If this enormous, unspeakable and unlooked-

for boon for the inhabitants be what he says, what nobler object can he have to which to devote his energies? But instead of applying himself to what lies before him and within his power,—if he would give up his more or less dilettante existence and fling himself, heart and soul, into the great work,—Lord Rosebery devoted himself to dreaming dreams as to what might be done by a dictator:—

I declare, when I think of all this that goes on, and of the bonds of red tape in which we are swathed, I sometimes wish for a Dictator, a tyrant, who should hold office for a year, and a man of large mind, large heart, and iron will—(cries of "Cromwell")—who would see what had to be done, and who would do it. He should hold power for a year, and at the end his head should be cut off—(laughter)—for fear his existence should imperil our liberties. (Laughter.) Perhaps he would not have lost much by decapitation, as it is not at all improbable that in his year of office he would have been assassinated by some of the interests which he had attacked. (Laughter and cheers.) But



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[Ellioti and Fry.

THE RIGHT HON. LORD ROSEBERY.

in any case, whether he were assassinated or whether he were decapitated, he would have had the satisfaction, if he held office only for a few months, of having done that which, I am as certain as you are, no Parliament would have accomplished in forty times the time. (Cheers.)

The Best is often the enemy of the Good, and these ideals of impossible dictators, although very interesting to read about, ought not to stand in the way of doing what is quite possible. If Lord Rosebery would set himself to work the Housing of the Working Classes question as Mr. Gladstone worked his Midlothian campaign, he would soon be able to command all the powers that any dictator could profitably use.

M Delcassé's Declaration. In France M. Delcassé, speaking on November 23rd in defence of the Foreign Office Estimates, made a very sensible speech, defending the

sane and moderate foreign policy of the present administration against it assailants. M. Delcassé has now quite eclipsed the reputation of M. Hanotaux. It would be difficult to express sounder sense than is to be found in his discourse. Cobden himself

could hardly have been more lucid and more explicit. He appealed to the simple good sense which would teach nations which have already vast possessions in the East to resist the temptation to make acquisitions which would add further to their burdens. It is seldom that a Foreign Minister now-adays dare publicly protest against "the madness for territorial aggrandisement." . What M. Delcassé regarded as the essential thing for France is also the essential thing for other nations, our own included. What we have to do, he said, is "less to seek fresh acquisitions of distant territories than to guard strongly what we have, to watch over the approaches thereto, and to make the best out of what we possess."

A Curious Mistake. M. Delcassé made a glowing reference to the Hague Conference, but excused himself for not offering mediation between England and the Transvaal

on two grounds, one of which is true, the other quite untrue. The true reason was that Lord Salisbury had emphatically repelled any foreign intervention. The false excuse was his statement that one of the belligerents, the only one represented at the Hague, had not yet signed the act of the Conference. It is strange that the Foreign Minister of France should not be aware of the fact that Lord Pauncefote had signed the Arbitration Convention on behalf of the British Government at the end of October.

The Policy of the Open Door in China. Amid many rumours that are current in the Press as to possibilities in the Far East, one thing seems to stand out clearly—namely, that France,

England, the United States, and possibly Germany, are in substantial agreement as to their future policy in China. It is defined by M. Delcassé as that of the avoidance of the onerous vagaries of those who would partition China, and an endeavour to keep China open to the free competition of the intelligence and capital of the whole world. This is the policy of the Open Door as opposed to the policy of Grab. The United States have clean hands, we have not, but it is sincerely to be hoped that the mania for partitioning China is on the wane. The policy of the Open Door will come to be more and more recognised as that which is most in the interest of all the Great Powers.

Lord Sallsbury at the Guild: all.

The blazing indiscretion of Mr. Chamberlain has quite thrown into the shade the speech delivered by the Prime Minister at the Lord Mayor's Banquet.

[Berlin.



Lustige Blätter ]

THE SAMOAN AGREEMENT.

JOHN BULL (to the Boer): "Thanks!"
VON BÜLOW: "Thanks!"

Lord Salisbury spoke, as he usually does, with moderation and good sense. He had a somewhat difficult task in endeavouring to put the best face upon the abandonment of our position in Samoa. The following in his explanation of the transaction:—

Samoa is of importance because it did constitute a subject of difference between us and a nation whose goodwill we value very highly. I do not know quite clearly why the German people and Government attached so much importance to the island of Upolu; but they did so; and we have been very glad to find a means, without in the least diminishing the rights and advantages of England, to gratify their feelings and sentiments in that respect. The agreement is a complicated one; but, roughly, it may be said that the Germans had great interests in this land, because they had invested large amounts in the cultivation of it, and had constructed a great commerce of which they were proud. The island, therefore, to them had a special value. To us islands only have a value, as a rule, in as far as they furnish good harbours; and Upolu furnished a very bad harbour. Well, under those circumstances we were glad to accept a renunciation of the treaty claims and rights of Germany in another island-the island of Tonga-where there is an admirable and unmistakable harbour. We take away the harbour, and the Germans take away the territory in which, for many reasons, they are specially interested; and I believe that we have arrived at a very remarkable phenomenon-an agreement which is pleasing and

advantageous in equal degrees to both of the Powers who have signed it. But this is interesting to us particularly as an indication that at the present moment our relations with the German people are all that we could desire.

This sounds very well, but unfortunately the admirable and unmistakable harbour in Tonga is not ours to "take away." The Germans have no doubt removed their veto upon our seizing it; but if Lord Salisbury were to waive all desire to prevent my taking the Lord Mayor's chain of office, that would not give me any right to put it in my pocket. Neither does the German agreement give us any right whatever over Tonga, whose independence indeed we have guaranteed.

"We seek no territory."

Lord Salisbury's observation concerning the war in South Africa was more to our liking, and for that very eason it irritated the Jingoes. He

ridiculed the notion widely prevalent on the Continent that any corrupt motive or desire to possess themselves of the gold of the Rand influenced Her Majesty's Ministers. His answer was beside the mark, for he dealt with it as if it were an imputation of personal corruption, which, of course, is absurd; but in the course of his speech he made use of a remarkable phrase, "We seek no goldfields; we seek no territory," an assurance which was naturally commented upon with approval by Lord Edmond FitzMaurice, when he spoke on Colston Day at Bristol. This led Lord Salisbury to take the very unusual course for him of writing a letter to the newspapers, in which he reproduced what he did say in order, he said, that



A WESTERN AMERICAN THEORY OF THE RELATION OF CECIL RHODES TO THE HISTORY OF THE TRANSVAAL TROUBLE.

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people might understand that Lord Edmond Fitz-Maurice had not correctly paraphrased his remarks. Lord Salisbury's letter did not, indicate in what way Lord Edmond had misrepresented him, but it was universally regarded as an indication that the Jingoes of the War Party were sufficiently powerful to compel Lord Salisbury to repudiate the only possible interpretation that could be placed upon his words—namely, that Ministers did not intend to annex the Transvaal.

Jezebel's Surprise.

The Daily Mail, which has now achieved a circulation of over a million a day, remarked naively, "When Lord Salisbury said we

sought no territory, the thoughtful amongst us asked why then are we at war?"-a suggestive observation which shows better than anything the real drift of the War Party. War for them was war for territory. They felt as Jezebel would have felt if, after the slaying of Naboth, Ahab had declared that he did not want the vineyard. Nothing will content these gentlemen but the annexation outright of the Orange Free State and the Transvaal. The flag, they say, must go up over Pretoria. It has been there before; and if it goes up again it will be regarded as a symbol of a foreign despotism imposed by the bayonet's point upon a community which will never cease to cherish devotion to its old flag. Even in Cape Town, which is a British Colony, the Cape Government minimises the display of the Union Jack to such an extent that when the British flag was unfurled above the postoffice on the arrival of the New Zealand contingent, every one marvelled at the unaccustomed apparition.

Purging the Liberal Party:

The month has done very little for progress, but one thing it has at least accomplished. It has definitely cleared up one point—namely, that

the Liberal Party in this great crisis cannot count upon the support, to say nothing of the leadership, of Lord Rosebery, Sir Henry Fowler, Mr. Asquith, Sir Edward Grey, and Mr. Haldane. We are passing through a crisis which has wrought almost as much havoc among the official Liberals as the Home Rule crisis of 1886. The question of war or peace, however, is not one upon which it is possible to hold a candle to the devil. An Opposition must be one thing or the other. It cannot be both Opposition and devoted to the support of the Government. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman saw this, and cast in his lot unhesitatingly with the Party which he leads. Lord Rosebery and his friends also saw it; and they have for the time ceased to belong to the Party which they

represented in office in the last Administration. It is deplorable not so much for the Party as for the men who have been tried and found wanting. Nothing is more certain than that the next General Election will be fought on the question of this war, and that there will be only two sides—one of those who apologise for the war as a great disaster and protest that they could not help themselves, while the others will denounce the war and its authors with the vehemence with which Mr. Gladstone denounced the Jingo Party in 1880. This will be the case unless even graver issues do not arise owing to the criminal folly of Mr. Chamberlain. But in any case the war with the Transvaal will mark the dividing of the ways.

The Fall Elections in America. In the United States the autumn elections show that the issue of expansion by aid of conquest is the foremost issue with the other section

of our race. The result of the polling was not altogether conclusive; but it would seem to show that, with the exception of Nebraska—a State which Mr. Bryan succeeded in winning for the Democrats—the general feeling of the American voter is in favour of putting the Philippine Expedition through, even if it involved sending out more troops. At present the Americans have between 60,000 and 70,000 soldiers waging war against the insurgents under Aguinaldo, and it is by no means clear that even this great army will suffice to reduce the islands to obedience to the legatees of Spain. The Democratic campaign had as its objective, opposition to Imperialist expansion, and to the consolidation of capitalist enterprises which is going on so rapidly under the name of Trusts.

Tammany again Triumphant, One of the most notable State elections was that in Ohio, where Mayor Jones of Toledo polled 100,000 votes as a candidate who

stood for the Golden Rule, and cried, "Plague on both your parties!" If his vote had been added to those cast for the Democrat, the Republican candidate would have been beaten in Mr. McKinley's own State. The other significant feature of the polls was the renewed victory of Tammany in New York City. The Mazet Committee of Inquiry has been sitting for months past, but although it turned a flood of light upon the crooked ways of Tammany and its eminent chief, Boss Croker, all its efforts failed to prevent Tammany returning its candidates. In New York State the Republicans, as usual, preponderated. In New York City the Democrats, under the leadership of Tammany Hall, carried all before them. Mr.

Croker is now in this country, for like other monarchs, crowned and uncrowned, his realm is so well organised that an occasional absence makes no difference. Before leaving New York he placed the organisation of Tammany at the disposal of the Lord Mayor of Dublin, to subscribe funds for the memorial which it is proposed to erect in Dublin, and for the purchase of the Avondale Estate as a national heir-loom.

The Capitalist Press Gag. At home the friends of peace and the representatives of all that survives of the Liberal Party have experienced a severe blow in the loss

of two of the few remaining organs on the London daily press. The Daily Chronicle and the Echo have been faithful among the faithless found in defending the cause of peace and justice. But the Jingo Party is as impatient in the press as its henchmen, the representatives of disorder, are of hearing a word said on behalf of peace from the platform. Mr. Massingham with his confrères, Mr. Spender and



Photograph by]

[London Stereoscopic Co.

MR. MASSINGHAM.

Mr. Nash, have been compelled to leave the Chronicle, and Mr. W. M. Crook has had to resign the editorship of the Echo. These two journals have become apostate and may be expected to be more Ministerialist than the Ministerialists. There are plenty of rich men and women who call themselves Liberals and friends of peace, but there is not a millionaire in the crowd who believes as much in peace and Liberalism as Mr. Rhodes believes in Imperialism and conquest. When an Oriental potentate was shown over the House of Commons. he asked who were those gentlemen who sat on the Opposition side of the House. He was told that they were Her Majesty's Opposition. "Really!" he exclaimed. "In my country I should cut off all their heads." The principles of this despotic barbarian are in high favour just now on the part of our patriotic bounders, who have either forgotten or have never learned the first principles of Constitutional Government and of free discussion. It is not the well-to-do, wealthy, comfortable classes who have anything to gain by the policy of stifling free discussion. This, of course, they would admit if it was a question of putting down a newspaper by Act of Parliament. But it is possible to stifle independent criticism quite as effectively by a word of comment from a capitalist, as it is by a decree from the representatives of the nation. But who knows? Perhaps the next century will find Englishmen as false to the principles of free discussion as they are at present false to the principles of peace and fraternity.

Poets on the Warpath. It is noted as a remarkable fact that the American poets have refrained from singing the triumphs of their arms either in Cuba or in Manila.

It is very different with the poets of Britain, who have surrendered themselves to the mood of the moment with astonishing unanimity. The Poet Laureate achieved the superlative of absurdity when he deemed it fit to remind Englishmen of the stoical courage with which the Romans faced the disaster of Cannæ in order to enable us to bear up under the overwhelming blow of the capture of a thousand men at Nicholson's Nek. He afterwards indited a poem, "From the Old Land to the Young Land," which the Westminster Gazette cruelly said was built on the lines of "Said the Old Obadiah to the Young Obadiah," a favourite music-hall ditty which was more true to fact than the Poet Laureate's versified dialogue between the United States and the mother country. Rudyard Kipling, however, has maintained his title to be

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[Elliott and Fry.

COLONEL F. WINGATE.

regarded as the modern Tyrtæus of the blatant imperialism now in vogue. A begging ballad which he contributed to the Daily Mail, entitled "The Absent-minded Beggar," with its jingling refrain, appealing for subscriptions to support the families, legitimate or illegitimate, of the private soldiers ordered to the Cape, has caught on at the music-halls, theatres and elsewhere. Thanks to the dexterous management of the Daily Mail they have succeeded in raising over £20,000 by selling shilling copies of the facsimiles of the poem, and putting up to auction the original manuscript and the music-hall score written by Sir Arthur Sullivan. The Daily Tel graph has devoted itself to raising funds for the same purpose, and up to the time of going to press it has collected £66,000. Besides these the Mansion House Fund for the widows and orphans made by the Transvaal War amounts to £350,000.

The End of the Khalifa. The long duel in the Soudan between the forces of Mahdism and of Britain has ended for the moment. The Khalifa, after successfully evading

capture, was last month overtaken by Colonel Wingate, who had 3,700 Egyptian troops under his command, six Maxims, and a battery of artillery. The final scene was full of dignity:—

When Colonel Wingate overtook the enemy the Khalifa tried hard to outflank him on the left, but as he failed to do so, and Colonel Wirgate's fire was too hot, the Dervishes began to retire. The Khalifa, perceiving that it was impossible to get away, told his Emirs to stay with him and die. He then spread a sheepskin on the ground and sat down on it, the Emirs being grouped on his right and left hand. Shortly afterwards the Khalifa was killed, being shot through the head, heart, arm and legs. His Emirs were subsequently found lying dead beside him and his bodyguard, all of whom were also killed in front of him.

The old greybeard knew at least how to die. Osman Digna escaped once more.



D. S. SIPYAGUI.

(New Russian Minister for Internal Affairs.)

# DIARY FOR NOVEMBER.

# EVENTS OF THE MONTH.

r. The Commercial Congress at Phila-delphia, U.S.A., passes seven resolutions for

international co-operation.
2. In the Spanish Chamber the Republicans move a vote of censure on the Captain-General of Barcelona on account of his dicrei declaring

the taxpayers who refuse to pay taxes to be rebels; this is rejected by 75 votes to 53. The students of the Budapest University come forward and champion the Magyar language against the privileged position accorded to German.

3. The United States Government adopts a strong policy in regard to the "open door" in China.

The Philippine Commission makes a preliminary report to President McKinley.
4. Lord Dufferin is elected Lord Rector of Edin-

burgh University.

5. The trial of Major Esterhazy for embezzling £1,340 belonging to his cousin bigins in Paris.

The Russian administrative authorities grant permission to the Students of the University of St. Petersburg to open subscriptions for

Major Esterhazy is sentenced by the Paris Correctional Tribunal to three years' im-prisonment, and to pay £1,340, the amount

claimed.
The Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath
discusses the abrogation of the Emergency
Clause of the Constitution; on a dission
this is rejected by 167 votes to 11.0.
Lord Kitchener returns to C iro from Khar-

The French Minister of Marine announces that negotiations for settling the frontiers of Kwan-chau-wan are at present broken off in consequence of the hostility of the Viceroy of Canton

7. State Elections take place in eleven of the States of America. Count Carsini, the Russian Ambassador, arrives at Washington after visiting the

European capitals.

8. The result of the negotiations between the British and German Governments in regard to the Samoa Islands is announced in Berlin. Upolu and Savii are assigned to Germany, and the Island of Futuila to the United States, Germany renouncing all claims in favour of Great Britain in the Tonga and

Savage Islands, The Tsar and Tsaritsa arrive at Potsdam on a visit to the German Emperor in the morning, and leave at night for Russia.

Major Marchand is nominated for promotion by the French Government,

The French High Court sits at the Luxembourg to try the prisoners arraigned for conspiracy

to try the prisoners arraigned for conspiracy against the Republic.

10. The terms of agreement between the German Government and the British South Africa Company to carry the Cape to Cairo Railway through German territory is published in Berlin way thro

The sitting of the High Court for the trial of the alleged conspirators against the Republic is resumed; the friends of the prisoners make noisy demonstrations,

noisy demonstrations.
There are scenes of great disorder in the
Austrian Reichsrath, provoked by the Czech
and Anti-Semite members.

11. The High Court at Paris declares itself competent to deal with the great conspiracy case.
The French George Servers.

he right court at a successful and the great conspiracy case. The French Government takes repressive measures against the Assumptionists; a reserve fund of \$\lambda\_{72,000}\$ is found in the safe of the editorial department of La Croix

newspaper.

14. The Session of the French Chamber opens at Paris; General Galliffet makes a statement

on Army affairs.

Colonel Picquart addresses the French
Premier; he refuses amnesty and demands

14. There is an Imperial deadlock in Austria. The statue of Cromwell at the west front of Westminster Hall is unveiled.

The Khalifa reaches Abbah Jeloud; Lord Kitchener leaves Cairo for Khartoum. The Italian Parliament opens at Rome; the King delivers the speech from the throne in

The Queen visits Bristol, where she opens a Diamond Jubilee Convalescent Home. Her Majesty confers Knighthood on the Lord Mayor of Bristol.

The Daily Chronicle's Mafeking War Correspondent accidentally who!

spondent accidentally shot.
The Hamburg-American Liner Patria on fire in the English Channel; the passengers, 150 in number, are rescued and landed at Dover. The Viceroy reports that the extreme dryness of the weather in India is unfavourable for the winter crops, The total number of persons at present on relief works in the distressed

districts is 828,000. News reaches Paris that two officers of a French post at Mon-tao having crossed the river were murdered by the Chinese.



MATAAFA, EX-KING OF SAMOA.

Fighting takes place in the Vilayet of Erzeroum between Armenians and Kurds.

confer with the French Premier and M. Monis.

The burning Atlantic Liner Patria has to be abandoned in the North Sea, her crew being landed at Cuxhaven.

18. Edward Beall, solicitor and financier, is sen-Nov. 1.

consider the control of the con-tenced to four years' penal servitude for con-spiring to defraud.

I. Déroulède is sentenced to three months' imprisonment for insulting the President of

the French Republic.
Fete in honour of the Republic is held in Paris; a statue. "The Triumph of the Republic," is unveiled.

proposal by M. Bos in the French Chamber that the Government Bills on Education should be sent before a Special Committee is rejected by 33 votes.

20. The German Emperor and Empress arrive on

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The German Emperor and Empress arrive on a visit to the Queen.

The Labour Bill, known as the "Penal Servitude Bill," is rejected in the German Reichstag by a sweeping majority.

The Emperor of Austria summons all the Party Leaders in the Reichsrath to confer with him on the crisis in the Constitution.

An important railway line is opened in Rulegria

Bulgaria.
The French Chamber begins the discussion of

the Budget.
M. Arbain Gohier is committed for trial for his article on the Army in the Aurore.

The full text of the Anglo-German Agreement

in Samoa is published by the Foreign Office.
The Conspiracy Trial in Paris concludes. Lord Salisbury is confined to his room with an attack of influenza.

attack of influenza,
The question of the French settlement at
Shanghai is satisfactorily arranged on the
conditions proposed by Lord Salisbury to
the French Ambassador last July.
The Egyptian troops under Colonel Wingate
defeat a force of Dervishes to the south of

Omdurman.

Obstruction blocks all business in the Austrian Reichsrath. Sir Alfred Milner issues a Proclamation appeal

Sir Airee Miner issues a Proclamation appearing to the Dutch Colonists' loyalty. Mr. Schreiner, the Premier, endorses this appeal.

24. The jury at the London Sheriff's Court assessee exemplary damages in the cases of pissengers on board the Stella.

The Royal Theatre, Newcastle-on-Tyne, is

entirely destroyed by fire, lolonel Sir F. Wingate's column comes up with the Khalifa at Om Debrikat, 170 miles south of Omdurman, and defeats him utterly; the Khalifa is killed and his whole camp 25. Colonel taken.

27. The French Chamber, by 480 to 44, agrees to the special credit of 60,000,000 frs. for the defence of the French coast and Colonies: it also passes a credit for the Embassy at the

Vatican by 349 votes to 202.

28. The Italian Finance Minister makes his Budget

Statement in the Chamber at Rome.
The German Emperor and Empress leave England for Germany.
Colonel Sir F. Wingate leaves Omdurman for

Catro.
The Concession for the Baghdad railway is given by the Sultan to the Deutsche Bank.
In the French Chamber Mr. Fournier calis attention to the sweating and cruelty alleged to be practised in the Bon Pasteur Convent at Nancy. M. Waldeck-Rousseau promised, as these establishments received grants of public money, that a Bill will be framed for

their proper superintendence, lebate in the London School Board on Sir C. Elliot's resolution which is finally carried.

### By-Election.

Debate in the French Chamber on the Government Policy; a vote of confidence in the Government is carried by a majority of 125.

17. The statue of Ferdinand de Less ps is unveiled at Port Said by the Khedive.

The Senatorial Committee on the Annesty Bill to the Senatoria following result:—
Sir Edgar Vincent (C.) ... 4,030
Mr. Allan Bright (L.) ... 3,371

Conservative majority 653

#### The War in South Africa.

A despatch arrives at the War Office from v. I. A despatch arrives at the War Office from Sir Georg: White which explains the cause of the disaster at Ladysmith. Bombardment of Ladysmith continues. The Governor of Natal reports the wires from Ladysmith are cut. A small convoy and escort sent out from Tuli is captured by the Boers.

the Boers

Further lists of killed and wounded before Ladysn ith are published. Telegraphic com-munication with Ladysmith still interrupted. Women and children are sent away from Stormberg Junction.

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tion now believed entirely safe.

Bombardment of Ladysmith is resumed.

Lord Wolseley, at the Lord Mayor's banquet,
announces the mobilisation of another divi-

Colenso shelled by the Boers and evacuated. Martial law is proclaimed in those districts of Cape Colony occupied by British troops. Ladysmith is surrounded.
 Official report from Ladysmith says the posi-

announces the mobilisation of another divi-sion for South Africa.
General Smith reports Ladysmith daily bom-barded; supply of provisions ample. Mafe-king and Kimberley quiet.
There is a skrimish four miles east of Belmont between Colonel Gough's force and the Boers.
The Boers cut off the communication at Mafe-king to the South, and break up the vailway line. railway line.

The Basutos reported quieter.
The bombardment of Ladysmith continues;
the Rouxville Commando enters Aliwal North.

14. In a reconnaissance on the Colenso Road British Cavalry and Artillery drive back the Boers with loss.

15. The Medical Corps organised and equipped by Sir James Sivewright sails in the Moravia from the Albert Dock, London, Armoured train shelled near Chieveley Two

trucks and one engine derailed.

16. Lord Methuen completes arrangements at Orange River to advance to the relief of Kimberley. A portion of the Ladysmith garrison makes a sortie.

17. Colesberg is occupied by the Free State

troops.

18. General Hildyard announces that he checked an advance of the Boers on Estcourt.

20. General Gatacre's column reaches Queenstown.

town.

Communication with Estcourt is interrupted.

The hospital-ship Spartan lies in Durban
Harbour with the wounded. The New
Zealand contingent arrives at East London.

General French arrives with a force of 3,000
men at Hanover Road Station.

The Boers control the railway-line between Mooi River and Estcourt; the telegraph wires are cut between Estcourt and Pieter-

maritzburg. 23. Lord Methuen attacks the Boer position at

Belmont, and gains a complete victory. Sir Redvers Buller has left Cape Town for

The Boers continue to shell the British camp 24. on the Mooi River. It is reported that 400 Dutch joined the Boers

at Barkly, 25. Lord Methuen advances; there is a battle

as. Lord Methuen advances; there is a battle near Graspan, in which the Boer position is carried at the point of the bayonet. Communication with Estcourt is restored. It is reported that the Boers capture 350 rifles and 4,000 rounds of ammunition at Barkly.

The Boers occupy Stormberg. Reinforcements arrive. The Boers between Estcourt and Mooi River retreat.

General Gatacre occupies Bushmanshoek.

Lord Methuen's force attacks a strong Boer position on the Modder River. Lord Methuen describes it as "one of the hardest and most trying fights in the annals of the

and most trying fights in the annals of the British Army."

# SPEECHES.

Nov. 1. Lord Rosebery, at Edinburgh, on the War. Lord Selborne, at Dumfries, on the War. Lord George Hamilton, at Ealing, on the

War. Lord Lans downe, at Sheffield, on the War. Lord Rosebery, at Edinburgh, on literary

Lord Selborne, at Peebles, on the War. Lord Aberdeen, at Dundee, on Canada.

6. Mr. Michael Davitt, in South Mayo, on Irish

unity.
Lord Wolseley, in London, on the War.
7. Mr. Brodrick, at Godalming, on the War.
Lord Cole idge, in London, criticises the
action of the Government in African affairs,
and praises the patriotism of Mr. Schreiner.
8. Mr. Bryce, in Aberdeen, condemns the Govern-

ment's policy in Africa.

Sir M. Hicks-Beach, at the Mansion House, on commercial education.

Mr. F. Harrison, in London, on the Boers' nobility of character.

Mr. John Burns, at Battersea, on the War, and the sordid causes which have brought it

about. Lord Rosebery, at Shoreditch, on the housing problem; the Lords of the Slums, and how to fight them. Sir M. Hicks-Beach, at Colston, on the

Transvaal. Mr. Bryce, at Aberdeen, on Samoa. Mr. Wyndham, at Dover, on the conduct of the War.

Lord Rosebery, at the Queen's Hall, on Crom-

Mr. Asquith, in London, on housing and over-crowding in London and other large towns. The Duke of Devonshire on the Reserve.

Lord Kimberley, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, on the

War. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, at Manchester,

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, at Manchester, on the War.
Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, at Manchester, on the blundering of the Government; he considers that the Ministry are entirely responsible for the War.
Mr. Wyndham, at Dover, on how the relief funds will be spent.
The German Emperor, at Kiel, on Samoa.
Lord Tweedmouth, in London, urges the rebuilding of Working Class London, and points out the evils which arise from the ground landlords' neglect of responsibility.
Mr. Bryce, at Aberdeen, on the Transvaal.
He asserts that self-ruling Colonies are only keep by friendship.

He asserts that self-ruling Colonies are only kept by friendship.

Lord Ripon, at Bolton, on the Spirit of Self-governing Colonies.

Mr. Chaplin, at Billinghay, on the War.

Mr. E. Robertson, Q.C., at Diss, on the causes and conduct of the War.

The Viceroy of India, at Jabalpur, on the

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, at Birmingham,

on Imperialism, old and new.

1. Delcassé, in the French Chamber, on foreign affairs.

Mr. Asquith, at Ashington, on South Africa and the War. Lord Rosebery, at Edinburgh, on our forces serving abroad. Mr. Chaplin, in London, on the Vaccination

Sir Edward Grey, at Alnwick, on the War in South Africa.

Mr. Ritchie, at Loughton, on public affairs.
 Lord Salisbury, at the Guildhall, on the War and the Samoa arrangement.
 Mr. Walter Long, at Diss, deprecates attack on Mr. Chamberlain's diplomacy.
 Sir H. Fowler, at Wolverhampton, on the
 Mr. Ealfour, at Dewsbury, on the War in South

Sir H. Fowler, at Wolverhampton, on the War.

Sir Wilfrid Lawson, at Workington, condemns the way the War was brought about.

Sir M. Hicks-Beach, at the Mansion House, on commercial education.

Mr. F. Harrison, in London, on the Boers' nobility of character.

Mr. B. Harrison, at Leicester, on the policy of the Imperial Government in South Africa.

Mr. Chamberlain, at Leicester, on the Success of Lord Salisbury's foreign policy.

Mr. Choamberlain, at Leicester, on the Success of Lord Salisbury's foreign policy.

Mr. Choamberlain, at Leicester, on the present good relations between America and Great Britain.

# OBITUARY.

Nov. 1. Nedjib Pasha (Turkish Minister at Madrid).

Madid|. W. H. Trood (artist), 39. Major-General R. Boyle, C.B., 76. Ewanwick (woman of letters), 86.

Dr. Robinst (Paris).

Dr. Robinst (Paris).

Sir Josiah Rees (Chief Justice of Bermuda), 78.

Mr. T. Hudson Jordon, 71.

Mr. William Graham, 61.

Mr. Jacob Biight, 78.

Sir T. Newenham Deane, 71.

M. Charles de Varegny, 70.

Lieutenant-Colonel Keith-Falconer (killed at Belmont), 30.

Fräulein Ulrike von Levetrow, 94.

M. Arthur Giry (French historian), 50.

Professor F. Tiemann, 51.

Dr. Camara Pestana (Lisbon).

Dr. Moritz Busch, 78.

Mr. Alexander McDougal, 90.

Sir Richard Moon, 78.

Mr. Alexander McDougal, 60.
Sir Richard Moon, 78.
Mr. John Architald Russell, 82.
Sir William Dawson Canadal, 79.
Mr. Thomas Macknight Belfast, 70.
The Marchioness of Salisbury.
Sir Rawson W. Rawson, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Mr. Garret Hobart Vice-President of U.S.A.).

Mr. Garret Hobart (Vice-President of U.S.A.).
 Professor August Miaskowski, 61.
 Mr. T. H. Ismay Founder of the White Star Line). 63.
 Mr. T. C. Binny Trevor, 87.
 Dr. de Courcey Wheeler (Dublin), 55.
 Rev. John Chalmers (China), 76.
 Mr. Henry Yaughan, 60.
 Mr. Henry Yaughan, 60.
 Mr. Charles Coghlan.
 Mr. James A. Scott (editor Irish Times), 67.
 M. Barand (engineer of the Simplon Tunnel).
 Baron Karl F. W. von Wrangel, 87.
 Don E. Ruspoli, Prince of Poggio-Suasa (Mayor of Rome).

#### Other Deaths Announced.

Rev. J. Kennedy: Rev. Mgr. Maguire, R.C.; Kennedy: Rev. Mgr. Maguire, R.C.; Surgeon-Major A. Harding; General von Stiehle; Mr. Dixon Kemp; Colonel Lecomte; Dr. Henry Hicks, F.R.S.; Mr. W. Lewis



Daily Mail.]

SPECIAL BOX DESIGNED TO HOLD THE CHOCOLATE GIVEN BY H.M. QUEEN VICTORIA TO THE SOLDIERS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

# CHARACTER SKETCHES.

# I.-ANDREW CARNEGIE.\*

ON the 1st of January, 1900, Andrew Carnegie will enter into the undisputed and unencumbered possession of a fortune variously estimated at from £25,000,000 to

£40,000,000, invested in preference stock in the greatest industrial concern in America. The annual income from this investment is over two millions sterling. Even if we take it exactly at two millions, the Dunfermline boy wields a plutocratic sceptre of £5,480 a day. A fortune of forty or fifty millions sterling is a rarity even in this latter age of million-aires. The magnitude of the Carnegie fortune is, however, the least notable thing about it. There are two other characteristics which are far more notable.

The first of these is the fact that Mr. Carnegie made his pile himself. He inherited nothing in the shape of coin from his ancestors, neither did he make any money by speculative finance. He built up his fortune by honest industry, aided by exceptional good

fortune. But the other feature about the Carnegie fortune, which throws everything else into the shade, is the fact that, after having made his millions, Mr. Carnegie is about to give them all away. He is now sixty-two years of age, and the rest of his life, which he had intended to devote to leisure and rest, he finds it necessary to devote to the duty of distributing his wealth. Long ago he gained no small measure of fame as the author of the aphorism—"A man who dies rich dies disgraced." Supposing Mr.

Carnegie lives to see his ninetieth year, it will take him all his time to get rid of his money. Even if he merely distributed his annual income, he would in the next

twenty-eight years have fiftysix millions to dispose of, and still, at the end of that time, he would "die disgraced" with forty or fifty millions still standing to his credit. He has therefore not merely to give away his income, but has steadily to diminish his capital investment. Should he live to be ninety, and he carries out his present intentions, he may have to distribute before the year 1928 well on to eighty or ninety millions sterling.

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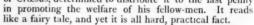
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What will he do with it? That is Mr. Carnegie's Conundrum. Mr. Carnegie has his wealth entirely at his own disposal. He can do with it whatever he likes, with a freedom, not to say a license, heretofore denied to mortal man. It is a strange and dazzling phenomenon to see the Dunfermline boy come back to Scotland

heretofore denied to mortal man. It is a strange and dazzling phenomenon to see the Dunfermline boy come back to Scotland with the wealth to the last penny



# THE BOY IN DUNFERMLINE.

Andrew Carnegie was born in Dunfermline on November 25th, 1837. He came of good old Scotch stock, and passed his early boyhood in one of the most famous historic cities in Scotland. Mr. Carnegie's father, William Carnegie, was a master-weaver in a small way. In those days the hour of gigantic mills had not dawned, and William Carnegie was regarded as a propertied man,



ANDREW CARNEGIE.

<sup>\*</sup> From the Review of Reviews Annual, 1900, 18. 166 pp —"Mr Carnegie's Conundrum: £40,000,000. What Shall I Do With It?"

fairly well to do in the world, because he owned four damask looms, and was able to employ apprentices. Mr. Carnegie has given us several glimpses of his life in these earlier days, before the pinch of poverty overtook him and he was able to pick up the rudiments of knowledge. He learned most from his mother and from his uncle. His mother taught him his letters and continued for fifty years to be the good genius of his life. She was a Scotch woman of the old type—that is to say, a woman of strong character and of vigorous understanding, a godly woman, who looked well after the order of her own household and brought up her children in the way they should go. Young Andrew Carnegie's character was moulded by his mother, and to-day as we discuss the use he will make of his gigantic fortune we shall do well to remember that that trust will be administered on principles which he acquired at his mother's knee. To this day when Mr. Carnegie looks back into the past, Bruce and Wallace stand conspicuous as aureoled heroes in the Temple of Fame; but they are neither of them such an abiding influence in his life as the third member of the triumvirate, Robert Burns. Andrew Carnegie is to-day in all essential outlines as he was fashioned and inspired before he reached his eleventh year. He grew up a little republican, embodying unconsciously the sentiments of his father's household. The landed nobles were in their eyes the hereditary enemies of the people, nor could any good be hoped from the Tory oligarchy which had left so deep and grievous a mark on recent Scottish history.

## THE LAD IN PENNSYLVANIA.

In these early days the shadow of adversity hung heavily over their little household. The days of the handloom were numbered, and, as there seemed no room for them in the Old World, they would try their fortunes in This was in the year 1848. The looms were sold, the household dispersed, and William Carnegie and his wife, with Andrew and his brother, turned their faces to the Western World. The Carnegies embarked in a sailing ship, as the Pilgrim Fathers had done two hundred years before, and they were seven weeks crossing the Atlantic! When they arrived at the other side they made their way to Pittsburg, where some relatives had already settled. wrench from all the old associations and friends in Scotland was severely felt by the boy. He has told us how, when his father came back announcing that there was no more work to be had, and a family council met to discuss the selling of the looms, a sense of misery, of want and poverty, ate into his childish heart, and he made up his mind that the wolf of poverty should be driven far from their door if it lay within his power to do The spur of that bitter moment has never ceased to be felt. He very soon was able to bar the door upon the wolf, but the impetus which drove him to make the effort continued with him with undying force through life. The emigration to America was taken chiefly for his sake and for that of his brother. The old folks might have muddled through somehow in Dunfermline, but it would be better for the boys to emigrate. Thus it was that Andrew Carnegie was transplanted from the ancient city and royal borough of Dunfermline to take up his abode far from the tomb of Bruce, and make his living in the State of Pennsylvania.

# HIS FIRST STEP UPWARDS.

As soon as he was twelve years of age he was put to work as bobbin-boy in the cotton factory in which his father had obtained work. He received five shillings a week.

He began work before it was light in the morning, and worked all day until after sunset, with only forty minutes intermission for dinner. But even the work of the cotton factory was not so hard as that for which he exchanged it. An old Scotchman, who knew some of the Carnegie family, took him into a factory where they made bobbins, and set him to fire a boiler and run a small steam engine which controlled the machinery. A child of thirteen, with the responsibility of running a steam engine, naturally felt that he was no longer a boy, but a man indeed. But although the work was heavy and the hours long, he was not unhappy. He had a good home, and he never ceased to cherish hope in his breast. "I was young," he said, "and had my dreams, and something within me always told me that this would not last, and that I should soon get into a better position."

Andrew Carnegie had not long to wait for his deliverance from the drudgery of firing the boiler. When only fourteen, he became telegraph boy at Pittsburg. It was, he said, a transference from darkness to light-from the desert to Paradise-and he was the happiest boy alive when he found himself amid books, newspapers, pens, ink, pencils, and writing-pad. From telegraph-boy Mr. Carnegie pushed his way upwards to become an operator. By coming to the office before the operator arrived in the morning, and practising with other boys along the lines, he was first able to read the messages and then took them by ear. His ability to read by sound led to his appointment as operator. This brought him in a salary of £5 a month, or £60 a year—a figure which, as a boy, he had fixed as the ideal standard of comfort! It was not bad for a lad-only fifteen or sixteen.

# MORE AND MORE PROMOTION.

Smart, bright, wiry, active and intelligent, young Andrew Carnegie did not long remain at the telegraph One day Mr. Thomas A Scott, a superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who frequently came to the telegraph office and had noticed Carnegie's briskness, offered him the post of clerk and operator to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. In the service of that line he remained for thirteen years. He began by being telegraphic clerk and operator. He left it after having been appointed to the post of Mr. Scott, that of Super-intendent of the Pittsburg Division. It is not surprising that Mr. Scott came to regard him as his right-hand man; and when Mr. Scott became Assistant Secretary of War, he put Mr. Carnegie in charge of the military railroads and telegraphs of the Government. Carnegie was then only a young man of three or four and twenty, and it was his first experience of actual warfare. Mr. Carnegie's experience in this war intensified the abhorrence of war which has always been with him a dominating sentiment. He was very glad when, in the second year of the war, he was able to leave Washington and return to Pittsburg, and resume his duties on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

# HIS BEGINNINGS IN BUSINESS.

Shortly after his return from Washington he stumbled apparently by chance—upon the inventor of the sleeping-car, with whom he formed a partnership that gave him a great lift upwards. Mr. Carnegie now began to feel that he was on the highway to wealth.

His first stroke of good luck was made when he had a little money of his own to invest, and his very first investment turned out a veritable gold mine. In the early sixties the enormous natural wealth of the Pennsylvanian oil-fields was little known. Mr. Carnegie was one of the lucky mortals who struck oil. He with some

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others bought a farm for £8,000, which in one year paid in cash dividends £200,000—rather a good return upon an investment of £8,000.

Mr. Carnegie reached his thirtieth year before he was shunted from oil and railways into the industry in which

he has made his millions.

# HOW HE BEGAN TO TURN IRON INTO GOLD.

After his appointment as Mr. Scott's successor in the superintendence of the Pittsburg Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, he found that the company he was serving had begun to make experiments with an iron bridge. Before that time all bridges had been made of wood. Finding the experiment successful, he saw that there was a great future for those who would manufacture material for bridge building. He therefore joined with several friends, raised £250 extra from his banker, and started the Keystone Bridge Works. The Keystone firm was successful from the start. It began by building the first great bridge for the Ohio River (which has a 300 foot span), and has never looked behind it since. Mr. Carnegie found that bridge-building paid him better than superintending railways. He no sooner felt his feet in the new enterpr s: than he resigned his position on the rail vay.

The subsequent history of Mr. Carnegie's career need not be told at great length. He was now in business for himself. He had repaid the small loans with which he had been financed at the beginning of his career, and he was free to take up any good thing that he came across. He was situated at Pittsburg, in the heart of the richest iron and coal region in the world. He kept in touch with the Old World, and it was from England in 1863 that he obtained the hint he was to turn to such good account. Thirty years ago English railways were just beginning to substitute steel for iron as the material for their metalled way. Mr. Carnegie saw that steel was the coming metal, and set to work to provide plant to

anticipate the inevitable demand.

# HIS PRESENT HOLDING.

He had established a reputation, he was known to be a man in whose hands everything prospered, he could command as much capital as he required. And as he had faith in the future of the country whose praises he chanted in his book "Triumphant Democracy," he acquired all the best coal and iron mines in the neighbourhood of Pittsburg. Afterwards he extended his operations and acquired the best iron-producing lands on the banks of Lake Superior, and built a railway 186 miles long, in order to bring his ore to his shops. His idea was to own everything that was necessary for the production of what he had to manufacture. In this way he has built up a veritable kingdom.

The acquisition of the best mineral deposits which can be worked at a minimum of cost is the solid foundation on which the Carnegie fortune rests. These immense resources enable him, for instance, to produce coke at about one-fifth the price that it costs to produce it in

England.

# HIS PROPHECY AS TO ENGLAND'S DOWNFALL.

Mr. Carnegie's diagnosis of the economic situation of Britain and the United States goes deep, and if he is right the doom of Britain is written in the tablet of Destiny with a pen of adamant. For years past we have maintained our manufacturing position by attracting to these little islands the raw material from other continents. This, in Mr. Carnegie's opinion, will no longer be possible. We are using up our coal, we are reaching the limits of our resources in ironstone, while the United States has

as yet but scratched the surface of its mineral treasures. The skilled labour of the world will naturally gravitate to the place where wages are highest and dividends largest. In Greater Britain it is probable we may find vast resources which will enable the Empire to hold its own with the Republic. But if the contest is to be between the United States and the United Kingdom, in Mr. Carnegie's opinion the struggle is over—we are already beaten hopelessly beyond all chance of recovery.

"Yes," said Mr. Carnegie meditatively, "the law will become universal. No nation will permanently be able to maintain a greater population than what it can feed and support with its own products. The destiny of the old country seems to me very plain. You will be the family seat of the race. Your manufactures will go one after the other, but you will become more and more popular as the garden and pleasure-ground of the race, which will always regard Great Britain as its ancestral home. Probably you will be able to support fifteen millions, not more."

If Mr. Carnegie be right, or even if ten per cent. of his lugubrious predictions be justified, it is obvious that we, as a nation, would do well to shorten sail and prepare for the difficulties ahead. Instead of doing this we are increasing our expenditure every year and increasing our responsibilities and financial obligations, as if we were merely entering into our inheritance instead

of approaching the end of our tether.

### HIS CHARACTER.

Of the character of this remarkable man it is not necessary to say much, but it may be well to remark upon the youthful enthusiasm which makes this man of sixty, laden with the care of millions, as light-hearted as a boy of sixteen without a penny in his plack. I suppose it is a matter of temperament, that element of vivacity and of inexhaustible interest in the world and everything that it contains. Most men by the time they have accumulated their millions find themselves in the place of the famous doctor who had so many books on the top of his head that they crushed out his brains. Mr. Carnegie, however, moves as freely under the weight of his millions as if the solid bullion was gossamer light as air. There is a cheery self-complacency which never fails him. Mr. Carnegie is supremely satisfied with himself, and for the most part with the Republic whose triumphs he hymns in his best known book. He is not quite so satisfied now, when the news of fresh fighting in the Philippines is served up every morning and evening; but not even the apostasy of the Republican body from the traditional policy of the fathers of the Republic can permanently darken the roseate outlook of Mr. Carnegie. The contributory causes of this desirable and rare equipoise by which Mr. Carnegie is able to unite the exuberance of a boy's enthusiasm with the mature wisdom gained by a lifelong experience are

## HIS ORIGINAL ENDOWMENT.

To begin with, Mr. Carnegie inherited a good constitution. He came of a splendid old Scottish stock, and was brought up on porridge and the Book of Proverbs. He honoured his father and his mother, and his days have been long according to the promise, for he eschewed all the vices of youth, and devoted himself from the first decade to helping his parents to meet the household expenses. He has never smoked, and if he is not an absolute tectotaler he is certainly extremely abstemious in the matter of alcohol. Good health, a good constitution, and good habits have all stood him in good stead. He has also been extremely successful. After the first

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struggle of his boyhood he has had singularly few reverses. He has gone on conquering and to conquer from one victory to another. Success has mellowed him, and he is much less acrimonious and disputatious to-day than he was ten years ago.

HIS OPTIMISM.

It is possible that Mr. Carnegie's cheery, pleasant outlook upon things in general is partly due to the absence of any deep religious convictions, if by religion we mean the mystical, transcendental element which Cromwell possessed in such a special manner. Mr. Carnegie is like the cattle whom Walt Whitman praised: "They do not lie awake in the dark and weep for their sins." A good digestion and an easy conscience, or at least a conscience not haunted by sense of sin, probably helped to enable Mr. Carnegie to take a cheerful view of life impossible to his ancestors who were reared in the shadow of the Calvinistic faith. Mr. Carnegie has not been burdened with the cares and responsibilities of family life until a comparatively recent period. His devotion to his mother kept him single to middle age, and it is only three or four years since he first experienced the satisfaction and faced the responsibility of parentage. To look habitually upon the bright side of things, always to take short views and to encounter the future with a cheerful confidence that the tendency is upwards and onwards, and that the law governing all things tends to the survival of the fittest and the evolution of the best-such is the comfortable philosophy with which Mr. Carnegie has confronted the world.

### MR. CARNEGIE AS AUTHOR.

As a writer Mr. Carnegie has gifts which many men with greater pretensions to literature might envy. He is simple, natural, and lucid. Some of his articles, notably one on the currency question at the last General Election, were models of clear statement, of illustration, and of close argument. He has travelled all round the world, and in every latitude has been a close observer of men Blessed with a retentive memory and a quick association of ideas, his essays abound with happy illustrations and quotations. The charm of his writing is that it is so natural. Even when he deals with statistics he contrives so to represent them as to instruct rather than to bewilder. His political ideas are broadened with experience. At first he was a rather rancorous apostle of militant republicanism with a considerable taint of a sectarian bias against the Christian religion. Mr. Carnegie was never in good favour among the Orthodox, and although he has set up a kind of naval chapel in his Highland retreat, he can hardly be regarded as one of the "orthodox believers in John Knox," nor can any organised form of religious belief claim him as its own. But he has lost much of the twang of his earlier days; and he admires, although he may not envy, the unhesitating faith which stood Mr. Gladstone in such good stead. Although an idealist and an optimist, and therefore a believer in the highest sense of the word, his mind is distinctly of the secular order, nor can the closest scrutiny reveal any ecclesiastical bias or theological prejudice. In that also he is very much like Mr. Rhodes. His chosen apostles are Herbert Spencer and John Morley.

A MODERN MONTE CRISTO.

Mr. Carnegie is a shrewd Scot with a very keen eye While not for the appreciation of his fellow-creatures. afraid to express a diverse judgment in good set terms upon occasion, he is by no means unaware of the advantage of the use of the butter-boat. His enemies in America have subjected him to criticism on account of the light-hearted gaiety with which he discusses his schemes and his achievements, but they are mistaken in attributing this to a desire for réclame. Mr. Carnegie is honestly well pleased with himself, and cheerily talks of what he has done and what he proposes to do with natural interest, and who can say that he is not justified in being interested in himself. Of all the mournful spectacles in the world, surely it is one of the most pathetic when a man or a woman is no longer interested in his or her own life. And are we not all interested in the maneinto whose hands the Destinies have entrusted the task of distributing so vast a fortune?

The foregoing pages are extracted from the opening chapters of the Christmas Number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, which is devoted to a discussion of how Mr. Carnegie could best promote the triumph of his dieas by the distribution of his millions. The following table of contents explains the nature and scope of the

study of this fascinating subject :-

PART I.—MR. ANDREW CARNEGIE.— Chapter I. The Making of the Millions; II. Mr. Carnegie as an Employer of Labour; III. The Ideals of Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Rhodes; IV. The Laird of Skibo Castle.

PART II.—HIS "GOSPEL OF WEALTH."—Chapter I. Concerning Millionaires; II. "The Gospel of Wealth"; III. The

Reception of His Gospel.

PART III.—His CONUNDRUM.—Chapter I. How He will Solve It; II. The British-American United States; III. The United States of Europe; IV. "The Best Yet"; V. The Endowed Newspaper; VI. The Moral of it All.

# II.-THE RIGHT HON. HARRY ESCOMBE, M.L.A., EX-PREMIER OF NATAL.

ONE of the most chivalrous acts reported during the progress of the present trouble between Great Britain and the Transvaal was the visit paid by Mr. Harry Escombe, ex-Premier of Natal, and his wife to Newcastle, at a time when this most northerly town in Natal was threatened by the Boers, and when almost every one was fleeing from it to places of greater safety. When Mr. Escombe and his wife went to Newcastle, every one was expecting an immediate attack, and the women and children, and many of the men, took the opportunity of retreating into various towns of the Colony. But Mr. Escombe, like the courageous Britisher that he is, simply walked about the semi-

deserted streets and told the people that, siege or no siege, he and his wife would remain in Newcastle until all sign of trouble was at an end. It may safely be stated that the visit of Mr. Escombe and his wife has been chiefly responsible for the peaceful occupation by the Boers of a town which the British, for strategical reasons, did not care to defend.

Mr. Escombe's chivalrous act is characteristic of one of the best and bravest and ablest statesmen which Britain possesses "over the seas." With the exception of Sir Alfred Milner and Mr. Rhodes, Mr. Escombe is the leading statesman in South Africa to-day, and a few personal reminiscences ought to be of interest to English readers.

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MR. RHODES AND MR. ESCOMBE.

There is great similarity between Mr. Rhodes and Mr. Escombe, although they are not in entire accord on South African questions, and this similarity has been further developed by the present trouble. Escombe and his wife are helping their friends at Newcastle, Mr. Rhodes is doing all that is possible to help his friends at Kimberley. But this similarity is not of to-day only, but of a lifetime. Both men are about the same age; early in life they settled in the country of their adoption; both have been Premiers of a British

colony in South Africa; both have a passion for South African expansion.

There is, however, this great difference in the passion for expansion which has characterised every public action of these two statesmen. Mr. Rhodes commenced his work of expansion at the extreme northern limit of the then known South Africa, where he added a province to Mr. Es-Great Britain. combe commenced at home: he has made a great port, and thereby opened up another high-way to the north. How Mr. Escombe accomplished this great work is not known on this side of the water; in fact, it is not known to any in its entirety to any but those who have the honour of the ex-Premier's confidence.

A DREAM THAT CAME . TRUE.

After a hard struggle at the Colonial Bar, Mr. Escombe secured a nice little competency, and then determined to give himself up to public work. built a house on the Berea. The front windows overlook the magnificent har-bour at Durban. It was whilst sitting in one of these rooms, watching the various currents, that he

dreamed his dreams, just as Mr. Rhodes does in his still more beautiful house near Cape Town. Mr. Escombe saw nothing but a magnificent natural harbour literally going to waste simply because the Bluff Channel was blocked to, all shipping by a shifting bar of sand which stretched from the Bluff to the Point. When Mr. Escombe began to dream his dreams of expansion the Bluff Channel was only six or seven feet deep; but he had an instinctive feeling—it was a part of his genius—that this obstacle could be removed, and that the little port could be converted into one of the best in South Africa, and that Durban, which was then nothing but a beautiful and sleepy little town, could be transformed into one of the most prosperous ports in the country. Although he knew

practically nothing of the art of engineering, he knew that his dream was right, and he set as his great task in life, the accomplishment of a work which most people regarded as hopeless and ridiculous. He studied every current, he plumbed every depth, he located every rock, until every inch of the harbour and the bay was quite familiar to him. Men laughed at him for his pains; but when Mr. Escombe once gets an idea into his head, all the people in the world cannot laugh or knock it out.

THE MAKING OF DURBAN PORT.

When Mr. Escombe became Chairman of the Harbour

Board, and when he was elected to the House of Assembly in 1872, he had an opportunity of putting his dreams into practical shape. He was howled at, laughed at, sneered at, but it did not matter. best engineers who could be procured said the scheme was impracticable, impossible, worse than Utopian. To deepen such a channel from six feet five inches to twenty feet was literally the dream of a lunatic. It did not matter to Mr. Escombe. He fought the engineers, the Harbour Board, Parliament, and everybody who opposed his particular scheme. With indomitable courage, with an infinity of tolerance and patience, and with lofty and impassioned eloquence. the ex-Premier stood by his point, and he triumphed. The bar was practically removed; and the splendid port at Durban to-day, with its three hundred and fifty feet of wharfage, its long lines of ships, which find a perfectly safe anchorage almost in the streets of the town, testify to the completeness of a triumph which, as far as I know, has no parallel in the history of any single man's work.



Photograph by}

THE RIGHT HON. HARRY ESCOMBE.

THE HARBOUR.

I shall never forget, writes a South African correspondent, going over the scene of Mr. Escombe's triumph with the ex-Premier as chaperon. We took one of the tugs which ply between the river and the bay. On perfectly smooth water we rode down the channel between the long rows of big ships. There were several 6,000-tonners lying there unloading their cargoes from all parts of the world, and the wharf reminded me of a walk along the Broomielaw. In no place in the world will a scene of greater activity be seen, or a more cosmopolitan crowd of

[Elliott and Fry.

Once over the bar, and free from the shelter of the Bluff, we were tossed on a terrible sea. The wind was howling and the waves were almost mountains

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high; and then I had a splendid object lesson of what had been accomplished for Durban and South Africa by the removal of the sandy bar, which allowed great ships of 7,000 tonnage to ride into perfectly smooth water, where they could anchor in safety without running the awful risks of discharging their cargo in the open road-stead. The sea was so rough that I could not keep a foothold on the deck of the tug; but Mr. Escombe turned towards me, put his arm through mine (he is a great big man, who inspires confidence), and said quietly, "Stand there a minute, and you will see the complete triumph of my life's work, for which people have laughed and jeered at me for years."

I turned towards the sea, and saw a great liner steaming out of the storm towards the bar. She was a 7,000-tonner, but was being rocked about almost as much as our little tug. But she came on without hesitation, crossed the bar without the slightest trouble, and

anchored far up the river.

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"I do not wonder that you are a proud man, Mr.

Escombe," I remarked.

"They called me a crank, a faddist, a lunatic; but this speaks for itself," he replied quietly. "But I have not done yet, and will not be content until the bar is twenty-five feet deep, so that such a great vessel as yon" (it was the Union Company's mail boat, the Briton, of over 10,000 tons) "can come in as safely as the one we have just seen cross the bar."

### THE PENALTY OF SUCCESS.

When this conversation took place Mr. Escombe had been in "the cold shades of opposition" for about three months. He had been defeated by people who even yet do not fully understand him.

"You know, one of your Governments fell over a beer barrel, and mine fell over the bar," Mr. Escombe

remarked, with a merry twinkle in his eyes.

"But they will want you again in a few months. I will bet you a sovereign that you will be Premier again in less than twelve months," I said.

"Done," he replied promptly. "If the people of Natal want me again they must say so. I am not going out of

my way to seek the office."

That is almost three years ago, and I lost my bet; but his time is coming, and Mr. Escombe is young enough and strong enough to wait until the supreme crisis in the history of the Garden Colony calls him back to the

head of a strong Government.

That evening Mr. Escombe revealed some other of his characteristics—his good humour, his tolerance, his great heartedness. I was a passenger by the *Briton*, and we invited Mr. Escombe and his wife and family to spend the night on board. I had heard it stated in Natal that Mr. Escombe could not patiently bear opposition, and could not tolerate the expression of any views with which he did not agree. Before he left the ship on the following morning I knew that the statement was an utter fabrication.

# A LONG ARGUMENT.

I hardly know how, but as we sat on the deck of the great liner, enjoying our cigars and the glories of an African summer's night, with the bar just in front of us, but still forbidding us to enter port, Mr. Escombe and I fell to discussing constitutional history. The bar was forgotten, but the incident of the afternoon taught me something of the character of Natal's greatest statesman. On the bar question we were entirely agreed, but when it came to a discussion on constitutional history we did not

seem able to strike a single note of agreement. It was a dangerous experiment for a young journalist to oppose, practically on his own ground, the leader of the Natal Bar, the ex-Premier of the Colony, the Father of the Natal Port; but having taken up a certain position I was not going to recede from it, and the argument was kept up until past midnight, when Mr. Escombe and I had the deck to ourselves. In the small hours of the morning we shook hands and parted. We were to sail the next day, and I did not expect to see Mr. Escombe again. But at five o'clock there was a knock at my cabin door, and on opening it I was surprised to see the tall, stalwart, splendid figure of the ex-Premier of Natal. "We are going to finish that argument," he said, and we started afresh, and went at it again for three hours and a half, until the bugle called us to breakfast. Through the long argument Mr. Escombe had shown the grasp of a statesman, a wonderful knowledge of constitutional history, an intense love of the Homeland, an almost fatherly patience coupled with a teacher's desire to impart knowledge to one much younger than himself. As he was stepping down to the tug which was waiting for him, Mr. Escombe and I shook hands and laughed over our long argument.

#### HIS MASTER IN CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY.

"You have some brilliant ideas, my young friend," he said, with a sunny smile, "but they are badly regulated. I will send you the book from which I learned all I know about constitutional history," and a few days later I received at Cape Town two volumes of "Todd's Parliamentary Government in England," enclosing a letter which reveals many of Mr. Escombe's characteristics,—his instinctive charm, his power to control others, his masterly grip of any subject which he takes in hand, his kindness of heart. That letter is my most cherished possession.

I would like another paragraph to record my impressions of Mr. Escombe as he was when he came over to London as Premier of Natal to represent the Colony at the Queen's Jubilee. Mr. Escombe is not a Republican; he has no Republican leanings. He is an intensely loyal son of the Empire, but he hates Courts and Court ceremonials. His home is amongst the people. He would have made a model leader of the British democracy, and it would be worth a good deal to hear his splendid voice in the House of Commons. And, by the way, it does seem a pity that the people of England see so little of the great statesmen who have built up our Empire over the seas. But though we so seldom see or hear them, it is just as well to know something of the British pluck which is their instinct, something of the courage which they radiate in the new lands to which they go, and something of the greatness which does so much to make England great in almost every part of the world.

# AT THE JUBILEE.

I shall never forget watching Mr. Escombe dress for a great Court ceremonial during the Jubilee. He held up a pair of short-legged "unmentionables," and said with withering scorn, "Fancy a big fellow like me getting into these things," and when he had "got them on," and had buckled on his little sword, he laughingly described himself as "an animated popinjay." But though he has so little respect for the outward pomps and shows of Courts, Mr. Escombe was one of the most imposing figures which took part in that great Carnival of Loyalty to the Queen of the Empire. Mr. Escombe, it is well known, could have returned to Natal as "Sir Harry," if he had cared for the honour, but he likes to be called

plain Harry by his friends, and nothing evokes his scorn so much as to be called Henry. He is a splendid friend, a more splendid enemy. He was ever a fighter, and he longs for another fight, but he will not fight unless he can fight with clean hands and a good conscience.

### AS LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION.

He rose to his highest heights during the long sickness of his successor, Sir Henry Binns. At that time the Natal Ministry was simply playing "Hamlet" without the Prince. Sir Henry was a direct contrast to his predecessor; he was dull and prosaic, hard-working and loyal, but he pledged his faith to the passing of a Customs Union. When he fell sick, Mr. Escombe came to the rescue of the Government, and although there were vital party questions to be settled, he fought for the State rather than for a party. If he had been the colleague of Mr. Henry Bale, Q.C., the Attorney-General and acting-Premier, he could not have rendered more loyal service to Natal, and when Sir Henry was laid to rest, it remained for Mr. Escombe to pronounce his highest eulogy in the Natal House of Assembly.

On that occasion his speech was the highest type of sympathetic Parliamentary oratory. He and Sir Henry had often crossed swords in the House and elsewhere, and there is an evidence in justification of our Parliamentary institutions when the dead Premier's noblest epitaph is written, or rather spoken, by his old "enemy," the leader

of the Opposition.

A PROPHECY.

I am not inclined to put on the robe of the prophet, but I have no hesitation in saying that some time in the near future Mr. Rhodes and Mr. Escombe will meet in the far north of Rhodesia, and will shake hands and congratulate each other on the success of their schemes of expansion. They began from different ends of the Continent, but they will both get to the same point in the end. Mr. Rhodes began at the top, and Mr. Escombe at the bottom. Both men have made highways to the North, and they have expanded the great Empire. But when they meet the map of Africa will have been changed; it will be a great deal redder than it is to-day, and Mr. Rhodes will be Premier of the Cape Colony and Mr. Escombe will be Premier of Natal, and the road will be right open to the North. Thus the day dreams of two great men will be realised, and South Africa will be the greatest and the most prosperous sub-Continent in the world.

X. X.

## BRITANNIA'S PICANINNY.

'(Written by special request for "Our Boys" at the Front.)

She's the smallest of the children In the dear Old Lady's shoe, And yet the lass has shown the rest The sort of thing to do; For while they have been waiting, Why, she's knocked things into shape, And shamed Miss Wacht-en-Beetje And her cousins at the Cape.

Chorus.—She's Britannia's Picaninny,
If she isn't very big!
She's a Daughter of the Empire,
So she doesn't care a fig
Tho' she's landed in the front of it—
And bound to bear the brunt of it!
The grim and grisly brunt of it!
Natal!

She's a plucky little midget
If she doesn't run to size,
And tho' she's bu: a feather-weight
She'll wipe the Transvaal's eyes.
The way she peeled her jacket
Shows the good old fighting strain;
And what Bitannia's sons have done
Natal will do again!

When they told her men were wanted,
Well, she vowed she would be first,
And rolled her Volunteers along
Before the storm should burst;
So while the Cape was wavering,
And kept her colours hid,
Natalia flung her flag aloft
And just sailed in and—"did!"

Yes, we love this Picaninny,
And will gather round her shield,
Sworn to keep her motto stainless
On the red and bloody field:
For she's left her honour's keeping
To her trusty Volunteers,
So they greet Natalia's banner
With a storm of ringing cheers.

Chorns.—She's Britannia's Picaninny,
If she isn't very big!
She's a Daughter of the Empire,
So she doesn't care a fig
Tho' she's landed in the front of it—
And bound to bear the brunt of it!
The grim and grisly brunt of it!
Natal!

-Natal Advertiser

LYNN LYSTER.

# III.—CECIL J. RHODES: AN IMPRESSION BY PRINCESS RADZIWILL.

AS a pendant or postscript to the Character Sketch of Mr. Rhodes in last month's issue I publish the following interesting paper written by Princess Radziwill this summer.

#### PRINCESS RADZIWILL.

Princess Radziwill is a lady whom I had the pleasure of meeting during my visit to St. Petersburg in 1888. She was then virtually under sentence of banishment from Berlin by decree of Prince Bismarck, who regarded her as an enemy by no means to be despised. She was a friend of the Empress Frederick and a keen politician. She had written a novel which made no small sensation at the time, owing to the side

lights which it threw upon the inside track of German politics. She belongs to the great Polish family of Radziwills, and was recognised both in St. Petersburg and Berlin not only as a lady of great personal charm, but as a political personage of no small influence. Princess Radziwill is now in South Africa, where she has had ample opportunities of observing Mr. Rhodes in his African habitat. It is of course impossible for her, a foreigner and a stranger, to realise the full sweep of Mr. Rhodes's ideals, and it is evident from her paper that she judges him, perhaps of necessity, from what may be called the dinner-table and drawing-room point of view. Nevertheless her appreciation of the great South African is interesting and suggestive.

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HER SKETCH OF MR. RHODES THIS SUMMER.

Princess Radziwill writes me as follows :-

As I was going to South Africa, I was asked to send you a few lines concerning the present crisis in the Transvaal and the man who, according to certain people, is the primary cause of it—Mr. Cecil Rhodes. After accepting the task, I find it now a most difficult one. It wants months and years even to come to an opinion respecting matters here, and I have only been in South Africa a few days. Moreover, some people are so absurdly prejudiced against Mr. Rhodes that they absolutely refuse to see in present events anything else but the consequence of the Jameson Raid. They cannot, and I may safely say they will not, look at things in their proper light-that is, as a struggle for equality of rights, for individual liberty and for the triumph of that wider, higher civilisation which is the only true one, and which tends to elevate the mind, to broaden the views, and to add to the material comforts and moral welfare of every human being, be he Boer or English, black or white man.

If I write that this civilisation is embodied in Mr. Cecil Rhodes, these people will not believe me, and in all probability will throw away my prose with disgust. And yet what can I say here but what I believe to be the truth-a truth which has stared at me ever since I reached those African shores and tried honestly and conscientiously to form an opinion as to country, men, and events, without having so far succeeded in taking their real estimate and measurement; because I arrived here imbued with old-world traditions and prejudices, with the mistaken idea we all have at home-that Africa can be judged from our European point of view.

"Old-world traditions and prejudices." It is intentionally I used these words. Africa is not the Old World, and our great mistake lies in the fact that we have always considered her as part of it, have mixed up in our ignorant minds the old Egyptian civilisation and the barbarity of those native wild tribes who still inhabit the regions of the Tanganyika, and who until recently ruled at Khartoum. We quite forget that Africa is still "the unknown," a new country recently discovered, that we must look upon it as such, and that we must regard the man who virtually brought to the notice of the world this dark continent as a reformer and a creator, such as Cæsar showed himself to be in Rome, and Peter the Great in Russia.

I have mentioned those two great names of history, and I do not hesitate an instant to associate them with that of the man who, in those last days of a century of incredulity, scepticism and cynicism, proved himself a genius like Cæsar, a reformer like Peter, and who certainly was as much actuated by noble motives in all he ever did, thought, hoped, fought for, and realised, as the mighty and proud Czar was, when he wrote to one of his trusty advisers those memorable words: "In a great work one must consider the ideal which is its ultimate end, and in order to reach that end, one must not hesitate even before the shedding of blood, for blood is also sometimes a footstep towards the moral elevation of a nation."

We don't shed blood nowadays. Power which, in bygone times, was reached by the force of the sword, is obtained at present through other means. The God Mammon has superseded the blade our forefathers had always hanging at their side, but because the weapon has undergone a transformation, is it a proof that it does not require any longer to be used? Empires are not conquered by mere words. In olden days they were taken by storm;

at present they must be won and bought, not only by daring and audacity, but by coolness and judgment, by the knowledge that the conquest once made must be kept and improved, and that the gold which has replaced the sword of ancient times must ultimately help the cause of progress and civilisation in teaching people to work and

helping them to a better life.

The man who has realised that idea for which he was laughed at and scorned not so many years ago, the dreamer who from his youth upwards had an ideal, who, even when nobody belived in him, nursed his dream of greatness, and that not a personal one, that man may have great faults; but surely he redeems them by that divine spark of genius given to so very few, which, even when it leaps suddenly, strangely, and almost savagely upon the world as upon an unbroken horse does not frighten it, but on the contrary, leaves it, even when it disappears in the natural course of time, a future in the

memory of its past.

It is that genius before which all those who have had anything to do with him bow, even when they refuse to acknowledge it, that has made Cecil Rhodes such a unique figure, not only in South Africa, but in the whole world. His enemies may attack, slander, distrust him, denounce him as a speculator, a financier, a moneyseeking and money-making man; they will never succeed in diminishing his real value and greatness. Financiers we have seen in plenty; unscrupulous money-making men we have all of us met; in this South Africa I am writing from they abound, but what of that? One scarcely hears or knows their names, whereas Cecil Rhodes's is a familiar one in the hut of the savage native, the farm of the Dutch settler, and the fireside of the English colonist. And why this-I won't say popularity, as the word could not be applied everywhere-but this notoriety? Because he has realised the biggest of problems, the using of money for a higher aim; because he has handled it as Cortes did his sword and Cæsar his legions-to give his country an empire, and to use that country's civilisation, its laws, its conceptions of welfare, its moral worth and its material power, to improve the condition, better the existence, and use the natural resources and riches of the only part of the world which until now was unknown and unexplored, and which, by a superhuman effort of will, he has succeeded in uniting with ours, not by fire or sword, nor by menaces and threats, but by the two great forces of our century of discoveries and progress-steam and electricity.

It is not possible to refuse one's admiration to this colossal work of a genius. And yet, even here, where one can only understand and realise the difficulties which he has had to surmount, and of which we cannot form an estimate in Europe-even here, where Cecil Rhodes's presence and personality is always and everywhere felt, one can also understand the hatreds he has incurred, the bitter animosities he has provoked, not only on the part of those who have had the opportunity to approach him, but also from those others who have never even seen him, but who nevertheless grudge him the immense amount of room he takes in the world. He has allowed people to see too much the disdain in which he holds them, and giving back an unjust scorn with a scorn just and severe, he has wounded those susceptibilities a less able but a

more supple mind would have spared.

Here, I think, lies the great fault of this masterful intelligence. Not only is he as unsparing towards others as he is towards himself, but he allows, even more than he feels it, his mistrust and contempt of humanity to appear in everything he does or says. Not naturally

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"GROOTE SCHUUR," THE HOME OF MR. RHODES ON THE SLOPE OF THE DEVIL'S PEAK.

rude, but naturally shy, he assumes a rudeness which, being foreign to his nature, becomes from this very fact more aggressive, and a disdain of the opinions, judgments, and actions of his neighbour, which is as insulting as it is irritating to those who have not studied him long enough, or carefully enough, to find out how much is real and how much is assumed in his manner. He forgets that every opinion, however false it may be, is bound to be respected if it is sincere, and that to every intelligence, however poor it is, is due a certain amount of consideration, if only that of courtesy. And in this assumption of a rudeness which is not in him he wastes time and trouble, for it is surely unnecessary to give to all the knaves and fools one meets a false opinion of one's self, and it is still more useless to sham feelings which do not exist before those who are clever enough to make the distinction between a comedy he does not even play well and the real worth of the man who, with a perversity I feel almost tempted to call feminine, tries to accredit around him a legend utterly unworthy of him and the great deeds he has performed.

No kinder man lives than Cecil Rhodes, and yet he has been called hard, even by those who sometimes, unknown to themselves, have been the recipients of his The man who has never had a selfish thought, who has opened his purse, and helped with his influence all those who have applied to him, is yet spoken of as a cruel, merciless tyrant, and much as I admire him, I do not wonder at that. He does not possess amidst all his other gifts that of sympathy, nor the art, so useful sometimes, to make people forget his greatness. To know him well is to love him, but it is only a very few who know him well, and he lets the others—the crowd who judges him, without trying to understand him-he lets that crowd too often see and feel that he considers it as beneath his notice, not even giving people the opportunity of expressing an opinion, with which perhaps he would himself agree if he would only allow them to formulate it. He is always dreaming great dreams, thinking great thoughts, expecting from others the same amount of work and of self-sacrifice he is himself capable of, and he forgets that with his genius one cannot compete, his quickness of conceptions one cannot rival, and that it is not fair, either to himself or to others, to believe or pretend it is possible to do so.

Unfortunately he has been encouraged in that false path by the, I can safely say, disgusting toadyism to which he has been subjected in those last years by people who wanted to get something out of him, or who were willing to buy an acquaintance with him by an unlimited admiration for everything he did or said, no matter how wrong it might be. Women have flattered and men have submitted to him, until it is no wonder that in his fine nature grew a profound disgust,

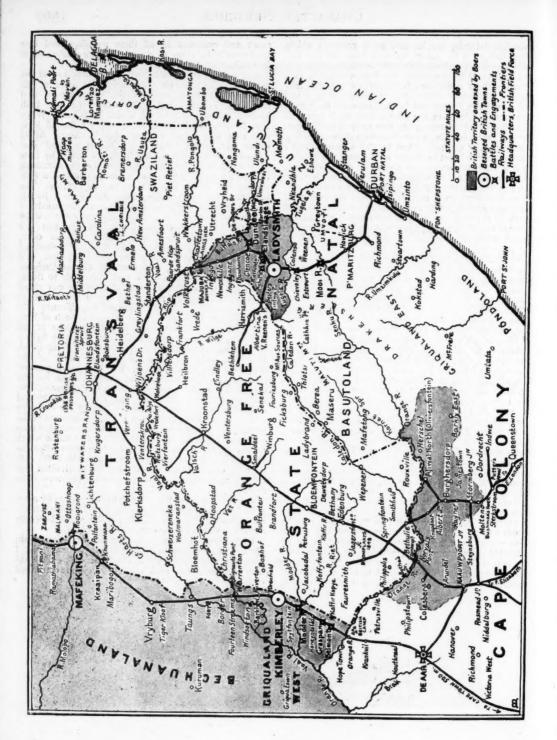
scorn and contempt for all these parasites, and that involuntarily he came to class with them the whole of humanity.

And yet all these faults, all these mistakes of his powerful mind, do not take away an atom of his greatness. It is as real as the splendour of that mountain in the shadow of which he has built himself a home which is a dream of beauty. When I first arrived in Cape Town, I made a stupid joke, and said one found nothing else in South Africa except Mr. Rhodes and Table Mountain, and that a fiendish rivalry existed between them. Little by little the glory of the mountain and the genius of the statesman became apparent to me; they seemed to possess a connecting link which bound them to one another. The mountain is steep, and seen from afar seems a barren desert; but when one scans it, with its marvellous wealth of flowers and blossoms, its endless variety of colours, when one explores its nooks and takes in its silent and sublime beauty; when one sees it rise so calm, so still, so fair, bathed in light or obscured by clouds, towering above the vice and fret and wretchedness of earth, as a reminder of that Almighty power which gave us hands to work and minds to think, when one realises that under its shadow one can afford to forget and forgive, one wonders how it is one did not take in at once all this splendour and magnificence. So it is with Cecil Rhodes. When one sees much of him, one does not remember any longer his faults or his mistakes, or else one regards them in their true lightas the imperfections inseparable from a great mind. One sees only the immense personal power of the man, his many kindnesses, his true and genuine generosity. One realises the colossal work he has done, the noble aims he has ever pursued, the recklessness with which he has risked his life and spent his money wherever and whenever his country's welfare or greatness required it. And one marvels at the tenacity of purpose with which this extraordinary man has, since his young student days, clung to a dream which at first appeared chimerical, and which nevertheless he realised in a few short years, the dream which not only gave an empire to his country, but which civilised that empire, communicating to it some of the greatness of its founder.

Surely this is more than enough to compensate for some petty faults and small drawbacks, even to obliterate the remembrance of graver mistakes which might be easily explained if their author only wished to do so.

I must stop. I was expected to write a criticism; I am afraid I have drawn an eulogy, and I am quite sure I have not said a word about the Transvaal. Well, the Transvaal must wait until my next letter. It can afford to do so.





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# THE TOPIC OF THE MONTH.

# THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE war began on October 10th, and it is now the 1st of December. We have been at war, therefore, for the space of fifty-one days, a little over seven weeks. The net result of the operations has certainly not been to justify the confident expectations with which the war was begun. At the present all the confident declarations with which the public was deceived as to the alleged indisposition or inability of the Boers to hold their own have been dissipated into thin air. Nothing is more remarkable in the progress of the war than the way in which every prediction made by the advocates of war has been falsified by the event.

THE RESULT OF SEVEN WEEKS' FIGHTING.

British troops, it is true, are in considerable numbers in Pretoria, but they are there as prisoners. The Boers have overrun one half of the colony of Natal, have compelled the British army to make a precipitate retreat from its advanced position, and have shut the whole force up in Ladysmith. On the western frontier we have only attempted to hold two positions. Mafeking has been closely shut up, and will probably surrender about Christmas. Kimberley has been for some time on half rations, and will surrender if Methuen's relieving force, which has been despatched as a kind of forlorn hope to rescue the inhabitants, fails to fight its way through the forces of the Boers. Even if he succeeds, he will only arrive in order to withdraw the inhabitants, and add fifteen thousand to the number of homeless refugees which we have on our hands at Cape Town. Commandoes from the Free State have entered the northern parts of Cape Colony, where they have been joined by considerable numbers of the Dutch population. The net result, therefore, of seven weeks' fighting is that we have got considerably the worst of it, and that the Boers are for the present moment paramount over the whole of South Africa north of the Cape Colony, with the exception of a fringe on the seaboard of Natal and Rhodesia.

THE BUTCHER'S BILL.

This result has been attained after fighting half a dozen battles, every one of which has been proclaimed by the sensational newspapers as a great and glorious victory, but which have cost us in killed and wounded 2,300, while we have lost about 1,500 missing, most of whom are safely interned at Pretoria. These casualties do not include the numbers invalided by sickness. The troops have been much exposed to severe tropical rainstorms, and have endured considerable privations. So far, fortunately, there has been no outbreak of epidemic disease, but unless this war differs very much from those which preceded it, the mortality from sickness will very much exceed the number of those who fall in battle.

THE PREPONDERANCE IN NUMBERS.

This can hardly be said to be a satisfactory showing for the opening weeks of the war. The British reverses have been due only in part to the fact that we were at first outnumbered by the Boers. For although this is the case, it is not less remarkable that in most of the actions that have been fought we outnumbered our adversaries. This was notably the case in the one real victory of all the bogus triumphs heralded in the newspapers. At Eland's Laagte we led into action from 3,500 to 4,000 men against a small force of 600 or 700 Germans, Hollanders and Boers. In the battles that were fought by Lord Methuen in his rush northward to relieve Kimberley, we outnumbered the enemy by two or three to one in the battles of Belmont and Eslin, while our preponderance in artillery was still greater. Nevertheless, although our troops displayed their customary gallantry, we have not succeeded in dispersing a single army of our intrepid and resourceful foes. The newspapers have indulged in compiling fabulous statistics as to the number of Boers who were supposed to have fallen, but there is every reason to hope that the number of those who have fallen in defence of their Fatherland is comparatively small.

GENERAL JOUBERT'S STRATEGY.

The experiment of pitting against a highly trained professional army a levée en masse of a farming population has not resulted, as many experts expected, in the con-spicuous triumph of the professional soldier. On the contrary, there is little doubt that, so far as generalship is concerned, General Joubert has displayed much better appreciation of the true tactics to be employed in such a campaign as that which is being waged than the British generals. Military strategy has as its end the winning of battles, and the compelling of your enemy to give battle under circumstances least advantageous to him and most advantageous to yourself. The salient feature of all the fighting that has gone on hitherto, both on the Natal and on the western frontiers, is that whichever side was advancing, the Boers have always had the pick of the position, and thrust upon their opponents the difficulty of the offensive. This, it may be said, was unavoidable when the Boers were acting on the defensive, resisting the hurried rush of Lord Methuen towards Kimberley, but it is equally conspicuous in northern Natal, where the Boers were advancing upon the English positions. In no case did General Joubert attack the English in a position chosen by themselves. In every case he forced them to attack him in positions which he had selected with a keen eye to their natural strength. Hence at Talana Hill, at Eland's Laagte, at Rietfontein, and at Ladysmith, the Boers occupied positions on the hill top, from which they were dislodged, when they were dislodged, by the simple and not very obvious expedient of charging in a frontal attack. In the first battle in which General Symons lost his life this was excused on the ground that it was necessary to prove to the Boers that we could capture a height as easily as they did at Majuba, but there was surely no reason for repeating the demonstration elsewhere, at a heavy cost of life, especially the life of officers.

### THE FUTURE OF WAR?

It is very interesting to note how the experience of this campaign has confirmed many of the conclusions which have been set forth in a popular form by M. Bloch in his book on the future of war, published in this country under the title of "Is War Impossible?" According to M. Bloch, the war of the future will be a war of sieges. Modern arms have so enormously strengthened the defensive that



Photograph by]

GENERAL GATACRE

[Elliott and Fry.

a frontal attack will be practically impossible, and the fate of campaigns in the future will be decided, not so much by the fighting of the soldiers, as by their capacity to hold each other in check until ammunition or food gives out on one side. The fact that we were able to capture positions held by the Boers can be explained on the ground, first, that we were in great numerical superiority; secondly, that our artillery fire was immeasurably superior to theirs; and thirdly, to the fact that the Boers, contrary to the popular belief, are not so good marksmen as regular soldiers. Even as it was we had to pay very heavily for our success, especially in officers. The sharp experience of the first weeks of the war has led to the abandonment of any uniform on the part of the commanders; but the mortality has been very great, much in excess of the proportion of officers placed hors de combat in the Franco-German War. The difficulty of provisioning the comparatively small forces that are in the field in Africa will be multiplied a hundredfold in the great European war which M. Bloch believes is now economically impossible. If Ladysmith and Kimberley fall, their surrender will be enforced less by the shot and shell of the besiegers than owing to the exhaustion of their stores of ammunition or of food.

### HOW LONG WILL THE WAR LAST?

Speculation is rife as to how long the Boers will be able to carry on the contest. They have laid in great stocks of ammunition, and they are able to subsist upon much poorer fare than that which our soldiers regard as

indispensable to existence. It is not quite clear at present whether the despatch of a commando in the direction of Pietermaritzburg was merely a feint or whether it was due to the necessity of securing supplies. In any case it had no military importance, for as soon as the relieving column was ready to start from Pietermaritzburg the Boers drew back to positions nearer their base.

# THE UPS AND DOWNS OF WAR.

The Boers have missed two great chances--first, in failing to capture General Yule's column as it struggled wearily through the muddy passes which lie between Glencoe and Ladysmith. Had they been more vigilant nothing could have saved our men from total destruction. The other chance which they missed was that of seizing the enormous depôt of military stores which were accumulated at De Aar railway junction, and which remained practically undefended for some weeks. On the other hand, in Natal our troops appear to have committed almost every conceivable tactical mistake. Instead of falling back before the superior forces of the Boers, General White allowed himself to be shut up in Ladysmith in a position in which he became more of a hostage in the hands of the enemy than an effective element of military force. The one thing which Lord Wolseley was never weary of impressing upon General White was to avoid taking up a position from which he was unable to protect his communications with his base. If Natal had been left open to the Boers and our army had been concentrated at Durban, one great source of anxiety would have been removed, and General Buller would have been free to carry out his original plan of invading the republics from Cape Colony. His advance on Pretoria would of necessity have compelled the recall of the Boer commandoes from Natal, but this of course was impossible while they had General White cooped up at Ladysmith. Political considerations are supposed to have interfered with the strategy of soldiers, but Ministers deny that they have in any way tied the hands of their generals in the field. It is more probable that the political considerations were local rather than imperial. The Natal colonists naturally deprecated the abandonment of their country to the invaders.

# THE DREADED HORSE SICKNESS.

Speculating as to the future, one element that has been somewhat overlooked is the difficulty of transport which will be occasioned by the certain outbreak of horse sickness in the early months of next year. The immense numbers of horses and mules which have been collected at such great cost from all parts of the Old World and the New will suffer severely, and it is quite possible that General Buller's advance, which has now been postponed till the middle of January, may be still further postponed by the lack of transport. The long sea voyage, which varies from three to four weeks, has a bad effect upon the horses, and they are said to require at least three weeks' rest on shore before they are fit for the hard work of campaigning. The Boers are free from this difficulty. They are fighting in their own country, their horses are acclimatised, and their baggage train is very slight compared with that of General Buller. One of the correspondents spoke of "the invisible but ever-present enemy" which dogged the advance of Methuen's column. The invisibility and mobility of the Boers will be the chief difficulties with which General Buller will have to contend.

# THE ATTITUDE OF THE CAPE DUTCH.

The greatest danger which threatened our position in South Africa has been averted. This is largely clear at o in the feint or supplies, soon as Pieterarer their

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due to the fact that Mr. Schreiner is in office. Although considerable numbers of the Cape Dutch have joined the Republican forces, there has been no general rising throughout the Dutch districts of Cape Colony. This result has been attained by scrupulously abstaining from any attempt to compel the Cape Colonists to assist the Imperial troops in the campaign against the Transvaal, and also owing to the emphatic disclaimer issued by Sir Alfred Milner of the designs freely attributed to him by the British loyalists directed against the right of the Dutch majority to govern the Cape. It is a strange spectacle, this mustering of volunteer regiments from the Antipodes and from Canada, while the government of the Colony most interested, which lies close to the seat of war, preserves a rigid and unsympathetic neutrality. The Union Jack was never hoisted on Government buildings in Cape Town till the arrival of the New Zealand contingent, and then it only flew from the post-office.

THE FUTURE OUTLOOK.

As to the ultimate issue, that is postponed to the dim and distant future. The war may last from six to twelve months, and already the mobilisation of a second army corps, at a cost of six millions, is regarded as a necessity. In the opinion of many competent military authorities our difficulties will only begin when the commandoes have dispersed. The experience of Austria, which had to mobilise 250,000 men in order to pacify Bosnia, which lay close to her doors, and was but a small province, does not encourage very hopeful anticipations as to the speedy close of the war. After the war is over, supposing that victory crowns our arms, it is probable that we shall find our chief difficulty in reconciling the extravagant claims of the so-called loyalists with any system of government short of the military jack-boot. As a shrewd observer remarked the other day, when the war is over both Boer and Briton will have profound respect for each other, and they will probably agree to a settle-ment in which both will take it out of the Outlander, on whose behalf the whole war is supposed to have been waged.

HOW IT WOULD APPEAL TO A MARTIAN.

If a denizen from another planet were to land in this world just now, and draw up a report of what he saw going on here in England and in South Africa, one salient point of contrast could not escape his notice. Ignorant as he would necessarily be of all religious differences, he could not but be impressed by the fact that of the two contending armies one constantly appealed to some invisible person or power which they called God, while the other side, with the exception of formal Church functions, appeared to be oblivious of the existence of any such Being. This, of course, is not to say that the Boers believe in God and the Britons do not. But it is certain that on the departure of the troops from Pretoria and London, and in their respective camps, any observer from another planet must be impressed by the absence of prayer and praise on one side and its constant presence on the other. The Boers are quite dreadfully out of date. They sing the psalms of David, they read their Bibles, and they pray like Cromwell's Ironsides and Havelock's Saints. Our merry men, like whole-hearted pagans, chant the catchy lilts of the music-halls, read the newspapers, and make as little outward and visible sign of belief in the existence of a living God as if they were French Freethinkers.

WHO HAVE FORGOTTEN GOD?
Of course we shall be told that it is "all their horrid

hypocrisy." We have heard that remark before. It was what the Royalists said of Cromwell, to whose sincerity Lord Rosebery paid public homage last month. For my part, I frankly confess I should feel a good deal more easy in my own mind as to the prospect of our maintaining our place in the world if our soldiers set out for the seat of war to the strains which sounded a higher note than "The Absent-Minded Beggar" of Kipling's muse and "The Soldiers of the Queen."

### A TYPICAL SCENE.

Here, for instance, is a scene reported by a correspondent with the Boer commando in the Standard and Diggers' News, of October 20th, for the like of which we may search in vain in the records of our camp:—

Prior to crossing the border, the Pretoria town and district commandoes were assembled—about a mile from the line—and briefly addressed by Commandant Erasmus, who, standing on an ant-heap, tall, broad-shouldered, and with iron-grey hair, looked a veritable Boer leader. He urged his men to be of good courage, and act in a manner befitting the records of themselves and their ancestors, always placing their trust in the Almighty. In the war of Independence they had only a tithe of the men now gathered to defend their independence. They had no artillery, heavy guns, or Mausers at their disposal, and were physically much weaker than now. Even now they were weak to combat with a power like Britain, and they must remember that what strength they might derive was from the Almighty.

The veteran Commandant then communicated to the burghers



Photograph by] [Elliott and Fry. GENERAL LORD METHUEN,

the fact that he had just received news of the capture by the Republic's forces of an armoured train on the Bechuanaland railway, a couple of heavy guns, and a couple of Maxim-Nordenfelts, besides a lot of dynamite, ammunition and prisoners. The news was received with cheers.

A very impressive scene followed. A Psalm was sung, and while the crowd of armed men knelt on the ground, bareheaded, the Rev. Postma, of Pretoria, and old Hendrik Schoeman, invoked the blessing of the Lord of Battles on the task which the Republic had taken in hand, and returned thanks for the first victory given to the Republic's arms.

With our troops the cry is ever "Vengeance!" "Avenge Majuba!" and no sound of prayer or psalm appears to be heard within our lines.

#### THE ALLEGED ABUSE OF THE WHITE FLAG.

Accusations of the abuse of the flag of truce and of firing on ambulances are freely made on both sides, and on both sides with ample justification in the mistakes natural to men excited by battle, and not versed in the laws of war. We naturally hear most of the Boer mistakes or misdeeds of the Boers. But there are just as many stories told in the Boer camp of our misdeeds and mistakes. It is worth while noticing that Mr. Steevens, of the Daily Mail, chronicles and applauds the action of our troops at Nicholson's Nek in continuing to fire after they had hoisted the white flag. Here is the passage I refer to. After describing how the men were being shot down, he continued:—

And then—and then again, that cursed white flag! It is some sneaking consolation that for a long time the soldiers refused to heed it. Careless now of life, they were sitting up well behind their breastworks, altering their sights, aiming coolly by the half-minute together. At the nadir of their humiliation they could still sting—as that new-come Boer found who, desiring one Englishman to his bag before the end, thrust up his incautious head to see where they were, and got a bullet through it. Some of them said they lost their whole firing line; others no more than nine killed and sixteen wounded. But what matters it whether they lost one or one million? The cursed white flag was up again over a British force in South Africa. The best part of a 'thousand British soldiers, with all their arms and equipment and four mountain guns, were captured by the enemy.

Here we have a perfectly natural explanation of how it often comes about that firing continues after a flag of truce has been hoisted. If this happens with our trained troops, how much more naturally would it occur with the rude levies of the Boers.

# FIRING ON THE RED CROSS.

A Manchester chemist, who served in one of the Boer ambulances at Eland's Laagte, reports and explains how it was that the English fired upon the red cross wagons in that battle:—

Our three ambulance wagons were drawn up alongside each other, near the station goods' shed, each with a red cross flying, but as there was no breeze they could not be seen at any distance. The Boers had already gone into leager on the hills about two miles away, when suddenly there appeared, on the hill opposite, a lot of British troops, with a battery of guns. Within five minutes of the battery appearing the first shot (shrapnel) was fired, and went through the shed. The next shot struck one of our mules, and took half its head away. The third shell burst close by, and part of it went bang through the wagon in which I was dressing, and was within a foot of finishing my little career. A few more shots came near us, when the Boers began to fire from the kopjes, thus revealing their position, so the battery turned their fire on to them, and left us alone, for which we were all very thankful.

Such incidents occur in every war. No one can help them. Only when we make every excuse for our own mistakes we might spare some for the Boers when they make the same blunder.

Be it remembered also that General White has reported that he was satisfied with General Joubert's explanation of the alleged abuse of the white flag by the Boers.

# REFUSING QUARTER.

We are not, however, responsible for the Boers. We are responsible for our own men. And we fear that very bad work went on at Eland's Laagte. In that battle 3,500 English stormed a hill defended by a mixed force of 600 Hollanders, Germans, and Johannesburg Boers. Three hundred of the latter, who were not of the psalmsinging kind, bolted early in the fight. The brave remnant held the hill till the last, and only fled when our men in overwhelming force were upon them with the bayonet. As they ran they were charged by the Lancers, whose exploits are thus described by our own soldiers:—

A private in the 1st King's Royal Rifles writes, after the battle of Eland's Laagte, to a friend at Preston:—"I must give a word of praise to the cavalry, who performed the finishing stroke. I tell you it was a great, but a terrible, sight to see those horsemen hew their way through the Boers with their swords. Three times they rode right through the Boers, hacking, cutting, slashing. We had suffered pretty severely, and I suppose we got our backs up a bit. Anyhow, we got even with Joubert's men."

"Dear —, it's very terrible, is this war," the letter proceeds. "I saw several Boers whose heads had been cut right off by our cavalrymen's swords. It is ghastly, isn't it? But it's the plain truth. Some of the Boers had died in praying attitudes. Many, I was told by a friend in the 5th Lancers, flung down their arms as soon as they saw the flash of the lances, and clasping their hands above their heads begged for mercy. But they had shown no mercy to our men. Some day, if I am spared, I will tell you some incidents of how the Boers behaved to our men—killing and hammering our wounded as they lay on the field—and this was our revenge.

No reports of the ill-usage of our wounded by the Boers have ever been made by any of the correspondents. All the evidence is the other way. Soldiers and correspondents alike vie with each other in testifying to the kindness and consideration shown to our men captured or wounded by the foe.

# " PIG-STICKING."

The story to which this Rifleman alludes may have been current in camp, and, if so, it renders the story of massacre very probable. The following passage is taken from an officer's letter, dated Ladysmith, October 26th, quoted without a word of disapproval in the Times of November 23rd. Speaking of the pursuit of the Boers after the battle of Eland's Laagte, this officer writes:—

After the enemy were driven out one of our squadrons (not mine) pursued, and got right in among them in the twilight, and the most excellent pig-sticking ensued for about ten minutes, the bag being about sixty. One of our men, seeing two Boers riding away on one horse, stuck his lance through the two, killing both with one thrust. Had it not been getting dark, we should have killed many more.

Mr. H. W. Nevinson, special war correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle*, in his account of the battle of Eland's Laagte, published November 20th, adds some details to the officer's narrative of the "pig-sticking." He says:—

The "Cease Fire!" had sounded several times on the summit, but the firing did not cease. I don't know why it was. Perhaps the Boers were still resisting in parts. Certainly many of our men were drunk with excitement. "Wipe out Majuba!" was a constant cry. But the Boers had gone, The remnants of them were struggling to get away in the twilight

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Photograph by]

[the London Stereoscopic Co.

GENERAL SIR CHARLES WARREN.

In command of the Fifth Division in South Africa.

over a bit of rocky plain on our left. Then the Dragoon Guards got them, and three times went through. A Dragoon Guards corporal who was there tells me the Boers fell off their horses and rolled among the rocks, hiding their heads in their arms and calling for mercy—calling to be shot, anything to escape the stab of those terrible lances through their backs and bowels. But not many escaped. "We just gave them a good dig as they lay," were the corporal's words. Next day most of the lances were bloody.

No wonder that we learn from a Laurenço Marques telegram that among the Boers "the feeling against the Lancers is most intense."

According to the *Times of Natal* the Lancers imagined they were avenging the misuse of the white flag. The *Times of Natal* says:—

The Kafirs say that the Lancers "went through and through the Boers like water, wiping them all off." From the Kafirs' description the slaughter and wounding must have been terrific. The Boers "howled," say the Kafirs, for mercy, and never was such a killing and cutting. While the cavalry were cutting and slashing and lancing, the infantry were at work like furies with their cold steel in between the horses. The field was covered with bodies.

There were a mere handful of Boers to begin with, so that the Lancers had easy work.

THE OLD BOER AND HIS DEAD BOY.

It is sickening to read the exultation with which news of "great slaughter" is received by the public. Here is one solitary incident described in a letter from one of the bearer companies:—

"We were out looking after the wounded at night when the fight was over, when I came across an old, white-bearded Boer. He was lying behind a bit of rock supporting himself on his elbows. I was a bit wary of the old fellow at first. Some of these wounded Boers, we've found, are snakes in the grass. You go up to them with the best intentions, and the next thing you know is that the man you were going to succour is blazing at you with his gun.

"So," the letter goes on, "I kept my eye on the old chap. But

"So," the letter goes on, "I kept my eye on the old chap. But when I got near I saw that he was too far gone to raise his rifle. He was gasping hard for breath, and I saw he was not long for this world. He motioned to me that he wanted to speak, and I bent over him. He asked me to go and find his son—a boy of thirteen who had been fighting by his side when he fell

"Well, I did as he asked me," continues the writer, "and under a heap of wounded I found the poor lad, stone dead, and I carried him back to his father. Well, you know I'm not a chicken-hearted sort of a fellow. I have seen a bit of fighting in my time, and that sort of thing knocks all the soft out of a chap.

chap.
"But," this correspondent confesses, "I had to turn away when the old Boer saw his dead lad. He hugged the body to him and moaned over it, and carried on in a way that fetched a big lump in my throat. Until that very moment I never thought how horrible war is. I never wanted to see another shot fired. And when I looked round again the old Boer was dead, clasping the cold hand of his dead boy."



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# LEADING ARTICLES IN THE REVIEWS.

## VARIOUS VIEWS OF THE WAR.

(1) WHAT MR. FITZPATRICK SAYS.

THE man who, more than any other unofficial individual, may claim that he made the present disastrous war contributes to the Fortnightly Review some "Notes on the Transvaal Question." It is interesting inasmuch as Mr. Fitzpatrick bears testimony to the fact that when he arrived from the Transvaal he found everyone against war. He says he saw a great multitude of people, everybody who took an intelligent interest in public matters, and that they were all against war, because they thought that there was nothing to fight about; that time was upon our side, and generally that the idea of war was absurd. Such was, we are glad to have him admit, the sane and sensible view taken by the British public before he inoculated them with the virus of the war fever. He had made up his mind to make war, and he made it; and now, of course, he declares it to have been inevitable. But it would be interesting to ask Mr. Fitzpatrick whether there would have been any war if, last Christmas, he had taken a trip to Australia, and stayed there till the present moment. Of course he maintains that President Kruger was determined to make war; but if Mr. Fitzpatrick and the conspirators who spent so lavishly both time and money in getting up the war had simply gone to bed and stayed there, not even Mr. Fitzpatrick would pretend that they would at this moment be at war with President Kruger.

#### WHEN DID BOERS BEGIN TO ARM?

When we turn to the evidence which he parades as the proof of the militant designs of President Kruger, we have the old, old story, this time not quite honestly told; bu: even Mr. Fitzpatrick is compelled to admit that the preparations of the Boers did not begin till 1894-that is to say, the year in which the Outlanders first menaced the President with revolution, and that the High Commissioner began to talk about the number of rifles which the Outlanders could command. Even then President Kruger made next to no preparations, and it was not in il after the Raid that anything serious was done. In order to disguise this fact, Mr. Fitzpatrick says in the manifesto published before the Raid the Outlanders complained of the £250,000 spent on Pretoria forts, £100,000 on Johannesburg forts, etc., etc. But, in the first place, the manifesto of the Outlanders was part and parcel of the conspiracy known as the Jameson Plan; and, in the second place, even that manifesto, which was published at Christmas in 1895, never said, as Mr. Fitzpatrick disingenuously implies, that £250,000 had been spent on Pretoria forts, or £100,000 on Johannesburg forts. What the manifesto said, as Mr. Fitzpatrick knows very well, was that this sum of money was to be spent, not that it had been spent; and, as a matter of fact, it was never spent until after the Raid. Mr. Fitzpatrick has quite sufficient to be proud of in the way in which he manœuvred this country into war without stooping to such garbling as this.

### BOER DAY-DREAMS.

The fact is that the Boers never armed on any scale until their independence had been threatened, and that if they had not done so, after the Loch visit in 1894 and the Jameson Plan in 1895, they would have been

fools and worse. War became inevitable, not because of any conflict between British paramountcy and Boer ambitions, but because Mr. Fitzpatrick and his friends were determined to destroy Boer independence. Our high-flyers of paramountcy convinced the Boers that, in the opinion of Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Rhodes and Sir Alfred Milner, there was no room for an independent Boer State in Africa. As they were determined to maintain their independence at any cost, they naturally did everything they could to develop a sentiment of Afrikanderism; and just as Anglo-Americans talk and dream of a time when no one will be allowed to declare war in the world excepting by leave of the Englishspeaking race, so they talked and dreamed of the coming of a time when the Dutch of South Africa would be strong enough to defy any effort on the part of Downing Street to interfere with their liberty and independence. But even in their wildest dreams the Dutch of South Africa never contemplated severing their connection with the British Empire. The British flag in all their day-dreams was to be their placard against any aggression from foreign nations.

## WHO WILL HAVE THE DECISIVE WORD?

Mr. Fitzpatrick touches briefly in the close of his paper upon the settlement that is to come, and he hints ominously that it would be well to wait until something can be heard from Sir Alfred Milner on the subject, and from the people who, it is suggested, are to pay for the war—the mine-owners of Johannesburg to wit. Pleasant prospect, truly. The future of the whole continent to be decided by the financiers who have settled upon the Rand solely for what they can get out of it! One thing, however, is quite certain. The Boer in the long run will have a great deal more to say as to how South Africa is to be governed than all the Outlanders put together, even with Mr. Fitzpatrick helping them.

#### (2) WHAT MR. SIDNEY LOW THINKS.

Mr. Sidney Low contributes to the Nineteenth Century an article on "South African Problems and Lessons" which cannot be too widely read and studied. First of all, Mr. Low thinks that it is quite certain we shall have to introduce compulsory military service in this country. He woulden force the ballot for the Militia upon everyone who had not put in a couple of years' hard service with the Volunteers. The conscript Volunteer would be expected to attend on the parade ground, in the barrack schoolroom, and on the shooting range daily, and for some hours a day. He would be under the strictest military discipline, and he would spend three weeks at least or a month in camp. Rifle-shooting, especially under military conditions, is a fine sport, and one does not see why tens of thousands of clerks and artisans might not spend their Sundays at it. "I say Sundays advisedly "-an observation which may be commended to those excellent ministers of religion from Hugh Price Hughes downwards, who have been urging us into war. It will not be exactly a pleasant outcome of their warlike activity if Sunday soldiering takes the place of Sunday church-

#### SOUTH AFRICA BOUND TO BE DUTCH-

That, however, is but one point of Mr. Low's paper, which is calculated to give pause to many of those who have so recklessly launched our country into war. Mr.

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Low asks what is to happen after the war is over? He assumes, of course, that when it is over we shall be conquerors. But he does not like in the least the problem which will confront us after the armed resistance cause of the Boers has been beaten down. He says that we Boer shall no doubt try federation, but he reminds us that a riends colony, much more a federation, under a responsible Our government has the most absolute management of its at, in own affairs. It is very questionable whether a Colonial and Minister, a Colonial Legislature, or a Colonial electorate can be safely entrusted with the control of several ndent d to millions of coloured persons. South Africa requires urally direct Imperial as well as responsible local government. nt of and

The native question is more permanent and difficult than the Dutch question, but the Dutch question is serious enough. He says if our quarrel with the Boer party is whether South Africa in the future will be governed according to English or Dutch ideas, we can rely with much confidence on the Canadian precedent. For, as a matter of fact, Quebec is to all intents and purposes a little French nation under the British flag. The French Canadians through the ballot-box have gained all, and more than all, except it be a foreign flag, which they could have obtained through force of arms. If the Dutch in South Africa use the same weapons—that is to say, the vote of a majority under parliamentary government—they may be as successful as the French, and South Africa would be Dutch and not English after all.

#### -AND THEREFORE NOT COLONIALLY FREE.

Mr. Low scouts the notion that the Dutch will be swamped by immigration from this country. There is no real reason to believe that the numerical balance will incline in favour of the Saxon and against the Batavian. The English will not even settle in Canada or Australia; they don't like farming, and crowd to the towns or to the mines. As for English artisans, there is not much room at present, and there will be less room in the future, for the English working man in South Africa. All the rough manual labour will be done by natives. When the Rand has reached its maximum development, the English, including Americans and Germans, will always be in a minority. On the Rand the number of natives regularly employed increased from 47,000 in 1896 to 67,000 in 1898. In the same period the number of white employés at the mines had only increased from 7,430 to 9,476. The English who have been attracted by the gold will melt away as soon as the gold is worked out. The Dutch, under any system which allows numbers to weigh in politics, must continue to be powerful. The English immigrant is frequently a bachelor or grasswidower. The Boer marries early, and is usually the father of many children. In the competition of the cradle the Dutchman will probably beat the Englishman. Under a democratic system it is difficult to keep the majority from attaining democratic power. Therefore Mr. Low concludes that South Africa is not a country whose future can be settled by the good old Colonial Office expedients of laissez faire, or practically turning it adrift to worry out its own difficulties by itself. It will need close and careful handling by Imperial statesmanship for a good many years to come.

## THE BRITISH GARRISON NEEDED.

It is to be hoped that nothing will be done in the shape of a hasty federation on unsuitable lines. To begin with, in order to guard against Dutch disaffection, the British army must be maintained—which will not be small—as we cannot disarm the Dutch settler to the extent of depriving him of his rifle, his horse and his cartridge

belt. It would probably be impossible to reduce these forces below 20,000 men. "I know," says Mr. Low, "that one of the first of our soldiers thinks that for years to come it must stand at 30,000." With that number of men locked up in Africa we shall need a corresponding increase of the home battalions if the existing system is not to break down, and even that will give us no margin. A permanent increase to the army of at least 50,000 men is to be the first immediate consequence of the attempt to remedy the grievances of the Outlanders y cutting the throats of the Boers.

## (3) "AN OFFICER" ASTRAY.

"An Officer," writing in the Contemporary Review on "The Government and the War," insists that the present moment gives Lord Salisbury a great opportunity to create a great army. At present, beyond our Militia and Volunteers, we can scarcely dispose of 30,000 men in Great Britain. In calculating the forces of the Boers, "An Officer" thinks that they cannot put more than 46,000 into the field. In calculating the Boer armaments, he says:—

It was not till 1892 that the Transvaal income began to exceed its expenditure. In 1894 a sum of £620,000 was spent on Public Works, War Department, and special expenditure of which the greater part was devoted to the purposes of war. In 1895 the amount was about the same. In 1896 it was nearly £1,000,000, and in each succeeding year since it has always exceeded £1,000,000.

These figures are interesting, for according to "An Officer's " calculation the Boers cannot have spent more than five and a half millions in providing themselves with arms and ammunition since 1894. How much of this went for arms and how much went for public works he does not state. But it is interesting to note that "An Officer's " figures show that nothing was spent on arms until 1894. Now 1894 was the year in which Johannesburg threatened to rebel, and when the British High Commissioner made his significant inquiry as to the number of rifles in the possession of the Outlanders. What nonsense then of "An Officer" to speak of this arming provoked by the threatened revolt, as if it had any connection whatever with the Majuba settlement, which had taken place thirteen years before! The Majuba fight occurred in 1881, and until 1894 the Boers spent nothing in armaments. After 1894, and still more after the Raid in 1895, they spend millions in the purchase of cannon and munitions of war. Yet "An Officer" is so lacking in the sense of humour as to say this was the Boer reply to Mr. Gladstone's policy of magnanimity 1

## (4) AN INCONSEQUENT DIVINE.

In the same Review Dr. Guinness Rogers writes on "Liberal Imperialism and the Transvaal War." Dr. Rogers does not like the war. On the contrary, he dislikes it. But he likes Lord Rosebery, and he mourns over the stress which he has laid upon the possibility of forming a new party of Liberal Imperialists. He explains it on the ground of Lord Rosebery's close study of Chatham. He says it is a pure assumption that Imperialism means the reversal of the policy of Mr. If there is no room for both sections of Imperialists and anti-Imperialists in the Liberal Party the outlook is grave, for it means nothing less serious than the entire collapse of Liberalism at every point. The war is more of a journalists' war than of a capitalists' The newspapers have lent themselves to the fostering of passions which have tended to set up a rule of prejudice and hate. The poets have been even worse than the editors. Dr. Rogers's conclusion is singularly

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illogical. He says that the war is offensive to the moral sense and the practical judgment, but our present business is to muddle out of it. He says:—

For myself, I trace the origin of the war to the Jameson Raid, to the South African Committee by which it was succeeded, and to Mr. Chamberlain's speech on its Report in the

He can only bring himself to admit that if it could be proved that the war was started for unjust or aggressive purposes, uncompromising opposition to it might be felt to be imperative. But because the Boers are not impeccable archangels, Dr. Rogers would apparently go on fighting this war—which offends his moral sense—until one or the other can fight no longer. A strange conclusion for a preacher of religion!

## (5) "THE COCK OF THE SOUTH."

The Hon. Stuart Erskine contributes "A Note of Protest" under this heading to the December *Humanitarian*. He lays this "serious and particular charge" at the war's door:—

During the past few months we seem to have been steadily losing sight of our old and good natured, if somewhat stupid and inartistic, friend, John Bull. And this war and Messrs. Chamberlain and Kipling are the cause of it . . Before this war was embarked on, we all believed firmly in John Bull. At least, I know that I did so. In him, as portrayed in the inevitable pages of Punch, I saw and recognised the true type—a little glorified, perhaps—of modern Anglo-Saxon manhood . . Now, however, it seems to me this dear old familiar, goodnatured blundering agriculturist is threatened with extinction. He is threatened with extinction because Mr. Kipling speaks the Cockney dialect, and because the political methods of the light of Birmingham are inconsistent with the principles and motives which govern and control a country life.

In place of Farmer John Bull we should, the writer argues, exalt "a sharp type of town-bred provincial, or, more correctly, still, the full-fledged Cockney." This would represent not merely the shifting of the economic balance from country to town, but of the political as well; the change which Messrs. Kipling and Chamberlain have signalised:—

To the aspiring initiative of these two men must certainly be attributed that present fashion we have of regarding all our national concerns from the point of view of that irresponsible individual who, from neglect of the ordinary precautions of baptism, has charitably been christened "The Man in the Street"; whilst, amidst the excruciating clamour of the Cockney dialect it is hardly to be wondered at if the comparatively more melodious and refined accents of John Bull should be drowned and neglected.

#### (6) AN IRISHMAN'S EXPLANATION.

Mr. D. F. Hannigan contributes to the Westminster Review for December a number of stanzas on "The Dying Century." The following represent at least one Irishman's view of the present crisis:—

See to-day proud England shedding blood as ever Not for liberty but greed and base aggression! It would seem as if her ruthless sons would never Cast aside the brutal weapons of oppression!

See the prices rise and fall while blood is flowing! See the speculator make Death fill his pocket! See the gambling politician his dice throwing, And, when his land lies bleeding, only mock it!

And no prophet's voice or poet's pen denounces
The caitiff who makes men's blood flow like water,
Who, with tigerish spring, upon a weak foe pounces,
And seeks to win a name by senseless slaughter.

Ah! were Byron living now, what satire scathing
He would pour out on the man whose crime or blunder
All South Africa in blood and tears is bathing—
He would crush the wretch with song's avenging thunder!

But we live in other times when it is treason
To give utterance to the truth, and shame the Devil!
We adopt the cut-throat's creed and call it reason,
And we prate of "Empire" when we do things evil!

#### (7) AFTER THE WAR?

"THE Future of South Africa" is discussed by Sir Sidney Shippard in the Nineteenth Century. His article is an interesting one if only for one thing—namely, that he also admits frankly that it is impossible to disarm the Boers. While he would of course seize and confiscate all artillery, arms, ammunition, and warlike stores, he would deprecate any attempt to disarm the Boers throughout the country, seeing that all white men may at any time require weapons in those parts of South Africa, and that all white men should be equally privileged to carry them.

The main object to be kept in view after peace has been re-established under the British Crown should be as much gentleness and conciliation of our Dutch fellowcitizens as is compatible with the safety of a British colony, and the firmness necessary for governing it properly. It will in any case be necessary to keep a strong force in the Transvaal for some time. Sir Sidney Shippard's idea is that Natal, the Orange Free State, and the Transvaal should be converted into a great colony to be called Natal, with the capital on the western slopes of the Drakensberg. This colony would be compelled to adopt free trade to the utmost extent possible, and no protective duties should be tolerated. He thinks that the advantage of this scheme is that it would give the Dutch access to the sea, and would create a political and commercial counterpoise to Cape Colony.

Sir Sidney Shippard does not seem to see that the only result of that would be to create two Dutch colonies in South Africa, who would probably find an immediate basis of union in the attempt to get rid of the restriction upon the adoption of the protective tariff. Add that the entire sum expended or to be expended upon the present war is to be a first charge upon the revenues of Cape Colony, and yet he adds that within the lifetime of many now living the Boers of Africa may become as contented and loyal as the French Canadians.

## (8) THE SECRET OF BOER SUCCESS.

The Fortnightly contains a Chronicle of the War in South Africa which is illustrated with a good map showing the communications in Natal north of the Tugela. The moral to be drawn from the operations, says the writer, is the remarkable recuperative power of the Boers. The writer seems to think that the Boers have done much more than could have been expected, and asks:—

To what causes is this success due? Primarily to the sturdy character of these sturdy farmers, who can shake off defeat without any effort of will, and whose very ignorance prevents them from being subjected to the same influences which so largely affect the belligerent capacity of other troops. Filled with religious ardour as fervent as that of Cromwell's Ironsides, they have surrounded their cause with a halo of invincibility, and retain the conviction, even in defeat, that they have been called to fight under Divine sanction. If to the possession of these moral attributes be added the fact that the Transvaal Government has been secretly preparing for war for several years past, the cause of the present position in Natal will be better understood. As Lord Wolseley has recently stated, the numbers and fighting strength of the Boers are greater than was believed

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umbers elieved to be the case by the Commander-in-Chief before the declaration of war. The calculation of a well-informed person who has had special facilities for acquiring information puts the force of Transvaal and Free State Burghers now in the field at 60,000. This number is very much in excess of any previously published estimate of the fighting strength of the two Republics. Notable features of their system of fighting are the individual

Notable features of their system of fighting are the individual mobility of the burghers, their animal instinct of locality, their skilful marksmanship, their sportsmanlike aptitude for taking advantage of cover, and their inherited love of ambush, stratagem, and subterfuge. With such material a commander can never hope to gain decisive victories, to make and destroy empires; but under certain conditions of fighting the Boers have no equals, and even after their collective power of resistance has been broken down, Sir Redvers Buller must be prepared for a stubborn guerilla opposition before the country can be finally pacified and brought under British subjugation.

## (9) BOERS AS FOES IN 1848.

Mr. G. H. Berkeley contributes to the Fortnightly Review "A Reminiscence of the Boer War in 1848," when the British under Sir Harry Smith met the Boers in open battle for the first time at Boomplatz, and drove them from their positions after three hours' fighting. Sir Harry Smith's proclamation annexing all the country between the Vaal and Orange Rivers to England was met by the resistance of the Boers, who, a thousand strong, assembled at Boomplatz to await the attack of the British, who numbered 800 and 250 Griquas, and who had with them three guns. The Boers lost 49 men killed and a proportionate number of wounded, and the British 54 men killed and wounded. This engagement ended the war. The Boer tactics fifty years ago seem to have differed little from those they employ to-day, and Sir Harry Smith declared that he had never seen "a more rapid, fierce, and well-directed fire." It is interesting to find among the Boer Protestants of that time such names as Pretorius, Kruger, Kock, Botha, and Steyn, while one of the British officers who distinguished themselves was a Colonel Buller, a member of the same family as the Commander in the present war.

#### (10) FOREIGN OPINION ON THE WAR.

The writer of the Chronique in the November Messenger of Europe traces at some length the history of our relations with the Transvaal, and says that in this war the greed and arrogance of England has overreached itself, for victory over the Boers will not be less fatal than defeat. He says: "The first culprits in these bloody events are the English settlers in Johannesburg, and their English accomplices, headed by Mr. Chamberlain, are now risking their popularity and perhaps wrecking the Ministry. The defeat of the Boers will bring England no glory, and the history of the British nation will gain no new splendour by this transit from the nineteenth to the twentieth century."

M. L. Z. Slominski, writing in the same review upon "War and the Idea of Peace," refers incidentally to the war in South Africa, which, he says, is being waged on behalf of the definite national interest of an Imperial Africa, with which the freedom of the Boers is incompatible. England now wars no longer except against those whom she can attack without risk. The attack on the Transvaal has a very definite object, and must bring England immense profits, and from this point of view the enthusiasm which "patriots" direct against the Boers who stand across their path has a sound, practical foundation.

In the Russkoe Bogatstvo M. Juzhakof reviews the history of South Africa from the time of its discovery down to the present day, but beyond a general expression

of sympathy with the Boers he does not touch on the questions raised by the present war.

The Kusski Muisl devotes only a page and a half of its foreign chronicle to the South African conflict. The writer says that while many of the requirements of the British Government were reasonable, the refusal to listen to any terms, and the determination to provoke a war, have placed England entirely in the wrong and turned a peaceful difference into a war of violence and greed.

## OUR BAD BARGAIN IN SAMOA,

No one can deny the loyalty of Blackwood to the Ministerial Party-a loyalty so great that it has this month apparently discarded the services of its brilliant contributor, Mr. Frederick Greenwood, in order to make room for some commonplace scribe who is prepared to argue through thick and thin that the present unnecessary war is an absolute necessity. This fact adds to the significance of the article contributed to the current number by Mr. Basil Thompson, entitled "The Samoa Agreement in Plain English." Mr. Thompson was in 1890 charged with a mission to assure the Tongan Government in the most positive terms that their independence would never be taken away by England without their free assent. He naturally feels very sore on hearing the assertion made that in exchange for Samoa we have received Tonga from Germany. Tonga was not German to give. Under the fear of German aggression the Tongans might have been driven to seek the protection of England; but with this fear removed for ever, they will never consent to surrender any part of the independence in which they take so passionate a pride. In Samoa British subjects own 36,000 acres of land. In Tonga they do not own one. According to Mr. Thompson's summing up of the result of Lord Salisbury's diplomacy in the Pacific we have paid Samoa to Germany as blackmail because she has put on the squeeze when we were tied up in the

## A Russian Hero-Monk.

"THE Nearest Village to the North Pole" is Mr. A. M. Brice's way of describing, in *Macmillan's* for November, the settlement of Samoyads in Nova Zembla. After telling of the wretched lot of these people, and the terrible climate, the writer continues:—

Yet even here you find, as all over the vast Russian Empire, the sturdy simple heroism of the Russian monk.

For the Apostle of the Nova Zemblans is not only a giant in physical strength; he is, and has to be, a hero to overlook the awful desolation of the life. Good Father John, with his flowing hair and great beard, his deep chest and gentle voice, is a volunteer, and so far back as 1887 came here to help these uncivilised savages to lose their fear of those numerous evil spirits which they believe beset their path. Health failed him once, and that once he returned to the Russian monastery which had trained him; but home-sickness for Nova Zembla and its handful of inconsidered savages proved the worst disease; and with the breaking up of the ice he came back. Great is Father John, for he has a wonderful way with these people: he can bear a strong hand at any work that they can do; he can use a strong voice for them when the Government steamer comes each year; and, chief of all, did he not voyage out into the awful Kara Sea, where ice piles on ice and wildly drives hither and thither as foam flies before the wind, and did he not there, on a lonely island, defy and dare and splinter into a thousand pieces that huge solitary shaft of granite, the most sacred of Samoyad gods, who kept watch and ward over all the rein leer and gave them increase, and then, even then, returned with all his company safe and unharmed?

## ENGLISH AND DUTCH IN THE PAST.

An extremely interesting, but for Englishmen somewhat painful, article is contributed by Mrs. Green to the Nineteenth Century under this heading. She brings out very clearly the fact that for nearly two hundred years we treated Holland very much 'as we are treating the Dutch of to-day. The analogy, indeed, between the disputes of the seventeenth century and those of the nineteenth century in another continent is very close. Even under James I. the Dutch complained of piratical raids made by Englishmen upon the Dutch possessions. To end the Dutch difficulty James conceived the scheme of annexing Holland and proposing to divide her territory between France and England. "Let them leave off," he said, "this vainglorious thirsting for the title of a free State, which no people are worthy of that cannot stand by themselves."

#### CROMWELL'S DESIGNS ON HOLLAND.

After James had passed and Charles had his head cut off, the same idea of annexing Holland fascinated

Oliver Cromwell :-

The English had neither considered nor appreciated the stubbern love of country and of liberty that marked the new Holland. They held to the good old idea of a petty people of shopkeepers. Covetous plans of spoliation revived. Cromwell, with his head full of schemes of incorporation for Scotland, Ireland, Holland, proposed to the Dutch in 1651 to form a more intimate and strict alliance. Faciamus eos in unam gentem, explained Thurloe, deep in the confidence of Cromwell. The spirit of the burghers rose at the hint of danger to their national freedom. "The alliance proposed," answered De Witt, "between a small State like ours and a great State like England would mean our political extinction." With insolent and threatening words the ambassador returned to England and the Navigation Act was passed.

### THE QUESTION OF PARAMOUNTCY THEN.

Then having failed to persuade the Dutch to unite with us, war began with the avowed object of incorporating Holland into the English monarchy. Dunkirk was the Delagoa Bay of the situation, and from this Cromwell hoped to shut Holland in, destroy her outlet to the sea, and break her commerce and her means of life. It is extremely curious to find the same false prophecies made in the seventeenth century as those which drove our people into war with the Boers. For it was commonly believed that the Dutch, eager to fill their pockets, would not fight. Cromwell thought that the war would be short, and the Hollanders easy to settle down with in peace afterwards. All the grievances of fifty years were then gathered by the English in one black list. The Dutch sent embassies to treat in the very spirit of Kruger, " All, all, all except the freedom of my country." The Parliament of England answered that "the extraordinary preparation of men-of-war, and the instructions given to your commanders at sea, give much cause to believe that the Lord States-General have an intention by force to usurp the known rights of England in the seas. Parliament must endeavour to secure reparation for the wrong already suffered, and security that the like be not attempted for the future."

## EVEN CROMWELL BAFFLED.

So for the paramountcy of the seas the English Commonwealth went to war with Holland. Mrs. Green says:—

After a year's war the English proposed to extinguish the Provinces as an independent State; and absorb Holland into England has one people and commonwealth:" no alliance, they explained, but "the making of two sovereign States one,

under one supreme power." High in spirit and courage, they believed themselves strong enough to enforce any demands they chose to make. But they had not reckoned with the temper of Holland. The Dutch answer was given in the battle of the Texel. "O Lord," prayed the elder Tromp, struck down by a bullet, "be merciful to me and Thy poor people." The fleet had lost over 6,000 men, but not a man in the States would hear of the extinction of his country. They refused Cromwell's next proposal for an alliance to divide the world with them, the whole of Asia for the Dutch, all America to the English, with Protestant missionaries following their conquering fleets to spread the faith of Jesus. They refused to desert their Danish allies at his bidding, and prepared to fight to the last man. This two years' war had exhausted their treasure and injured their commerce more than the eighty years of maritime war with Spain; loaded the people with an unexampled debt, closed their fisheries, interrupted trade, till 3,000 houses lay vacant in Amsterdam alone. They were unshaken by calamity. The fury of their patriotism bore down the English; and in view of Dutch doggedness Cromwell had to be content with a secret engagement, for the weakening of the Dutch State, that the House of Orange should for ever be excluded from power. The English, De Witt said, as Dutch ministers might have said a hundred years later, were always interfering in their domestic concerns, a policy it was extremely difficult to parry.

#### A TALE OF HEROISM AGAINST PERFIDY.

The rest of the story must be read in Mrs. Green's own pages. It is very unpleasant, but of fascinating and tragic interest. It would seem that we have been as we have been in dealing with the Hollanders in Europe as we have been in dealing with their descendants in Africa. Mrs. Green says that our throwing over the Dutch and adopting the cause of the Belgians was regarded by the Dutch with horror, and by Europe with astonishment:—

England was under special pledges to Holland, and a change in mood entitles a State, no more than a man, to cast aside deliberate undertakings and solemn pledges. In any case the Dutch have never forgotten or forgiven this amazing interposition. It rankles in their hearts as a perfidious betrayal. Without accepting Alison's lurid condemnation of Britain's conduct at the time, every impartial observer must feel how difficult it is to make the British policies of 1795, 1815 and 1830 consistent on any principle save that of British interests alone. For these interests the Dutch people were thrown aside at one time and the Dutch sovereign at another.

The whole history of Holland, as told by Mrs. Green, is one terrible tale of indomitable heroism against overwhelming forces—not against England alone, but against England united to France. It shows of what stuff the men are whom we are fighting in South Africa. They are true sons of William the Third, the idolised hero of our Orangemen, who said, "I may fail, but I shall fight every ditch, and die in the last one."

## Blackwood's Magazine.

Blackwood's is hardly up to its usual form. We miss the pens both of Mr. Greenwood and of Sir Herbert Maxwell. The article on the Samoan agreement is noticed elsewhere. The war articles are very common-place. There is a review of Lady Betty Balfour's "History of Lord Lytton's Indian Administration." Lieutenant-Colonel Powell, in his paper "The Invisibility of the Soldier," says it is of paramount importance to make the soldier as invisible as possible by clothing him from head to foot in garments as like the country in which he is campaigning as possible. Mrs. A. S. Boyd describes her visit to Colombo, and a "landsman" gives a pleasant paper telling of his cruise with the Mediterranean fleet. The other articles do not call for particular attention.

## GUNNERY TERMS EXPLAINED.

A GUIDE FOR THE AMATEUR STRATEGIST.

MAJOR-GENERAL MAURICE contributes to the Nineteenth Century for December an article on "Terms Used in Modern Gunnery," in which he gives a very lucid explanation of the technical expressions of the artillerist. At any other time General Maurice's article would belong to the specialist class and would call for no special note, but in view of the bewildering technicalities with which our war despatches are sometimes filled, it will be useful to quote his explanations for the benefit of the amateur strategist.

THE USE OF FUSES.

The distinction between the "time-fuse" and the "percussion fuse" is one not always understood. The percussion fuse is mechanically contrived so that when the shell strikes any object sufficiently to stop it, the shell is exploded by the impact. Its use therefore presents no difficulty to half-trained gunners. The "time fuse" is a much more delicate instrument:—

It contains a composition which burns at a fixed rate, and the amount of composition placed ready to burn being indicated by figures outside the case of the fuse, it is possible for the gunner, who "sets" the fuse before it is put into the gun, so to regulate it that it will explode the shell after it has travelled for a certain number of seconds or parts of seconds through the air. Tables have by careful experiment been made out which enable us to know how many parts of seconds a fuse should be adjusted to burn in order that when the shell is fired at a given range the fuse should cause it to explode at a given height over the enemy, and a given distance in front of him.

#### SHELLS AND SHRAPNEL.

"Plugged shell" is the modern substitute for the "solid shot" of the past, When it is desirable in preference to bursting a shell to make it strike as a solid whole, then the bursting composition is extracted, and in order that the shell may be even and heavy as before, it is plugged with some material that would not burst it.

Shrapnel in its original form was invented by a General Shrapnel, who during the Peninsular War invented a form in which it was applicable to the spherical shells

Before Shrapnel invented his shell, which was loaded with a number of large bullets, intended to scatter among the troops at which it was aimed, the "common" form of shell was charged with almass of powder, and it had two effects. It broke up into such large fragments that these, retaining most of the velocity remaining in the shell at the moment it opened, and having a certain fresh force imparted to them by the charge within the shell, struck with great effect against any solid bodies with which they came in contact and materially damaged them. These shells were thus very destructive to the carriages on which guns are carried in the field, and even, if they hit it fairly, damaging, though not so often, to the gun itself. They were particularly effective against buildings, earthworks, and against walls in which it was desirable to make a hole or breach. They also, from the large quantity of powder within them, produced a body of flame which tended to create violent conflagrations wherever they struck any bodies easily ignited.

Shrapnel as adapted to the modern rifled gun has been used to fill our ammunition wagons since the Franco-German war, which proved that artillery fire is three times more effective when directed against considerable bodies of cavalry and infantry than it is against artillery:—

Again, the experience of 1870 led to the conclusion that, when properly used, artillery silenced other artillery more easily by directing its fire upon the gunners than when it was aimed against the guns or waggons.

## "CANISTER."

For defensive purpose every battery has a limited quantity of case, formerly known as canister. Of case General Maurice says:—

This was and is a great defensive weapon of artillery. The case or canister very soon breaks to pieces after leaving the muzzle of the gun, scattering the bullets it contains in a great cone of dispersion. It is thus only effective for short ranges against bodies of either cavalry or infantry actually closing on to the guns to attack them; but at these close ranges it literally sweeps over all the ground in front of the guns, and is appalling in its destructive power.

#### CREUSOT AND KRUPP.

A "Creusot gun" is a gun constructed by the great French firm of Schneider and Co., and made at their works either at Creusot or Havre. Krupp guns are all made at Essen. The Maxim-Nordenfelt is an Anglo-Swedish invention which essentially consists in its simplest form in firing mechanically the ordinary infantry bullet at a very rapid rate. The howitzer at the beginning of the century was used to fire shells of large diameter, for at that time guns were chiefly used for firing solid shot. In order to reduce the weight of the howitzer it was made very short, and as this would have caused a great recoil, it was only fired at high angles, and the shells dropped on the enemy from above. When shells were adopted for ordinary field guns howitzers gradually dropped out of use. But their use revived with the invention of high explosives, such as lyddite and melenite, the main constituent of which is pieric acid.

#### THE BOER AND BRITISH RIFLE.

General Maurice concludes his article with a description of the Lee-Metford rifle used by the British troops. The Lee-Enfield differs from the Boer Mauser in the following respect:

While the Lee-Enfield has a magazine which is inserted underneath the body through the trigger-guard and secured by a catch, and is provided with what is called a "cut-off" to prevent the cartridges from rising, so that it can be used as a simple breech-loader for single firing till the magazine, which contains ten cartridges, is ordered to be used, the Mauser, on the other hand, has a magazine which, though not absolutely fixed, is only intended to be taken off for cleaning. It does not need a "cut-off" to use as a single loader. The magazine contains five cartridges, but whereas the cartridges for the Lee-Enfield have, when the magazine is charged, to be each put in separately, the magazine of the Mauser is filled at once by placing against the face of the magazine a set of five cartridgesheld in a clip which falls off when the cartridges have been inserted in the magazine. Thus if each weapon were at the beginning of a fight empty, the Mauser would permit of more rapid fire because it could be loaded five cartridge as a time while the Lee-Enfield would take cartridge by cartridge as long to load as a single breech-loader. On the other hand, the times when a very rapid discharge of fire is desirable are not numerous, and for these the Lee-Enfield has ten cartridges ready against the Mauser's five.

MISS ELLEN THORNEYCROFT FOWLER tells her interviewer in the *Young Woman* for December that she began to write almost as soon as she could do anything at all. Her earliest published work consisted of poems and short stories. "Isabel Carnaby," her first serious novel, was, she says, due to the suggestion of Dr. Robertson Nicoll, who asked her to write a novel which would do justice to English Nonconformity. She writes chiefly in the country. "The town life," she says, "makes you think; the country gives you time to work out your thoughts."

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#### RUSSIAN RAILWAY POLICY IN ASIA.

MR. R. E. C. LONG, who has spent the first six months of this year in Russia, contributes to the Fortnightly Review an interesting and well-informed article upon Russian railway policy in Asia. His paper is an attempt to enable us for the time being to look at the problem through Russian eyes. The ideal of an Indo-European railway running for the greater part through Russian territory, which would bring the Afghan border within a week's journey of Moscow, has been postponed for a time; but it has not been abandoned.

RUSSIAN ANGLOPHOBIA.

The question whether or not the realisation of the scheme can be held over depends upon what Russia thinks England will do. Mr. Long says:—

The fundamental fact of the situation is that of late years Russia has been much more frightened of English schemes than

England has ever been of Russian.

Of all the dreads afflicting Russian alarmists there is none more ineradicable than the belief that England is about to extend her Indian railway through Beluchistan to the Persian Gulf, with the ultimate aim of joining Germany in Asia Minor, connecting the Indo-European system, and thus cutting Russia off for ever from the Ind an Asia. This would irretrievably ruin the commercial prospects of the Central Asian route. "As the ultimate preservation for Russia of a port on the Persian Gulf has become an informal Monroe doctrine in St. Petersburg, the north-westward extension of the Indian railway system by England which is believed to be imminent would be regarded in Russian circles as an irretrievable injury to their influence in Asia." To avert this disaster, Russia can either acquire a Persian port at once and connect it by rail with the Caspian, or she can construct a Central Asian railway, connecting the Trans-Caspian system with Central railways of Russia. The difficulties in the way of the Persian scheme seem to Mr. Long to be almost insuperable.

SCHEME OF A CENTRAL ASIAN RAILWAY.

Therefore it is probable the Russians will carry out the a ternative scheme of connecting the Central Asian railways with the Central European system. Prince Hilkoff, when visiting Tashkend, declared that this would be accom-plished in the near future. To carry it out would however involve an expenditure of 90,000,000 roubles. Many broad rivers would have to be bridged, and there would be considerable difficulty in supplying some parts of the line with water. From the easternmost point of the Ryazan-Ural Railway to Tcherdjui on the frontier of Bokhara, is a distance of 1710 versts. Of this only 275 have been surveyed. If the line were constructed a short branch line of 16 versts would connect the main Trunk Railway with Khiva. If the railway were made it could not be worked on less than an annual loss of £400,000 a year, although there might be some saving in the cost of the transport of troops. Hence from a financial point of view the line would not pay, but the scheme if carried out would exert a tremendous influence on the balance of power of Asia, and bring the Russian armies within striking distance of the Persian, Afghan, and Chinese frontiers, a few days after leaving Moscow. There is also to be borne in mind that the construction of a railway through at present waste land could lead to great developments, for the natural resources of the territory are great. Mr. Long thinks, "It is not unreasonable to expect that the direct connection of European Russia with her Central Asian connections would result in such an increase of trade as would wipe out any initial deficit, and yield a considerable result."

The Russians, however, imagine that if the Central Railway were constructed, it would enable them to gain a market for their manufactures in India, but they are haunted by a dread that it might have the opposite effect of enabling English goods to capture the Central Asian markets through India. Mr. Long himself rather favours the construction of the line on the ground that it would facilitate inter-communication between Russians and English, and so remove gross prejudices and misrepresentations employed by panic-mongers on both sides to damage the interests they profess to defend.

### RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

A WAR CLOUD IN THE FAR EAST.

MR. HOLT S. HALLETT has discerned the battle from afar, and the result of his prescience appears in the December number of the Nineteenth Century. Japan is threatened, he says, by the "Russian Ogre." The struggle over Korea, with the large increases in the Russian army and fleet, and the endeavours, diplomatically backed, of Russian subjects to secure leaseholds of three Korean harbours, have given the Japanese serious matter for thought. The Japanese are not a nation renowned for serious thinking, and so far the Russian Ogre seems to have done them good.

THE HUNGER OF THE OGRE.

But the Russian Ogre is not only determined to control Korea, but also to possess it, and the results would be so bad for Japan and for us that we ought to make Japan go to war to prevent it. And Japan has her own inducement

to go to war. For-

with Korea in Russia's hands, its splendid harbours turned into so many outlets for attack on Japan and on its neighbouring great markets in China, and the Russian armies recruited from the fifteen million stalwart and hardy inhabitants of Korea, the safety of the whole of Eastern Asia would be imperilled, and the future trade and the future life of Japan would be dependent on the will of the Tsar. Japan, with her comparatively weak fleet and finances, might well dread coming to blows with such an antagonist as Russia; but, as the past has proved, she is a plucky little nation, not afraid of her bigger neighbours, full of energy and enterprise.

AN ALLIANCE WITH JAPAN.

To prevent this disaster, which Mr. Hallett thinks is imminent, we ought to join Japan in resisting Russia's advance. To do this we must ally ourselves with Japan:—

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An alliance with a Power capable of putting a strong fleet and a well-equipped, well-trained, well-officered, and well-provided army of 530,000 men on a war footing in a few days, and with magnificent harbours near to the seat of war, would be an enormous advantage in case war was forced upon us in the Far East by Russia's advance on Pekin or by her attempted occupation of Korea.

A LONG SPOON FOR PIE-CRUST.

Japan cannot trust Russia because "Russian treaties are pie-crust," says Mr. Hallett, and he proceeds to devise a long enough spoon to deal with it. This is nothing less than the partition of the Russian Empire! To share in the plunder he invokes the Triple Alliance. They should set on Russia and "ruin" her "far from homogeneous Empire," which has been built on the spoils of other States. There are more "far from homogeneous Empires" in the world than Russia, and if Mr. Hallett's Christian principles were to be generally adopted, we might not be the last to suffer.

Of course this is the veriest twaddle of politics. But if such an article were to appear about England in a serious Russian periodical, what would our Jingo

alarmists say?

## THE VOICE OF THE HOOLIGAN.

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THE Contemporary for December contains a remarkable article by Mr. Robert Buchanan, in which he launches his bolts against the ferocious and contemptible Jingoism of the time which inspires Mr. Rudyard Kipling and supplies material for the vapouring of the Vellow Press. Ever since "the criminal crusade of the Crimean War," says Mr. Buchanan, the enthusiasm of humanity has been gradually dying away to be replaced by a spirit of blind and animal brutality, tempered by panic and cowardice, and debased by bragging.

## HOOLIGAN IMPERIALISM.

Here is the picture which Mr. Buchanan contrasts with the "Gospel of humanity as expressed in the language of poets like Wordsworth and Shelley, and in the deeds of men like Wilberforce and Mazzini":—

The Aristocracy, impoverished by its own idleness and luxury, rushes wildly to join the Middle-class in speculations which necessitate new conquests of territory and constant acts of aggression. The Mob, promised a merry time by the governing classes, just as the old Roman mob was deluded by bread and pageants—panem et circenses—dances merrily to patriotic Wartunes, while that modern monstrosity and anachronism, the Conservative Working Man, exchanges his birthright of freedom and free thought for a pat on the head from any little rump-fed lord that steps his way and spouts the platitudes of Cockney patriotism. The Established Church, deprived of the conscience which accompanied honest belief, supports nearly every infamy of the moment in the name of the Christianity which it has long ago shifted quietly overboard. There is an universal scramble for plunder, for excitement, for amusement, for speculation, and above it all the flag of a Hooligan Imperialism is raised, with the proclamation that it is the sole mission of Anglo-Saxon England, forgetful of the task of keeping its own drains in order, to expand and extend its boundaries indefinitely, and, again in the name of the Christianity it has practically abandoned, to conquer and inherit the Earth.

The political life based on this is equally rotten. Since Mr. Gladstone's death we possess no politician, with the single exception of Mr. Morley, who demands for the discussion of public affairs any conscientious and unselfish sanction whatever:—

We possess instead a thousand pertinacious counsellors, cynics like Lord Salisbury or trimmers like Lord Rosebery, for whom no one in his heart of hearts feels the slightest respect. Our fashionable Society is admittedly so rotten, root and branch, that not even the Queen's commanding influence can impart to it the faintest suggestion of purity or even decency. As for our popular Literature, it has been in many of its manifestations long past praying for; it has run to seed in fiction of the baser sort, seldom or never with all its cleverness touching the quick of human conscience; but its most extraordinary feature at this moment is the exaltation to a position of almost unexampled popularity of a writer who in his single person adumbrates, I think, all that is most deplorable, all that is most retrograde and savage, in the restless and uninstructed Hooliganism of the time.

## THE HERO OF HOOLIGANISM.

It is needless to say that this Hooligan bard is Mr. Rudyard Kipling. Encouraged by the journalistic praise lavished on the fragments of verse with which he had ornamented his prose effusions, Mr. Kipling decided to challenge criticism as "the approved and authoritative Poet of the British Empire." He set himself to sing Tommy Atkins, and the hero—in no way, Mr. Buchanan thinks, resembling the real soldier—is a drunken, swearing, coarse-minded Hooligan for whom, nevertheless, our sympathy is earnestly entreated. Against Mr. Kipling's ideal of the swaggering and filthy-minded butcher scarcely a word of protest has been raised:—

Are we to assume, then, that there are no refined gentlemen among our officers, and no honest, self-respecting human beings

among their men? Is the life of a soldier, abroad as at home, a succession of savage escapades, bestial amusements, fuddlings, tipplings, and intrigues with other men's wives, redeemed from time to time by acts of brute courage and of sang froid in the presence of dangers? Is the spirit of Gordon quite forgotten, in the service over which he shed the glory of his illustrious name? If this is really the case, there is surely very little in the Anglo-Saxon military prestige which offers us any security for the storny times to come. That Englishmen are brave and capable of brave deeds is a truism of which we need no longer to be assured; but bravery and brave deeds are not national possessions—they are the prerogative of the militant classes all over the earth. Englishmen in times past were not merely brave, they could be noble and magnanimous; their courage was not only that of the bulldog, but of the patriot, the hero, and even the philanthropist: they had not yet begun to mingle the idea of a national Imperialism with the political game of Brag. I am not contending for one moment that the spirit which inspired them then has altogether departed; I am sure, on the contrary, that it is living yet, and living most strongly and influentially in the heart of the Army itself; but if this is admitted and believed, it is certain that the Tommy Atkins of Mr. Rudyard Kipling deserves drumming out of all decent barracks as a monstrosity and a rogue.

barracks as a monstrosity and a rogue.

The truth is, however, that these lamentable productions were concocted, not for sane men or self-respecting soldiers, not even for those who are merely ignorant and uninstructed, but for the "mean whites" of our eastern civilisation, the idle and loafing Men in the Street, and for such women, the well-drest Doll Tearsheets of our cities, as shriek at their heels. Mr. Kipling's very vocabulary is a purely Cockney vocabulary, even his Irishmen speaking a dialect which would cause amazement in the Emerald Isle, but is familiar enough in Seven Dials.

Here is Mr. Buchanan's view of the new Imperialism the Hooligan Imperialism of which Lord Rosebery is the self-appointed prophet:—

I write neither as a Banjo-Imperialist nor as a Little Englander, but simply as a citizen of a great Nation, who loves his country and would gladly see it honoured and respected wherever the English tongue is spoken. It will scarcely be denied, indeed it is frankly admitted by all parties, that the Hooligan spirit of Patriotism, the fierce and quasi-savage militant spirit as expressed in many London newspapers and in such literature as the writings of Mr. Kipling, has measurably lowered the affection and respect once felt for us among European nations.

## THE TRUE IMPERIALISM.

The ideal of true Imperialism, which would neither bully and grab with Lord Rosebery in Africa, and cringe with him before Russia, still exists, and Mr. Buchanan thinks it has still a chance:—

True Imperialism should be strong, but the strength should be that of Justice, of Wisdom, of brotherly love and sympathy; for the power which is bred of a mere multitude equipped with the engines of slaughter will, in the long run, avail nothing against the eternal Law which determines that the righteous only shall inherit the earth. We are a People still, though we seem for the time being to be forgetting the conditions on which we received our charter, and deep in the heart of England survives the sentiment of a world-wide nationality, as expressed in the passionate lines of a modern poet.

"Hands across the Sea!
Feet on British ground!
The Motherhood means Brotherhood the whole world round!
From the parent root,
Sap, and stem, and fruit
Grow the same, or soil or name.—
Hands across the Sea!"

There sounds the true Imperial feeling, which will survive, I think, long after the repulsive school of Patriotism which I have called (for want of a better name) the Hooligan school, is silent and forgotten. Let me at least hope that it may be so—that Englishmen, after their present wild orgy of militant savagery, may become clothed and in their right minds. There is time to pause yet, although they are already paying the penalty, in blood, in tears, in shame.

## ART AND MYSTERY OF THE CONCESSIONAIRE.

AN instructive if not edifying disclosure of the methods of the concessionaire is given in the November Forum by Mr. Charles Denby, Junr., late Secretary of the Chinese Legation, whose diplomatic antecedents suggest rare facilities for knowing the truth. He writes on Chinese Railroad and Mining Concessions, about which so much has been heard of late. The craft of securing these coveted boons he traces through several stages.

THE ADVANCE AGENT.

The usual procedure begins, he says, thus :-

There first comes to Peking the advance agent, the typical concession-hunter, to look over the ground and find out what China has to give away that can be taken up by a public company and secure the support of the share-buying public abroad. . . . Experience has proved that these advance agents need not be gentlemen of the highest education or refinement; but they do need to be endowed with a certain instinct for diplomacy in its lower forms; and they must be, above all, shrewd and persistent, of indomitable perseverance, and with a faculty for making friends. Scruples as to methods are with them superfluous; but a willingness and an ability in the application of "palm oil" are indispensable. They must also be men of their word toward those who work with them. . . On such terms as these have offices in China been secured, promotions obtained, enterprises authorised, for hundreds of years; and the foreign promoter must, as his initial step, give his adherence thereto. The method of procedure of the advance agent is to make the acquaintance of the mandarins of Peking; securing here and there an ally and a friend. Then, at some favourable moment, he lays his project before the proper department of the government, relying on the support of his friends to secure it favourable consideration.

#### THE NEXT NEGOTIATOR.

Once the concession has been secured in general terms and the Chinese Government is fast-bound, then, says the writer, the original concession-hunter had better disappear:

So, after the first promoter comes a man of a different class—a corporation lawyer, a banker of irreproachable character, or an engineer whose standing commands respect. His hazds are uncontaminated by the preliminary negotiations, he is uninfluenced by the friendships and alliances of his predecessor, and he is bound by his own construction of a contract only.

#### DIPLOMATIC PRESSURE.

When he has adjusted the terms of the contract and made sure of its acceptance by the Chinese Government, then comes "the third and most critical stage" of the process—the floating of the concession on some money market. The last stage—"the actual putting into operation"—has, says Mr. Denby, been reached in the case of not a single concession. Even the third stage is far from final. The contract veils its obtainments under apparent yieldings and advantages to the Chinese Government, or contains impossible conditions. These are eliminated in the course of subsequent negotiation, in which the concessionaire is generally supported by the diplomacy of his own or an allied nationality. The concession is steadily modified to suit his purposes of the designs of the Power behind him. So gradually and astutely is the naked act of appropriation shuffled through.

Mr. Denby quotes from our Blue Book on China to show that in the matter of railway concessions the English come out top, having obtained nine concessions and a total of 2,800 miles of railway, as against three concessions to Russia, covering only 1,530 miles.

"CHRISTIAN ETHICS."

Small wonder that Mr. Denby is constrained to observe:

The effects of this concession-hunting have been harmful to the governments engaged in it. There have been jealousy and ill-will over rights granted to others, greed and rapacity in demanding rights for themselves. Foreign ministers have resorted to stratagems which have distinctly sunk the standing of foreign governments in the eyes of the Chinese. Solemn declarations of friendship in treaties with China have been regarded as meaningless protestations; while pledges to furnish assistance in time of trouble have been cynically disavowed. Christianity has suffered also. The Chinese churches have had the edifying spectacle of their missionary leaders promoting loans, scheming for mining grants, selling their influence to syndicates. Thoughtful Chinese cannot fail to contrast the doctrines of Christianity with the practice of Christian nations; and they will be led to the conclusion that the Confucian maxim, the negative form of which the missionaries are so fond of decrying, "Do not unto others what you do not wish them to do unto you," has commanded more respect from the followers of Confucius than the Golden Rule has from the nations which proclaim their allegiance to Christ.

#### A POSSIBLE NEMESIS.

The economic danger involved in "opening up China" is very forcibly put in the same number of the Forum by Mr. J. P. Young. He asks, "Will Chinese development benefit the Western World?" The usual expectation is that once the Chinese are brought face to face with the products of Western civilisation they will purchase eagerly. Mr. Young argues that China is populated almost up to the point of affording only a bare subsistence to its inhabitants, leaving no surplus of produce to exchange for foreign goods, so long as the people only till the soil and work the mines. Beside this bar to their "consumptive ability" Mr. Young puts their intense conservatism and fixity of social habit. We accept "the assumption that conspicuous wastefulness is beneficial": the Chinese have a much more frugal standard of life. They do not desire Western luxuries. Mr. Young makes a most effective appeal to the habits of the Chinese in American cities. Right in the midst of the most progressive civilisation, the Chinese adhere rigidly to their distinctive manner of life, while at the same time quite ready to profit by ministering to Western extravagance. He

Enough have been cited to establish the proposition that the Chinese are very handy, and that they may be depended upon, if encouraged to do so, to employ their talents in ministering to the highly artificial wants of others, while at the same time they may refuse to be drawn into the vortex of the system of conspicuous wastefulness. If this probability is looked squarely in the face, it will be seen that it is pregnant with mischief for the workers of the Western world, who, whether for good or evil, have aspirations which continually impel them to raise their standard of conspicuous consumption to a higher point.

His conclusion from this combination of Chinese adaptability and immobility is sombre:—

The effect of the opening and awakening will probably be to bring disaster upon Western industrialism, unless a barrier can be interposed to the competition of a race whose most striking characteristic is the entire absence of those desires and aspirations which Americans and Europeans strive to gratify. This notable peculiarity, at this stage of the world's development, may give the Chinese an overwhelming advantage in the struggle for existence, and compet the Western working classes to abandon their ideals.

THE Sunday Magazine has a somewhat ambiguous entry in its December table of contents. A paper on the Bible is announced as "The Greatest of Books. Illustrated by the Author. By Harold Macfarlane."

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### "THE YELLOW PERIL" NOT SO ALARMING:

AFTER EXPERIENCE OF CHEAP CHINESE LABOUR.

It is a distinctly reassuring article which the late secretary of the Chinese Legation, Mr. Charles Denby, junior, contributes to the September Forum under the title of "Cotton Spinning at Shanghai." He reports that there are now five large mills at Shanghai with a total of 177,000 spindles, with an expected addition of 100,000. Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg and Co.'s mill, the Soy Che, is the most active and best managed: it is worth 700,000 dols., and is fitted with the electric light and every other up-to-date appliance. It runs two shifts, day and night, 22½ hours in all, and employs 2,200 Chinese, men women and children. The pickers are mostly women, and are fatally handicapped by the bound foot. Mr. Denby hopes that the demands of the cotton mill will lead to the abolition of this cruel practice.

#### A PARADISE OF LAISSEZ FAIRE.

"There are no laws in China concerning hours of labour, the employment of children, or Sunday observance." What a paradise for the votary of laisses faire! Immense quantities of cotton are produced in China, and three to five million dollars' worth of it are usually taken by Japan. But it is said to be inferior both to Indian and to American cotton. With cheap labour and plenty of raw material at hand, China might seem to be in a position to make Lancashire tremble. Mr. Denby says:—

If Chinese labour—of which there is an enormous supply—should prove generally effective, and remain as cheap as it is at present, the outcry against the "yellow peril" is indeed a warning to which the Western world should give heed. Labour at 10 cents a day of twelve working hours, without a day of rest, is a prospect appalling to the hardiest competitor.

## BUT THERE ARE SAFEGUARDS.

The safeguard against it lies in two circumstances: (1) it is not effective, it having been estimated that three good Chinese labourers are about equal to one foreigner; and (2) although the wage standard must always be below that of the West, it cannot remain as cheap as it is now. It is, however, difficult to consider the Chinese labourer in his individual capacity. He is too gregarious for that, and too much subject to leadership. Moreover, as a class, the Chinese are lazy and disposed to shirk. They are hard to control, averse to being driven, and fond of banding together. They steal, if not carefully watched; they are slipshod and inaccurate; and they require constant foreign supervision to maintain the standard of their work. The last is a serious matter; for the average cost of Chinese labour is largely increased when, to the pay-roll, is added the cost of a number of highly-paid foreign supervisors. In this respect the mills of Japan have the advantage; because the Japanese organise better, and get on without the foreign foreman.

## LABOUR LEADERS OF A NEW KIND.

British workmen will be interested to note that even in China, with wages at 2½d. a day, labour has already learned the power of combination, and that the Chinese labour leader is more difficult than his English brother for the employer to get at. Mr. Denby proceeds:—

One of the most serious difficulties involved in Chinese labour is the fact to which I have already alluded; namely, that the labourers, so to speak, go in "gangs; "each gang subjecting itself to some one leader or controller. It is usually through this man that they have secured their job. They look up to him, and secretly hand over to him part of their pay. They practically look upon him as their employer. They will obey him; and, at his command, they will leave work or demand more wages—just as labouring men do in other countries, at the behest of a tradeunion. The leader is often unknown to the foreign employer, who has no means of getting at him.

THE WAGE-RATE RISING.

The writer goes on to show that even the cheapness of the local labour is likely to disappear with its improved efficiency: in China, as elsewhere, the rule holds—labour that costs little is not worth much. Mr. Denby says:—

Whether or not these defects can be remedied, the future alone can tell. Education, closer association with foreigners, and the extension of the system of piece-work may make a different and more effective man of the Chinese labourer; but, on the other hand, such general advancement will cause the low wage-rate to disappes. Except in the case of coolie labour, the Chinese in America do not work for less than their competitors of other races; and a similar condition is sure to develop in China. As yet, not more than ten or twelve thousand Chinese are employed in the mills of Shanghai; but even this comparatively insignificant demand for operatives has increased the wage-rate to a noticeable degree. When the employment of hundreds of thousands of labourers will be needed to aid in the construction of the proposed railroads, and in the manifold industries which will spring up as a result of the railroads, the wages will probably rise out of all proportion to their worth. It is too early, however, for America to take serious alarm at this Asiatic danger. For decades to come superiority of organisation, greater abundance of capital, greater intelligence on the part of the working men, and greater genius for invention will keep the mills of America ahead of this rivalry; and perhaps, in years to come, the problem will have so changed its nature that the danger point will never be reached.

What will possibly weigh more with the capitalist than these general considerations is the fact that "there is not a mill in Shanghai whose stock cannot be purchased today at a discount of from 50 to 10 per cent." Nevertheless Mr. Denby thinks the outlook distinctly hopeful for the development of this industry. If it failed, he would regard all hope for other Chinese manufacture as vain.

#### CURIOUS MARRIAGE CUSTOMS.

"THE People of the Philippines" is the subject of a very interesting paper in the September Forum. It is written by a Filipino, Ramon Reyes Lala by name. He recounts some strange peculiarities of a tribe half-Malay and half-Negrito. He says:—

They have an equally curious legal custom. If any one is accused of a serious crime, he and his accuser are led to a deep pond, and both are made to dive together. The one who can keep his head under the longest is believed to have told the truth,

They evidently believe that "truth is at the bottom of a deep well." The Negritos, who are the aborigines, are, he says, "the smallest people on the face of the earth." They average about 4 feet 8 inches in height. Their colour is dark brown. "They are thin, spindle-legged, little fellows, with flattish noses, thick lips, and frizzled black hair." The writer goes on:—

Their marriage customs are peculiar. The young man who seeks a bride first obtains the favour of her parents and then pursues her, catching her in his arms. She breaks loose and runs, and does not yield until he has caught her several times. Finally, he leads her in triumph to her home. Here her father drags the youth up a ladder to the floor of their hut. The mother drags up the maiden. They are then made to kneel; and the father pours over them a cocoanut-shellful of water. He then bumps their heads together; and the ceremony is completed. They spend their honeymoon in the depths of the mountains, and for five days and nights are lost to sight, after which they come back to every-day life.

There is another marriage custom which is worth describing. Instead of the youth and maiden being dragged up the hutladder, they are made to climb two saplings that grow near each other. Then an elder of the group grasps the saplings and draws them together until the heads of the young couple touch, with a kis-, or a bump, according to the force used. This makes them man and wife.

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## THE INDISCRETION OF "DIPLOMATICUS."

"DIPLOMATICUS" is a writer to whose intelligence and information I have frequently paid tribute in these pages. His articles in the Fortnightly have frequently contained exclusive information on matters of international policy. Although sometimes his information is ingenious, pieced out by speculation or clever guessing, he has acquired a certain repute which it was very indiscreet of him to injure as he has done in the current number of the Fortnightly in the article entitled "Count Mouraview's Indiscretion." He has written several pages intended to make a sensation suggesting, rather than asserting, that Count Mouraview has been intriguing in Spain and in France in order to bring about European intervention in the Transvaal. There is not a word of truth in this, and we do not need to go further than "Diplomaticus's" own article in order to discover that this is so. The only basis upon which he builds his house of cards is a statement, which I give in his own words, as follows:—

Count Mouraview confined himself to sounding the Spanish and French Governments, and he explained the tentative and garrulous nature of his inquiries by declaring in both cases that they were made on his own initiative and without instructions from the Emperor. The important point is that the overtures were made, that the Spanish and French Governments were asked by the Russian Foreign Minister, and that without the slightest ambiguity, how they would view a scheme of European intervention for preventing war in South Africa, or, if that were not possible, for preserving the status quo in that region.

That is all that "Diplomaticus" has to tell us, and upon this he builds up a monstrous superstructure which he calls Count Mouraview's scheme. But Count Mouraview had no scheme. Granting everything that "Diplomaticus" says in the passage quoted, what does it amount to? Simply this: that the Russian Foreign Minister, being in conversation with the Spanish Foreign Minister and M. Delcassé, asked them, as it was his bounden duty to do, what line they would take if any attempt were made to intervene in South Africa. Every one has been asking that question ever since the war began, and before. If any Foreign Minister in Europe has not informed himself as to the attitude which every other Government would take up if any such intervention were proposed, he is not worth his salt, and would deserve to be cathiered to-morrow. To ask for information as to what your neighbour will do under certain circumstances is a very different thing from proposing to do the same thing yourself, or to incite your neighbour to take such a course. Every one knows that the one danger of intervention in the Transvaal came from Germany, not from Russia or from France. Would not "Diplomaticus" himself be the first to brand Count Mouraview as a fool or worse if, when he had the opportunity of talking matters over in a friendly way with M. Delcassé, he did not inform himself as to the line which his friend would take should such intervention be mooted. M. Delcassé, we know, is in principle in favour of such intervention, for he has said so in the Chamber, but excused himself from intervening on the ground that England objected, which was true; but, he added, that England had never signed the Arbitration Convention, which is not true, and was an extraordinary blunder to be made by such a clever I have no means of knowing what Count Mouraview said or did not say. But even accepting the account given by "Diplomaticus" as accurate, anyone with ordinary common sense who is not driven to death by the necessity of turning out sensational copy must see that it amounts to nothing. Hence the article entitled

"Count Mouraview's Indiscretion" is in reality a sepulchral monument reared over the dead and buried discretion of "Diplomaticus."

## THE PIOUS FOUNDRESS IN THE LIBRARY. MRS. JOHN RYLANDS' GIFT TO MANCHESTER.

In the Leisure Hour of December the Rev. S. G. Green gives an interesting account of Mrs. Rylands' gift to Manchester—the John Rylands Library—by which Mrs. Rylands seeks to perpetuate the name of her husband in that city. The Library was inaugurated on October 6th last, but the formation of the collection of books dates back to 1889. The writer says:—

Nothing could be more appropriate as a memorial to the late Mr. Rylands, for all through his life he had been a lover of books; and although the career to which he had devoted himself gave him but little opportunity for study, his keenest sympathies were always with students, especially students of Theology, which to him was truly the Queen of the Sciences.

#### AN ARCHITECTURAL GLORY.

The structure prepared by Mrs. Rylands for the reception of the books has occupied nine years in erection, and by common consent it stands as one of the architectural glories of Manchester.

The convenience of readers is everywhere consulted. Twentyfour spacious recesses afford every facility for quiet study; large apartments with open shelves contain books of reference of all kinds; while the choicer treasures of the Library are contained in separate rooms—the "Bible Room," the "Aldine Room," the "Room of Early Printed Books," and the "Map Room."

#### THE ALTHORP COLLECTION.

The collection of books was begun by Mrs. Rylands as soon as her plan was formed, and has been continued without intermission from about the year #1889. At first the theological element predominated; large purchases were made of the most helpful works in this department, ancient and modern; the scope, however, was gradually enlarged, and thousands of volumes in different departments of literature had already been collected, when in 1892 the celebrated Althorp Collection, chiefly formed by the second Earl Spencer, was known to be obtainable. Mrs. Rylands at once secured it, and thus became possessed of what was perhaps the noblest private collection of books in Great Britain. Some 40,000 volumes were acquired by this one purchase, and the whole collection now consists of about 60,000 volumes.

To the bibliophile, the great collection of early printed books, Latin and other Bibles, the Caxtons, etc., will be among the most interesting of the treasures of the Library, and for them special rooms have been set apart. The art of bookbinding is also well illustrated, and there is an attractive collection of manuscripts and autographs.

#### GRANGERISED BOOKS.

With regard to the books for the student, it may be stated there is an abundant supply, great stress being laid on Theology, Philosophy, and History. Not the least important is the collection of County Histories, the books of Travel, Natural History, English Literature, and other departments too numerous to mention. A feature of special interest should not be overlooked:—

Many of the books are grangerised, and whatever may be said of the process itself from a literary point of view it cannot be denied that it provides a quite unique and often valuable method of illustration.

Briefly, this peculiar process consists in the collection of portraits, landscapes, and other engravings, with facsimiles of documents, literary extracts, etc., bearing on the topic of the work to bind up with the several volumes. The name is derived from the practice of certain book-lovers in the last century, who thus illustrated Granger's "Biographical History of England."

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## NEGRO SLAVERY IN AMERICA.

MR. D. E. TOBIAS, who describes himself as a coloured minister in the American Church, contributes to the Nineteenth Century a terrible picture of the injuries to which the negro race is subjected in the Southern States of the American Union. Mr. Tobias does not enter into the details of particular cases of outrages against negroes; his article is merely a general catalogue of the injuries and degradation suffered by the black man at the hands of the white. He asks the question, "Are the coloured people of America free?" and answers emphatically in the negative; indeed, he gives strong reasons for believing that they are in a position of degraded slavery, in no one respect better than that which they endured before the Civil War.

#### THE CONVICT LEASE SYSTEM.

Of this slavery the system of leasing convicts out to contractors is one of the worst features. When the Southern slave-holders were defeated in the field, they determined to devise a new system of bondage :-

Scores and thousands of ex-slaves were arrested and convicted on any sort of flimsy charges, and farmed out to the highest bidders for human flesh. By reason of this new form of slavery, hundreds and thousands of black men and women have never known that they were emancipated.

The excuse for this was that the Northern soldiers destroyed the Southern prisons and that the Southerners were too poor to rebuild them. Prisoners are worked in coal and iron mines, in saw-mills, on wheat, cotton and corn-farms, and in building railways, etc. :-

The great shame and disgrace of the Southern method of dealing with prisoners is that all ages and sexes work side by side during the day and occupy the same compartments at night. Hence immorality abounds in convict camps, and the death-rate is simply enormous! Women and young girls are in regular association with men and boys, and for failing to comply with some frivolous rule of the white "bosses" they are whipped in the most nule manner in the presence of men and boys. The guards are generally poor "white" men armed with Winchester convict who may attempt to escape. Women and girls have been known to wear men's clothes and to take their places side by side with men in coal and iron mines or in ditches of any kind. A day's work is often from sixteen to twenty hours in duration, rain or shine. Food is very poor, and clothes are scant. Prisoners of both sexes are given their raw food, which they must cook as best they can on little fires on the ground, with the ball and chain about their weary limbs. Prisoners often wear their clothes until they drop off them. Prisoners are whipped with leather straps, getting from fifteen to fifty lashes, or as many as the white "bosses" choose to give them. As a result of the commingling of men and women in the camps, thousands of coloured children have been born and brought up and schooled in the grossest crimes.

Mr. Tobias asserts that immense fortunes have been made by speculators in hiring out and sub-hiring prisoners.

#### SLAVERY IN POLITICS.

Only for a short time after emancipation did the negroes vote in peace. But the right was long ago taken away by the violence and terrorism of the whites:

When the negroes had the power to vote, they voted for all measures granting civil advantages to the poor whites as well as to themselves, and all citizens had full representation before the law, which has never been the case under the white man's rule. In reality, there has never been such a thing as "negro rule" in the South. The white man has always ruled the South. Racial antagonism exists in all Southern institutions, whether they are called Christian institutions or not. It makes no difference, the

race feul is just the same. In lecture-halls, white churches, Young People's Society of Christian Endeavourers, in Young Men's Christian Associations, and such places, the "colour" line is rigidly drawn.

#### SOCIAL DEGRADATION.

The negro pays for universities and libraries, but the white man alone reaps the benefit. He is swindled by the railway companies, and is not allowed to sit down in a railway restaurant :-

Here is another just grievance the black man has:
"Jim Crow cars," with inscriptions over the doors, "For coloured people only." These "Jim Crows" are dirty, miserable carriages, too intolerable for any decent human being to even enter; so also are the filthy "waiting-rooms," which are scarcely ever swept.

#### THE LYNCHING ATROCITIES.

The two chief arguments employed by the defenders of lynching are, firstly, that the laws do not protect the whites, and that they are badly administered; and, second, that lynching takes place in most cases for offences against women, whom the Americans will not allow the humiliation of appearing in court. Mr. Tobias replies, if this is so, why do not those who make the laws reform them, and administer them to suit themselves? Sufficient protection for women is all folly when hundreds of men can be found in a few minutes to murder a negro.

As to the "humiliation" pretext, Mr. Tobias says:

It is no humiliation for thousands of white women and children to come out of church Sunday morning, and go miles in the afternoon by train to see a human being roasted alive at the stake !
Oh! no. They can stand and see white men make fires and put
a negro into it. White women can see the poor negro burn to death, they can watch the flames eat his flesh away from his bones; and they can see white men mutilate a negro's body with knives, and go practically wild scrambling to get a piece of the negro's flesh to take home as a souvenir of the occasion, and to teach other negroes what to expect if they dare kill a white man for any offence. The leading Southern newspapers give full details of all sorts of crimes which white men commit upon negroes to teach them that they must be kept in their places; and these papers go into the best Southern homes and are read by old and young.

Add to this, that during the present year more than a hundred negroes have been lynched on the following pretexts and charges :-

Self-defence, race prejudice, stock-poisoning, talking too much, murder, larceny, barn-burning, suspected robbery, writing an insulting letter to a white man, insulting a white man, horse stealing, incendiarism, attempted murder, malpractice, to suppress evidence in court, for giving evidence in court, rioting, etc.; and of this number six or eight were coloured women. This does not show that lynching in the South is for but one offence.

#### The Revue de l'Art.

THOSE who are interested in the work of Giovanni Segantini, the painter of the Engadine, will be glad to read the appreciative notice of the artist and his work which the well-known critic, M. Robert de La Sizeranne, has contributed to the November number of the Revue de PArt. Another important article is that by E. Babelon on the collection of cameos, etc., which M. Oscar Pauvert has presented to the Cabinet des Médailles. An exhibition of the work of Jean Baptiste Siméon Chardin has been organised in connection with the bicentenary celebration of the artist's birth, and the Revue contains an interesting study of this artist's work written by M. Louis de Fourcaud.

## CROMWELL AND THE PURITANS.

By JOHN MORLEY.

MR. MORLEY continues in the Century Magazine his admirable historical study of Oliver Cromwell. The second instalment fills some thirty pages, and, like the former, is admirably illustrated by portraits, reproductions of famous pictures and old prints. The second instalment brings the story down to the outbreak of the Civil War, and deals at some length with the execution of Strafford and the outbreak of the Irish Rebellion. The following is the most notable passage descriptive of the

most central figure in the great drama:

Firm in his belief in direct communion with God, a sovereign Power unseen; hearkening for the Divine voice, his steps guided by the Divine hand, yet he moved full in the world and in the life of the world. Of books, as we have seen, he knew little. Of the yet more invigorating education of responsible contact with large affairs, he had as yet had none. Into men and the ways of men, he had enjoyed no opportunity of seeing far. Destined to be the most famous soldier of his time, he had completed two-thirds of his allotted span, and yet he had never drilled a troop, or seen a movement in a fight, or the leaguer of a stronghold or a town. He was both carrious and desires hoth extiget and swife; both tender and cau ious and daring; both patient and swift; both tender and fierce; both sober and yet willing to face tremendous risks; both cool in head and yet with a flame of passion in his heart. His exterior rough and unpolished, and with an odd turn for rustic buffooneries, he had the quality of directing a steady, penetrating gaze into the centre of a thing. Nature had endowed him with a power of keeping his own counsel that was sometimes to pass for dissimulation; a keen eye for adjusting means to ends that was often taken for craft; and a high-hearted insistence on determined ends that by those who love to think the worst was counted as guilty ambition. The foundation of the whole was a temperament of energy, vigour, resolution. Cromwell was one of the men who are born to force great causes to the proof.

"PURITANISM CAME FROM THE DEEPS."

Not less interesting is Mr. Morley's brilliant description of Puritanism. 'Religion struck the keynote of the age. Passion and logic, the two great working elements of th: Revolutionary change, carried men along at different rates according to their natural composition, and dropped them at different stages. Puritanism in the time of Cromwell was the left wing of Protestantism, and in its turn it threw out an extreme left with a hundred branches of its own. Only by steps did the new principles of poleration and the Free Church find a place even in the two most capacious understandings of the time-in the majestic reason of Milton and the vigorous and pene-

trating practical perceptions of Cromwell :-

The Puritans of the Cromwellian time were forced into a brave and energetic conflict against misgovernment in church and state. But it is to the honour of Puritanism in all its phases that it strove with unending constancy, by the same effort to pierce inward to those very roots of "human frailty and corruption" which are always the true cause of the worst mischiefs of an unregenerate world. Puritanism came from the deeps. It was, like Stoicism, monasticism, Jansenism, even Mohammedanism, a manifestation of elements in human nature that are indestructible. An ascetic and unworldly way of thinking about life, a rigorous moral strictness, the subjugation of sense and appetite, a coldness to every element in worship and ordinance external to the believer's own soul, a dogma unyielding as cast-iron—all these things satisfy moods and sensibilities in man that are often silent and fleeting, are easily drowned in reaction, but are readily responsive to the awakening

#### CALVINISM.

Calvin shaped the mould in which the bronze of Puritanism was cast. Calvin had conquered a more than pontifical ascendency in the Protestant world. When Cromwell was born, that influence was still at its height :

Nothing less than to create in man a new nature was his farreaching aim, to regenerate character, to simplify and consolidate religious faith. His scheme comprehended a doctrine that went to the very root of man's relations with the scheme of universal things; a church order as closely compacted as that of Rome; a system of moral discipline as concise and as imperative as the code of Napoleon.

Calvinism, Mr. Morley summarises in a sentence, and says :- " On this black granite of fate, Predestination and Foreknowledge absolute, the strongest of the Protestant fortresses all over the world were founded. It might have been anticipated that fatalism so unflinching would have driven men headlong into desperation and recklessness

or unclean living " :-

On the contrary, Calvinism exalted its votaries to a pitch of heroic moral energy that has never been surpassed; and men who were bound to suppose themselves moving in chains inexorably riveted, along a track ordained by a despotic and unseen Will before time began, have yet exhibited an active courage, a resolute endurance, a cheerful self-restraint, an exulting self-sacrifice, that men count among the highest glories of the human conscience.

#### THE ESSENCE OF CROMWELL'S THOUGHT.

Mr. Morley then discusses and leaves unanswered the various explanations of the strange secret. that Cromwell established himself on the solid rock of Calvinistic faith. The substitution of the Bible for the church was the essence of Cromwell's whole intellectual being. Of dogma he rarely speaks. Religion to him is not dogma, but communion with a Being apart from dogma. Cromwell's God was the Lord of Hosts of the Old Testament. But Mr. Morley believes that while Calvinism inspired incomparable energy, concentration, and resolution, Arminianism covered a wider range of human nature, sounded more abiding depths, and comprehended better all the varied conditions of human life.

Of the Scotch Covenanters, Mr. Morley says it is in the National Covenant of 1638 that we find ourselves at the heart and central fire of militant Puritanism of the

seventeenth century.

#### THE IRISH MASSACRES.

I must pass rapidly over the rest of Mr. Morley's interesting pages. Speaking of the Long Parliament, he says it was made up of the very flower of the English gentry and the educated laity. It was essentially an aristocratic and not a popular House. Cromwell and Hampden counted no fewer than seventeen relations and connections among its members.

Of the trial of Strafford, Mr. Morley says it cannot be settled on questions of legality. The game was a terrible one, with fierce stakes. My head or thy head: this was the whole issue-not law, but my head or thy head. It

was Strafford's head that fell.

Speaking of the Irish Insurrection, Mr. Morley says, there is no question that, even without exaggeration, it is the most barbarous and inhuman chapter that stains the domestic history of the kingdom. The latest serious estimate puts the number of Protestants slain in cold blood at five and twenty thousand. Sir William Petty calculates that the number of Irish who perished in the eleven years during which the Protestants avenged the massacre upon the Catholics exceeded half a million. Then with the attempt to seize the five members, Mr. Morley comes down to the eve of the Civil War. The temper of the time, he says, was hard, men were ready to settle truth by blows, and life, as in the Middle Ages, was still held cheap.

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## THE TEMPER OF THE TLAES.

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The Cavalier was hot, unruly, scornful, with all the feudal readiness for bloodshed. The Roundhead was keen, stubborn, dogged, sustained by the thought of the heroes of the Old Testament, who avenged upon Canaanite and Amalekite the cause of Jehovah. Here, as always, we perceive that men lived and fought in the spirit of the Old Testament, and not of the New. A less fierce instance of the high and manly temper in which the best men entered upon the struggle is to be found in the words used by Sir William Waller to the brave Hopton. "God, who is the searcher of my heart," wrote Waller, "knows with what a sad sense I go upon this service and with what a perfect hatred I detest this war without an enemy; but I look upon it as sent by God, and that is enough to silence all passion in me. We are both upon the stage, and must act such parts as are assigned to us in this tragedy. Let us do it in a way of honour and without personal animosities." To men of the mild and reflecting temper of Chillingworth the choice was no more cheerful than between publicans and sinners on the one side, and scribesand Pharisees on the other.

On the whole the contest in England was stained by few of the barbarities that usually mark a civil war, especially war with a religious colour upon it. But cruelty, brutality, and squalor are the essence of all war, and here, too, there was much rough work and some atrocity.

## THE TSARITSA'S GIRLHOOD.

THE Girl's Realm for December has a sketch by "Sybil" of the girlhood of the Empress of Russia. The photograph of Her Majesty as a baby shows marked promise of force of character, and bears a singular resemblance to the latest portrait. The following gossip of Deeside may be selected for citation here:—

The great delight of her girlhood were the visits to Balmoral, where she would scour the hills on her mountain pony. Many stories have I heard in the Highlands about the fearless riding of Princess Alix. One morning she was riding in a strong wind, which carried her hat literally over the hills and far away, and she arrived at the keeper's house in the forest with her hair streaming down her back and a pocket handkerchief tied over her head. The keeper's wife was terribly concerned to see the Queen's grand-daughter arriving in such a plight, but Princess Alix enjoyed the fun. She borrowed a comb and hairpins, and having reduced her straying locks to order, again assumed the pocket handkerchief for head-gear and in it galloped home to the Castle.

Princess Alix and her sisters visited freely amongst the cottages at Balmoral, and had many adventures in their rambles about the shores of the Dee. Their great delight was a village shop a short distance from the Castle kept by an old lady named Mrs. Symonds. This ancient worthy had her shop stocked with all kinds of oddments such as children delight in—fishing tackle, balls, tam-o'shanter caps—and furthermore she sold sweetmeats and cakes. The shop has been for many years the rendezvous of the Queen's juvenile visitors, and it is to many of them a novel delight to be able to go and make little purchases for themselves without form and ceremony. The Empress of Russia, when she visited Balmoral after her marriage, showed that she cherished a loving recollection of her old haunts, for the very first place which she visited on the morning after her arrival was the shop. She brought the Tzır with her quite in a girlish mood to see, as she said, if Mrs. Symonds would know who he was. She also went one afternoon and took tea with the keeper's wife in the house in the wood, and talked about the time when she had come riding there without her hat.

Even when she was sixteen the future Empress "took delight in reading books on philosophy and sociology."

## MR. BALFOUR ON THE RED RITUALISTS.

"How Ritualists Harm the Church" is the title of a paper by Mr. Arthur J. Balfour in the November number of the North American Review. It is mainly a reproduction by request of the editor of the substance of Mr. Balfour's speech on the subject in the House of Commons. The writer gives this preface to his remarks:—

It has ever been the boast of the Church of England that it is comprehensive. But a comprehensive Church means a Church which permits wide differences of opinion within its limits, and such differences can hardly exist without occasionally leading to internal dissensions. It is to the antagonism between the High Church party and the Low that, in the past, disensions have been chiefly due. The parties themselves date back, by an unbroken succession, to the Reformation controversies; and though, doubtless, each has undergone important modifications in the course of three centuries of development, yet their continuity remains; and, as in the time of Queen Elizabeth, they judge the ecclesiastical system, which both accept, by widely different theological standards. Where divergences of this magnitude exist, the materials for inflammatory controversy are ready to hand. It must happen from time to time that the peculiar tenets of one school are, by a few of its members, exaggerated and pressed to their extreme consequences; and, when this occurs, suspicion and resentment are inevitably bred in the other. There then arises one of the "crises" which from time to time distu b the peace of the Church.

Through one of these "crises" we are passing at the present moment. A section (I believe a relatively small one) of the High Church clergy seem bent on proving their "catholicity," by imitating as much of Roman ritual, and absorbing as much of the Roman doctrine, as is compatible with remaining in a communion which the Church of Rome has declared to be schismatic. The results are what might have been anticipated by any one at all acquainted with the ecclesiastical history of Great Britain. Protestant feeling is violently aroused. Religious controversy ceases for a time to be the concern chiefly of theologians; it overflows abundantly into the newspapers; it attains a rank growth on platforms and at mass meetings. Like everything else which deeply stirs the public mind, it finds its echo in Parliament.

#### WHY NOT SCOTCHIFY THE CHURCH?

Mr. Balfour re-emphasises his specific for the trouble. He says:—

I am one of those who have always desired to see greater spiritual autonomy given to the English Church. It may be that, being a Scotchman, living in Scotland, and seeing how the Established Church of Scotland is constituted, and how it works, I am prejudiced in favour of giving to the sister Established Church those liberties which the Scottish Established Church enjoys.

## THE ONE HOPE LEFT.

But he professes once more his inability to take a very sanguine view of the future of the controversy. He

If there be a hope—and there is a hope—for the future of the Established Church of this country, it lies, and, in my opinion, can only lie, in the firm determination of all men who are sincerely loyal to the worship, the ritual, and the doctrines of the Church of England, to unite, even though there be important differences dividing them upon other subjects, in the resolve that neither by one set of extremists nor by the other shall this great Church be torn asunder.

Cornhill for December is full of readable matter, none of which imposes a severe tax on the attention or memory. The reminiscences of Sir John Robinson, ex-Premier of Natal, claim separate notice, as do those of a leader-writer. Zélia de Ladeveze gives a graphic story-like sketch of love-making in the Cevennes. Mr. Cornish, on the ways of eagles, requires a separate paragraph.

## HOW TO HELP THE AGED POOR:

A NEW SCHEME BY THE "EDINBURGH."

"OLD AGE RELIEF" is the subject of a thoughtful discussion in the Edinburgh Review. The writer criticises the recommendations of Mr. Chaplin's Committee, and suggests that, in place of the experts asked for to estimate the cost they would involve, there should be appointed "a mixed Committee of prophets and students of human nature." He holds that parliaments should confer no right to pension enforceable in the law courts. He sees that "the results of any large step taken by the Cabinet will be as far-reaching in the way of finance as in that of industrial economy." He would rather develop along the lines of the existing Poor Law. He makes the somewhat astounding announcement that "there are few deserving old persons in the workhouses, except those who are there by reason of unwillingness, or physical or mental inability to live outside." He makes two suggestions—one simple, the other ambitious. He says:—

The simplest plan, and possibly the most effective, would be to enact that whenever outdoor relief was given to any person over sixty-five years of age it should not in future be less than 5s. a week, that it should be given for long terms, subject to revision, and that the receipt of it should not involve any civil disqualification. A large subsidy would have to be made by the central exchequer to local rates to aid in meeting the additional cost imposed by such legislation. If this were done, and if a special committee of guardians (with some co-optative members) were constituted in each district to deal with the old age cases, and if workhouse classification were pushed forward, the primary necessities of the case would probably be met, although the sentiment of the more ambitious reformers would not be satisfied. We shall conclude by suggesting an alternative, and perhaps a teleter, method.

UTILISE EXISTING CHARITIES.

In addition to what may be called the elementary relief given under the Poor Law, there has always been a large secondary relief, derived partly from voluntary and partly from endowed charity. The income derived from endowed charity and applicable to old-age relief in almshouses or by way of pensions now exceeds £600,000 a year in England and Wales, and a good deal more money, now more or less ill-applied in dole charities, might be converted to the same excellent use. Almshouses and charitable pensions thus solve the problem of existence for many deserving old persons. But these resources, like those of secondary education, are scattered over the country in a quite haphazard way, dependent on the chances of history. One old city has more charities than are good for it, while, in a district hard by, a new and poor suburb of a manufacturing town has nothing at all. This system might be strengthened, and the gaps in it be filled up by public aid, much as the old elementary education system was strengthened, and the gaps in it filled up.

## "A BOARD OF RELIEF."

In every Union district, for instance, a new Board of Relief might be constituted by secondary election from existing representative bodies, somewhat in the manner suggested by the Select Committee with regard to the Pension Authority which they propose. Parliament might then vote an annual grant of, say, two millions, to be divided among these boards in proportion to population, and to be applied by them, within certain lines as to mode, but with a wide discretion, in relief of the necessitous deserving o'd and infi m persons in each district. In order that relief might not overlap, the new boards should be in touch with the Guardians, and with trustees of charities and with charity organisation societies, and, in fact, form a centre of all relief of this kind in each district, as in France do the "Bureaux de Bienfaisance." The boards would both give pensions directly, and have power to make grants in aid of new or insufficiently endowed almhouses, infirmaries, nursing associations, and similar institutions. Inasmuch as they would largely relieve the poor rates, their funds might be supplemented by a share in those rates.

"DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC RELIEF."

At the same time, if it were desired to make reform at the centre correspond with reform at the circumference, the Poor-Law side of the much enlarged and overburdened Local Government Board might be amalgamated with the Charity Commission into a single and distinct Parliamentary department of Public Relief, destined to devote specialised energy to the supervision of the education of "Poor-Law children," the treatment of ablebodied vagrancy and incapacity, and the better care of the deserving old and infirm.

## "PUT CHARITY IN PLACE OF OUT-RELIEF."

CANON BARNETT'S ADVICE TO NEW GUARDIANS.

THE Warden of Toynbee Hall is much impressed with the change that recent legislation has effected in the personnel of London Boards of Guardians. "Men and women who have only a residential qualification now sit in the places of substantial ratepayers." In one practical direction the change is most marked, as regards outdoor relief. "The new Guardians are almost unanimous in its advocacy; there are many old Guardians who feel that the giving of out-relief corrupts both the sense of justice and the power of self-help." These tendencies lead the Canon, in the Nineteenth Century for November, to put the case of "Charity versus outdoor relief."

WHAT WHITECHAPEL GUARDIANS HAVE DONE.

He puts squarely before the novices in Poor Law administration the solid facts of Whitechapel experience. He wins attention by announcing that "the Whitechapel Guardians have by abolition saved £7,000 a year," which means the saving of a rate of fivepence in the pound. Soon after 1873—

the Guardians would not give out-relief, but they spent, and are spending, large sums of money in improving indoor relief. They have appointed a complete\_medical staff—medical superintendent, assistants, clinical clerks, and nurses—making the infirmary by its brightness and by its completeness equal to a hospital. They have reformed the workhouse, substituting for degrading labour work at various trades, with the aim of making the place more like a school of industry. They have willingly spent money on the young; they have sent some to training homes, some they have put on farms, and some they have emigrated to the colonies. They are now building scattered cottages at Grays, where the children may have their health and welfare secured by good houses and friendly supervision, while they reap the pleasure and advantage of mixing in the daily life of a busy community. They have thus shown their consideration for the needs of the poor, a consideration which has been gratefully recognised, and they have at the same time ceased out-relief.

REAL "CHARITY."

The effect of this cessation of out-relief has been to bring more method into charity, and at the same time to increase its volume. . . . The Whitechapel Guardians having clearly defined their province, having fixed as a rock the principle of "no out-relief," the charitable people, Jews and Christians, knew where they were. They knew, that is to say, that they were responsible for the relief of all those poor neighbours who for their own good ought to be helped outside the workhouse or infirmary. The Jews with their Charity Board of Guardians, the Christians by means of the Charity Organisation Society, rapidly increased and organised their resources. A pension fund was formed and 7s. a week secured to old people who had fought well in life's battle. Widows were started in some remunerative work, men were provided with tools, and the sick were kept through illness or convalescence. The money used for these refreshing purposes was often the same money which had formerly gone in depressing doles, or it was readily given by new givers who welcomed the promise of a method which would secure to every

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Mir gold, o of silv one that sort of help, indoor or outdoor, which after kindly thought seemed best for the case. The money given under this pressure, and with this hope, was probably larger in amount than that given in old days, but the striking feature was not the increase of the amount, but the friendliness and thought which accompanied each gift.

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#### PENSIONS FOR AGED LONDONERS.

The consequences are stated to be gratifying. "The Board has offered day by day an object-lesson in justice and kindness, not without its effect on many minds, and a Board's effect on conceptions of social duty is often more important than its direct action." The writer admits that what has been in Whitechapel may not be everywhere—more particularly as regards pensions:—

I know that there are districts in which, for instance, charity could not supply pensions, and where out-relief is at present necessary. I myself, therefore, favour universal pensions, which, if drawn from money compulsorily paid, would not be controlled in its administration by any official, and so be grudgingly given in a way to lower the respect of recipients. Every one would receive his pension as of right.

But failing such provision of universal pensions, I believe that, at any rate in London, energetic good-will could secure pensions as it has availed to secure them in Whitechapel, St. George's, Stepney, Paddington, Oxford, and elsewhere. Necessity is the mother of invention, and if the obligation of keeping the old out of the workhouse were by the action of the Guardians thrown on people of good-will, it would not be impossible out of the wealth of London to collect enough for the purpose. The Jewish community has recognised the duty, and the Christian community would not be behind.

## FIVE YEARS OF AMERICAN PROGRESS.

BASING his article on the Statistical Abstract of the United States for 1898, Mr. M. G. Mulhall contributes to the North American Keview for October an interesting survey of the progress made by the United States in the last five years.

## (1) POPULATION.

"The estimated number of inhabitants in June, 1898, was 74,389,000, against 66,826,000 in 1824, and the increase was accounted for in this way":—

| Immigrants .     |  | 1,397,000 |
|------------------|--|-----------|
| Natural increase |  | 6,166,000 |
|                  |  |           |

Total. . . . 7,563,000

If this rate of increase be continued the census of 1900 will show 77,300,000 inhabitants. The increase of births over deaths was 17'4 per thousand, which shows a great decline.

#### (2) TRADE AND MANUFACTURES.

"Import trade has fallen off 30 per cent. in five years, partly owing to changes in the tariff, partly to a fall of prices, partly to the development of home manufactures. On the other hand, exports have risen by 400 million

"Manufacturing industry appears to have grown prodigiously, the consumption of raw material showing an increase all round of about 50 per cent. in five years."

Hardware industries have developed astonishingly. The increase in the output of steel in the five years has been no less than 78 per cent.

## (3) MINING.

Mining shows a great increase in the production of gold, copper, and petroleum, and a decline in the output of silver. "The latest returns of mineral production are

for the year 1897, which compare with those of 1893 as follows ":-

| Coal, tons         |   | 162,200,000 |       | 1897.      |
|--------------------|---|-------------|-------|------------|
| Pig iron, tons .   | • | 7,100,000   |       | 9,700,000  |
|                    |   |             | ***   |            |
| Silver, ounces .   |   | 60,000,000  | 0 0 0 | 54,000,000 |
| Gold, ,, .         |   | 1,740,000   | ***   | 2,770,000  |
| Petrolcum, barrels |   | 48,400,000  |       | 60,600,000 |

## (4) AGRICULTURE.

"Agricultural interests are prosperous as regards tillage, the area under grain having risen 10 million acres since 1893, but pastoral farming seems to have suffered, the number of live-stock falling 25 millions, the value being 6 million dollars less."

## (5) FINANCES.

Finances were deranged by the heavy fall of import dues and expenditure resulting from war with Spain. In 1898 there was a deficit of 103 million dollars, and the public debt has risen in the five years' period 250 million dollars. Money in circulation has risen 241 millions of dollars.

## (6) RAILWAYS AND SHIPPING.

Railways appear to have sustained a serious check, the rate of construction being only half what it was twenty years ago, while the gross receipts fell eightythree million of dollars, and the net profits twenty-one millions.

"The tonnage of port entries has risen 30 per cent., but this has been entirely in ships carrying foreign flags. The merchant shipping of the United States shows a steady decline."

#### (7) EDUCATION.

"Public instruction made very satisfactory progress in the last four years recorded (1893-97), the average daily attendance of school-children having risen 13½ per cent., while the increase of population in the same period was only 9 per cent. The average attendance in 1897 was 48 per cent. of the population of school age, as compared with 45 per cent. in 1893, viz. :—

"This shows that the schoolmaster is making himself felt more and more every year, expenditure increasing in almost the same ratio as the number of schoolchildren: it amounted in 1897 to 187,300,000 dollars, being an average of 1870 dollars per pupil, or 10 cents higher than the average for 1893. The schools have 403,000 teachers, that is, one for twenty-five pupils."

## A Colossal Eagle.

An interesting paper by Mr. C. J. Cornish in the December Cornhill treats of eagles and their prey. It begins with this fact:—

There is at the present moment at the Natural History Museum a model of the skull of an eagle so gigantic that the imagination can scarcely fit it into the life of this planet at all, The whole head is larger than that of an ox, and the beak resembles a pair of hydraulic shears. Unlike most of the giant beasts, this eagle, which inhabited Patagonia, appears from its remains to have differed little in form from the existing species. Its size alone distinguishes it. The quills of the feathers which bore this awful raptor through the air must have been as thick as a walking-stick, and the webs as wide as oar-blades. It could have killed and torn to pieces creatures as large as a bison, and whirled up into the sky and dropped upon the rocks the gigantic carapaced animals of prehistoric Patagonia as easily as a modern eagle of California does the land tortoises on which it feeds.

## DIFFERENT ESTIMATES OF THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

(1) PROFESSOR HOLLAND.

THIS is a somewhat pompous and not very good-natured article in the Fortnightly, by a pedant of international law, who months after date describes, more or less unsympathetically, what was done by the Peace Conference at the Hague. It takes a man to be a Chichele professor of international law in the University of Oxford to imagine that it is necessary solemnly to announce, as the first of the many reflections suggested by the proceedings of the Conference, that they were obviously far removed from the realisation of the dreams which have pictured a United States of Europe, with central executive able to enforce obedience to its decrees by means of an international army and navy. It would be interesting to know who ever dreamed that the Peace Conference, or that any member of the Peace Conference, would be so demented as to propose any such thing. The fact is that a good many people who ought to know better have persistently and foolishly confounded the ultimate goal towards which the human race is moving with the practical, sensible, and timely suggestion made by the Emperor that one short step should be taken in that direction. It is curious also to note that men who from their position should be the first to welcome and promote every effort to extend the domain of international law, are not ashamed to display the grudging and malicious glee with which all efforts to realise that ideal are impeded by the selfishness and distrust of the governments. Professor Holland is really almost as bad as those ministers of the Prince of Peace who exult in the lighting-up of the flames of war in South Africa.

(2) CAPTAIN MAHAN.

Captain Mahan contributes to the North American Review for October a useful and suggestive paper on "The Peace Conference and the Moral Aspect of War." Captain Mahan was the naval delegate of the United States at the Hague. He chiefly took part in the naval discussions, but was a philosophical critic of all that was done by his colleagues in the other sections. Captain Mahan is by no means an enthusiastic zealot for arbitration, for he places the International Conscience above everything. He says that no evil that war brings could equal the moral declension which a nation inflicts upon itself and upon mankind by deliberate acquiescence in a wrong which it recognises and might right. But the principal conclusions which the discussions on arbitration produced upon his mind were, first, that compulsory arbitration will never be generally accepted until the world is sufficiently advanced to establish an international army, charged with imposing the decrees of the International Powers upon the recalcitrant State. Secondly, that the consciences of the nations are awake to the wickedness of unnecessary war, and are disposed, as 1 general rule, to seek first the counterpoise of an impartial judge to correct the bias of national self-will. He points out the impossibility of nations submitting themselves to a tribunal the general principles of which have not been crystallised into a code. The Conference, although it facilitated future recourse to arbitration, has refrained from any engagement binding States to have recourse to this tribunal. Captain Mahan refers to the American war with Spain as an instance of a case in which the national conscience felt itself bound to achieve results which could never have been obtained by arbitration. His final conclusion is :-

It is permissible most earnestly to hope that, in disputes between independent States, arbitration may find a way to reconcile peace with fidelity to conscience, in the case of both; but if, when friendly suggestion has done its best, the conviction of conscience remains unshaken, war is better than disobedience—better than acquiescence in recognised wrong. The great danger of undiscriminating advocacy of arbitration, which threatens even the cause it seeks to maintain, is that it may lead men to tamper with equity, to compromise with unrighteousness, soothing their conscience with the belief that war is so entirely wrong that beside it no other tolerated evil is wrong. Witness Armenia and witness Crete. War has been avoided; but what of the national consciences that beheld such iniquity, and withheld the hand?

## (3) "IN THE CLUTCH OF"-FOLLY.

Captain Mahan's paper is followed by another, "In the Clutch of the Harpy Powers," by a person called R. M. Johnston, who seems to combine in equal proportions ignorance of facts and imbecility of judgment. It is not necessary to quote more than the first sentence of his article to justify this judgment:—

It is a striking fact that, whereas endless months have been fruitlessly consumed in attempts to negotiate an Arbitration Treaty with our loudly proclaimed friend Great Britain, a few short weeks have sufficed us to take unto our bosom all the Harpy Powers of Europe, by a Convention that necessitates the sacrifice, on the altar of international brotherhood, of the long cherished traditions of our foreign policy. That Convention must be unhesitatingly denounced as a piece of egregious folly; and it cannot be supposed for one moment that the Senate of the United States, whose ratification is fortunately necessary to make good the signatures of our Commissioners, will endorse their action.

This simply will suffice, for "the force of folly could no further go."

For the Unmarried and Lonely.

IF nothing else, the Wedding-Ring Circle has proved conclusively that there exist in all parts of the world lonely women and men who seek correspondence on mutually interesting subjects. The goal of honourable friendship between the sexes being marriage, the title "Wedding Ring" has been chosen, for it is the unmarried who appear to be lonely. It is suggested in the December Round-About that names and addresses of lonely spinsters and bachelors, widows and widowers, should be sent to the Conductor, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street, W.C., in order that before Christmas Day a specimen copy of the Monthly Post-Bag may be privately posted, so that those who seek other interests in their lives than they now possess may avail themselves of the opportunity afforded by joining the Wedding-Ring Circle. The annual subscription is one guinea, payable on admission to the Circle, it being understood that the twelve months starts on payment.

Over five hundred women and men of all ages have joined, and the Circle has been the means of introducing many thoughtful members to each other, some of whom have married, while others enjoy correspondence from all parts of the world; for not only are lonely people to be found in our crowded cities and rural villages, but in lands across the seas, to all of whom the opportunity afforded has been most helpful. It is an education itself to correspond with members of the opposite sex, and those interested in the scheme can show their goodwill by sending in the names and addresses of people whom they know to be lonely. Round-About will be posted in a closed, plain envelope, and the recipient need have no

knowledge from what source it has arrived.

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## THE SWARM THAT FAILED.

THE Nineteenth Century for December contains a fascinating paper, by Prince Kropotkin, on "Meteorites and Comets," which does a great deal to compensate us for the failure of our celestial fireworks expected last month.

#### METEORITES AS MESSENGERS.

Meteorites, as Humboldt pointed out, are the only medium with which the inhabitants of the earth are brought into direct intercourse with interplanetary, and since their relationship to comets has been established, with interstellar space. They have, therefore, a fascination for the ordinary man's mind which nothing terrestrial can have :—

Clusters of those little bodies, out of which both meteorite swarms and comets are composed—perhaps, vapours which sudenly pass from the gaseous state into the solid state, as Daubrée was inclined to think—circulate in the infinite space in which the Sun, with all the planets attached to it, is moving. When such clusters meet our solar system in their wanderings, they enter it in virtue of the attraction exercised upon them by the Sun, and they describe round our luminary a parabolic curve which carries them away, after this short visit, back to the unfathomable interstellar regions. We take notice of them during this short passage, and as the cluster approaches the Sun, and while it flies round it at a tremendous speed, and becomes luminous in this part of its course, we catch a glimpse of it, either in the shape of a small nebulosity which is only visible through the telescope, or under the aspect of an elegant, tailed comet in which men see the announcement of coming misfortunes.

#### SHORT DISTANCE AND LONG DISTANCE METEORS.

These we may describe as long distance meteorites. The short distance meteorites are those forming a permanent part of the solar system, and are much more modest in their idea of space and time:—

The investigations which were made with a special ardour after 1833 had firmly established the fact that the tiny meteorites are grouped into rings of different density, which revolve round the sun, and some of which intersect, or pass very close by, the orbit of the Earth.

The solar meteorites make up in speed, however, what they lack in endurance, for they move in space at a speed which is only attained by comets.

## TWISTING THE LEONIDS' TAIL.

When a comet having wandered into our system is captured by solar attraction, it shows at once a tendency to segregate, and split up into several comets or into rings of meteorites which tend in turn to break up into groups, and such a process is even now taking place with the absentee Leonids of November 15th. Prince Kropotkin twists the Leonids' tail with a vengeance, and holds up to ridicule their efforts to overwhelm the earth. The largest meteorite that ever fell to earth weighed no more than eighteen tons, while the tenuity of comets is such that they might easily be carried in a sack:—

Our aerial surroundings, and the extremely rarefied gases which undoubtedly spread far beyond what may be properly describee as the Earth's atmosphere, are a far better protection of the Earth than might have been imagined at first sight. As to the small meteorites, they certainly reach the Earth in formidable numbers; it has been calculated that every year no fewer than 146,000 millions of them enter our atmosphere, where they continue to float in the shape of vapours or microscopical dust. But if all that dust were evenly distributed over the whole surface of the globe, it would take a hundred thousand years to raise that surface by one single inch.

## NO DANGER FROM COMETS.

Though the earth has more than once passed through the tail of a comet, the chances of a collision with the head are extremely small, and if such a collision took place its effect upon the life of our globe would hardly be noticed, while the passage of the earth through a swarm of Biela meteorites would make at most a slight change in the weather.

#### THE MORAL OF METEORS.

The average meteorite, from the time of its entry into our atmosphere, lives a short but brilliant life of a few seconds. Like those who look out for it on earth, it passes quickly into dust. It seems to differ from its human admirers only in its incapacity to do a little harm before it dies:—

Coming as it does from cosmical space, and endowed with a tremendous velocity of about twenty-eight miles per second (to which the velocity of the Earth itself must be added if our planet and the meteorite fly in opposite directions), its considerable kinetic energy is spent in compressing the gases which it meets as soon as it reaches the utmost limits of our atmosphere. The gases become incandescent and so much raise the temperature of the stone that the surface of an aërolith becomes glazed, while the tiny meteorite is entirely vaporised before it reaches the surface of the Earth. Nothing but vapours added to our atmosphere, or some cosmical dust, such as has been collected by Nordenskjöld on the virgin snows of Spitzbergen, remains after the most brilliant display of shooting stars.

## An Incident of the Hero of Majuba.

SIR JOHN ROBINSON, late Premier of Natal, in the South African reminiscences which he communicates to Cornhill for December, relates a singular incident in the life of General Colley, who fell at Majuba Hill. It was in 1875, when Lord (then Sir Garnet) Wolseley was dispatched as special Administrator, with a brilliant Staff, to perform the difficult task of persuading the Natal colonists to surrender most of their constitutional rights and descend to the level of a Crown Colony. On the second reading of the Bill brought for this purpose into the Natal Assembly, Colonel Colley was to speak. The writer goes on:—

As chief of the staff he would, it had been understood, deliver the principal speech in support of the measure. Alike popular and respected, he was the cynosure of every eye. If not sympathetic his audience was manifestly appreciative, and his leading opponents greeted his rising with cordial cheers. He was carefully prepared with copious notes for his undertaking. No one doubted that he would do his best, by argument and moderation, to make his chief's mission a success. Amid profound attention the began his speech. In calm and measured tones the great strategist and accomplished soldier opened up his theme. For three or four minutes all went well, and then he hesitated, paused, looked at his notes and then at his auditors with that look of deprecation which in a public speaker means so much. A friendly and encouraging note of applause went round the tables. Again the gallant officer seemed to pursue his thoughts vainly through the air. Again he rubbed his brow as though to dispel the mist that had obscured his memory, and then, murmuring gently, "Mr. Speaker, excuse me, I cannot proceed," he sat down, and, with his head resting the his heads reserved in glocomy silence as the debate recommendation. on his hands, remained in gloomy silence as the debate proceeded. Members cheered as warmly as though the arrested speech had closed with a well-rounded peroration, but there was in the mind of every listener the keenest sense of regret and sympathy. I thought at the time, and still think, that Colonel Colley's collapse of memory and effort on that occasion was due to the distaste with which he, a high-minded Irishman, had undertaken a duty so repugnant to his instincts, and probably to his convictions. This misadventure on his part only served, I think, to enhance the respect and esteem in which he was held in Natal.

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## THE AMERICAN MOTOR-MAN.

"IAN MACLAREN" contributes to the North American Review for October a very amusing picture of what he calls "The Restless Energy of the American People." Mr. Watson's article is somewhat exaggerated, and it is probable that few of those Americans whom he intends to flatter will recognise their portraits in the noisy bits of human machinery who Mr. Watson thinks make up the American people. The American, Mr. Watson thinks, lives only to make money; he does not read, or travel, "he has no voice in the State," he has no amusements, and no rest. The only thing he does seem to have, if we believe Mr. Watson, is dyspepsia and unlimited aptitude for locomotion.

#### THE AMERICAN MERCHANT.

Take the American merchant for example, says Mr. Watson :-

While an English merchant saunters down to his office between nine and ten, a New York man rises at half-past six in his suburb and is busy at work at eight o'clock. The Englishman takes off an hour during the day for luncheon at his club, while the American eats his meal in fifteen minutes. The Englishman spends more than another hour at afternoon tea, and gossip with friends, and sauntering about between his club and his office, while the American packs every minute with work. The very walk of an English merchant, slow, dignified, self-satisfied, and that of the American, rapid, eager, anxiousthe one looking as if time were of no importance nor circumstances, and the other as if the loss of a minute might mean ruin-are the visible indices to the character of the nations, It is only yesterday that elevators were introduced into English city buildings, and there are many London offices to which you still have to make an Alpine ascent of four stairs; but a New Yorker regards a stair as a survival of barbarism, and hardly knows how to use it. The higher buildings have several sets of elevators, like the four tracks which railways lay down to work

the swift and slow traffic.
"Don't go in there," my friend said, with whom I was going to lunch at a club on the top floor of a many-storied New York building. "That's an accommodation elevator—stops, you know, at every station. This is the express for the

top floor."
"Would it have made much difference?" I said.

"Very nearly a minute," as if the loss of the minute would

have thrown us back for the rest of the day.

No man goes slow if he has the chance of going fast, no man stops to talk if he can talk walking, no man walks if he can ride in a trolley-car, no one goes in a trolley-car if he can get a convenient steam-car, and by-and-by no one will go in a steam-car if he can be shot through a pneumatic tube. No one writes with his own hand if he can dictate to a stenographer, no one dictates if he can telegraph, no one telegraphs if he can telephone, and by-and-by when the spirit of American invention has brought wireless telegraphy into thorough condition, a man will simply sit with his mouth at one hole and his ear at another, and do Lusiness with the ends of the earth in a few seconds, which the same machine will copy and preserve in letter-books and ledgers. It is the American's regret that at present he can do nothing with his feet while he is listening at the telephone, but, doubtless, some employment will be found for them in the coming age.

## ON THE CARS.

His travelling exploits are not less remarkable :-

Suppose he lands at 6 a.m., he will find breakfast ready in a hotel, and half a dozen men eating as if their lives depended upon finishing by 6.15 a.m. Before seven he will have disposed of a pile of letters, dictating answers to a typist attached to the hotel, he will have telegraphed in all directions, and made half a dozen appointments in the town by telephone. Within the forencon he will finish his business and depart for some neighbouring town, lunching on the cars. The second town he will dispose of in

the afternoon, and that evening go on board the sleeper to travel 400 miles to a third town, where he is going to negotiate a contract at 8 o'clock next morning. If you sympathise with him, and wonder how flesh and blood can stand the speed, he accepts your sympathy as a compliment, and assures you that he never sleeps so well as on the cars. He never seems to be out of sorts or out of temper: he is always thoroughly alive and quite goodnatured. Sometimes he may seem for a moment annoyed, when he cannot telegraph as often as he wants along the line, or when the train is not on time, that he may make a connection. Nothing would wound him so deeply as to "get left," and he can only affect to be unconscious when some one declares that he is "no slouch, and that there are no flies on him."

### HIS RECREATION.

When he does condescend to look at the world around him, he shows his contempt for it by wasting as little time as possible in the process :--

It is now several years ago that a tall, thin, alert man followed his card into my study with such rapidity that I had barely time

to read it before my visitor was in the room.

"My name is Elijah K. Higgins, and I am a busy man. You are also busy and have no time to fool away. Four days is all I can give to the United Kingdom, and I wished to shake hands

with you. Good-bye, I am off to Drumtochty."

I calculate that Mr. Higgins spent thirty seconds in my study, and left the room so swiftly that I overtook him only at the front door. When I asked him if he knew where Drumtochty was, "Guess I do!" he said. "Got the route in my pocket, northwest from Perth, N.B."

Another of Mr. Watson's friends expressed himself as

"They may say what they like about Jerusalem, but it is a back number. As I am a white man, there's not a trolley-car nor a daily newspaper in the whole place. What Jerusalem wants is a few hustlers from the West. I guess they would show the old place a razzle-dazzle," and my American friend looked fir away, as if he saw already the new companies and industries, and speculations of his compatriots in the city of David.

There is nothing, in fact, says Mr. Watson, that the Americans do not possess except political purity, and nothing which they cannot do except rest.

#### The Earth Onion.

Вотн the Geographical Journal and the Scottish Geographical Magazine for October publish Sir John Murray's presidential address on oceanography, delivered to the Geographical section of the British Association. These figures are worth noting :-

The areas marked out by the contour lines of depth are now

estimated as follows :-

Between the shore and roo fms., 7,000,000 sq. geo. m. (or 7% of the sea-bed)

" 100 ", 1000 ", 10,000,000 ", " (or 10% ", ")

" 1000 ", 22,000,000 ", " (or 21% ", ") Over 3000 fathoms, 3000 ,, 57,000,000 ,, ,, (or 55% 7,000,000 ,, ,, (or 776

> 103,000,000 sq geo. m. roo per cent.

From these results it appears that considerably more than half of the sea-floor lies at a depth exceeding 2000 fathoms, or over two geographical miles.

A good deal of geology is packed up in the following paragraph and its homely comparisons:

When we regard our globe with the mind's eye, it appears at the present time to be formed of concentric spheres, very like, and still very unlike, the successive coats of an onion. Within is situated the vast nucleus or centrosphere; surrounding this is what may be called the tektosphere, a shell of materials in a state bordering on fusion, upon which rests and creeps the lithos here. Then follow hydrosphere and atmosphere, with the included biosphere. To the interaction of these six geospheres, through energy derived from internal and external sources, may be referred all the existing superficial phenomena of the planet.

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## GRANT ALLEN.

AN APPRECIATION. BY RICHARD LE GALLIENNE.

ONE of the best articles in the Fortnightly for December is Mr. Le Gallienne's appreciation of Mr. Grant Allen, which is based on an intimate friendship of several years. Grant Allen died at a moment when we had most need of him, and at the saddest time for himself. He lived to see not the fulfilment of the civilised ideals for which he had battled so long, but the overwhelming triumph of all the reactionary ideals which he hated and feared.

#### A DISAPPOINTED IDEALIST.

A democrat, he lived to see democracy once more in the dust, and every form of tyranny and snobbery firmer than ever in their seats; a clear-seer and far-thinker, he lived to see every form of superstition re-enthroned, and England seriously dreaming once more of Rome; a citizen of the world, he lived to see race-hatred revived with mediæval fury, and narrow patriotism once more dividing nations; a man of peace, he lived to see civil freedom threatened by a militarism insolent and cruel as the world has ever known.

For, first of all things, he was an idealist and a man of faith :-

He thought of the world as composed of human beings amenable to reason, ductible to ideals. Being himself a nature singularly adaptable to the influence of right thinking, he imagined that the rest of the world was like him. Of course he knew, but in his utopianism he hardly remembered sufficiently, that the influence of ideas on humanity is exceedingly slow and laborious and indeed superficial. To see the right was with him to do it. To see the wrong in his own nature was at least to struggle to set it right. His, in fact, was a nature singularly conformable to moral ideas. But average human nature is not. It sees the right, but its warm life-forces compel it to do the wrong. As Grant Allen once wittily said of a friend, humanity "longs to be a saint, but it loves to be a sinner."

Grant Allen had a really enviable faculty of provoking the world to throw stones. He was like a great speaker. However unruly his audience, he had but to raise a finger of audacious phrase, and, whatever happened afterwards, he was heard.

#### HIS FAVOURITE MOTTO.

He was one of those men whom Providence creates for the especial purpose of differing on every conceivable subject with their fellow-countrymen. And the measure of his hopes was the measure of his disappointment. Personally he was one of the most delightful and best

of men :-

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His favourite motto was "Self-development is greater than self-sacrifice;" but when one remembers the deliberate way in which he sacrificed all his literary and scientific dreams to the domestic ideal, and preached constantly in his stories that a man with a wife and children must be husband or father first and artist afterwards—one realised that when his abstract theories were put to the human test, Grant Allen considered first the human need in the situation and last of all his theories. Moralist as he was, he was far indeed from being a doctrinaire. Grant Allen was too great to tell lies, even white lies. He never realised the necessity. He could compromise to the extent of doing brilliantly the work he hated, but more he would not do. No necessity, no torture, would have persuaded him to deny, or suppress, the truth that was in him. He might write of something else, but whenever he was obliged to write of vital matters, whatever it cost him, he told the truth.

### HIS CAPACITY FOR WORK.

As a literary workman Grant Allen was probably unequalled. His capacity for working under disadvantages was superhuman. He could concentrate his mind like Gladstone, and no interruption or disturbance would set him off his theme:—

In the mere mechanical—but how important—matter of "turning out" his "copy" he was quite amazing. Any one who has stayed in his house will remember how his type-writer could be heard as you crossed the hall, punctually beginning to click at nine every morning, and, if you eavesdropped, you would seldom note a pause in its rapid clicking. I don't think that Grant Allen can even once in his life have "stopped for a word." Interruptions made no difference. I have known him stop in the middle of a sentence at the sound of the luncheon gong, and then, having found on repairing to the dining-room that the gong was a little premature, go back to his type-writer and-finish the sentence and begin another.

#### AS POPULARIZER OF SCIENCE.

Of his services in popularising science, Mr. Le Gallienne says :---

He made science clear, he made it simple, he made it interesting, he made it positively romantic; for he was more even than an apt exponent, he was no little of a poet, and those who see nothing in such books as his "Evolutionist at Large," "Colin Clout's Calendar," "Vignettes from Nature," "Moortand Idylls," but clear statement and luminous exposition, do scant justice to a rare literary gift exercising itself not merely with expository skill, but also artistically, upon difficult new material. More than clearness of statement was needed. Some of the dullest of writers are as clear as they are dry. Grant Allen's individual clearness came of imagination, as his charm came of an illustrative fancy, and a gay humanity applied to subjects usually immured from traffic with such frivolous qualities. Thus he not only made knowledge delightful to know, but delightful to read. In short, he gave us something like literary equivalents of his subjects.

#### AS TALKER.

He was one of those instructive writers who write best when they think least about it. It was not natural for him to work self-consciously. His style was colloquial and effective. Of his conversation Mr. Le Gallienne says:—

What an amazing talker he was! No pose-talk, but talk easily born of his knowledge and love of the subject that at the moment occupied him. No more brilliant generaliser can ever have lived. Present him with the most unexpected fact, or the most complex set of circumstances (as it might seem to you), and he had his theory in an instant, and was making it as clear, by the aid of his marvellously copious and exact vocabulary, as though he had drawn it on the air. And bright things by the score all the way! His gift of stating the most intricate matter impromptu in a few simple words, and of pouring out the most varied and profound learning as though he were telling a fairy tale, can hardly have been equalled, and certainly can never have been surpassed.

### "COMPLETELY EMANCIPATED."

Grant Allen suffered much from critics, or would have suffered much if he had attached to them the importance they attribute to themselves. He was fiercely attacked for his opinions; but he never faltered or hesitated to speak his mind. The "Woman Who Did" announced an aggressive new rule. It was taken as a challenge, and the furious attacks which it provoked are the best measure of its success:—

He was the most completely "emancipated" of any recent English mind expressing itself in literature. I never observed a trace of that succumbing to the inherited habits of thought and feeling which even the most "advanced" thinkers have developed towards the close of life. He was entirely devoid of any form of "superstition." His reason was, to the last, master of the house of life. Perhaps he saw a little too clearly, for, as his most famous protigie writes:—

"They see not clearliest Who see all things clear."

## A LADY AS TIGER HUNTER.

LION HUNTER is a rôle which in a figurative sense is often attributed to ladies; but the story of a lady who has distinguished herself as literally a tiger hunter and tiger killer still awakens a sensation of novelty. Isabel Savory, in the December Lady's Realm, reproduces the narrative of a friend, Miss Grahame, to whose rifle at least three tigers fell. It was in a Deccan jungle, with



(By permission of the "Lady's Realm.")

the temperature 104° in the shade, where Miss Grahame and two gentlemen friends went a-shooting. She says:—

I wore a long thin coat and knickerbockers of green shikar material, a spine-pad sewn inside the coat and another hooked outside, a huge pith helmet with a wet rag inside on my head, and a pair of dogskin gloves with half the fingers cut off, which enabled one to hold the burning barrels.

## "MY FIRST TIGER."

The three hunters perched on trees while the beaters set about beating up the prey. At last the tiger appeared, "a picture of fearful beauty." He halted ten yards from

the Captain's tree. The Captain fired and hit him in the back. Then Miss Grahame and the Captain both fired, and missed. The lady goes on:—

This was too much. In one moment, like a flash, he darted round, galloped at the tree, sprang about half-way up, and then swarmed up the rest as quickly and easily as possible. Shall I ever know such a fearful moment in my whole life again? To see that vast and terrible body flying up the tree, more quickly than any cat; to see my poor friend jumping on to his feet, both barrels fired, and helpless! His hand was on the edge of the machdin, and the tiger's mouth, closing upon it, tore his finger all down the back of it to the bone . . . But at the same instant the tiger's back, as he clasped the trunk of the tree, presented a difficult but not impossible shot. I had one barrel left. It was about eighty yards. I fired, and have never thanked Heaven so fervently as when I saw the tiger drop at once to the ground. But, with nine catlike lives, he was not dead; he walked off and disappeared . . . We dared not look for him then and there, dying and savage, in such dangerous ground. But next morning we found him cold and stiff. He was a magnificent male tiger, very large and heavy, with enormous paws and moustache—a splendid "great cat."

#### "MISS SAHIB" AND "STRIPES" FACE TO FACE

The next adventure described was with a man-eating tiger. The natives were surprised to see "Miss Sahib" preparing to join in the hunt. Ten minutes after the beat began, "Stripes" emerged, going at a great pace through the underwood. She fired twice. The first shot certainly failed. "He galloped off, roaring with unusual grandeur." The three hunters came down from their tree perches, and finding traces of blood, concluded that the tiger was badly hit and would be dead in half an hour. So they had tiffin and then followed his track. She proceeds:—

Again we followed the fresh pugs (footmarks), and were stealing in line through the trees and grass when our hearts stood still. There was a spring, with a hideous roar; bounding through the cover with open mouth, his tail lashing his sides, his whole fur bristling, dashed the tiger straight upon us. Heavens! what a sight for our unprepared eyes! I could see nothing, owing to the beast's tremendous speed, but a shadowy form, with two large lamps of fire fixed on me with an unmeaning stare as it literally flew at me. Such was the vision of a moment. The trees were so thick I dared not shoot till he was close, for I had time, even then, to recollect that everything depended upon keeping cool and killing him if possible. I fired straight at his chest. On he came. Again I fired, without moving at all; and then instinctively, almost miraculously, I darted to the left as the tiger himself sprang past me—so close that I found his blood splashed over my gun barrels afterwards. Captain F—had fired two shots sideways, one of which missed altogether, and the other only knocked out the tiger's canine teeth. It was an awful escape. In fact, it was the nearest shave I have ever had of my life. To cut a long story short, we found my tiger next morning, dead. If there is any episode in my life to which I look back with a special thrill, it is that; if I have one trophy now which I care about, it is his skin.

The third tiger was shot dead on the spot by Miss Grahame from her perch on the tree. Yet there are mortals who still, smile at the suggestion of womensoldiers! A company of Miss Grahames would probably be an acceptable addition to any force of sharpshooters.

THE Woman at Home, which is generally strong in portraits, is for December almost an album of notables. Its first forty-six pages are taken up with a gallery of portraits of contributors with a beading of eulogy. The paper of most serious interest is Mrs. Tooley's sketch of the Duke of Westminster and his family, in which again portraits—some remarkably beautiful—play a great part.

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## WANTED-MORE BABIES!

In the second September number of the Nouvelle Revue, M. F. Martin considers at some length what is to France the vital question of repopulation. It is now difficult to realise that early in the seventeenth century the French were famed on the Continent for their extraordinarily large families. But this state of things did not last very long, and one hundred years later a princess of France put on record that, whereas in old days families of twenty-two to twenty-five children were quite usual, now five resis at most were the rule.

now five or six at most were the rule.

M. Martin quotes with some irony the various remedies that have been proposed during the last few years. One set of reformers would fain impose heavy taxes on bachelors, while rendering easier the fiscal lot of the parents of considerable families. Another suggestion which is constantly put forward is brushed aside by M. Martin—namely, that each successive child over and above a certain minimum should mean a lump sum in cash to the happy parents. An even more visionary panacea is the conversion of the French nation en bloc to Protestantism, or even Judaism, as it has been ascertained that both Protestants and Jews in France are more fecund than the rest of the people.

One very practical step has been taken by a number of prominent Frenchmen drawn from diverse political groups and social circles—the formation of the National Alliance for the Increase of the Population of France. Among the members are Prince Henry of Orleans and the Socialist Deputy, M. Sembat. This society particularly deplores the increasing number of bachelors. In 1851 there were 914,788 bachelors in France, while in 1886 the number had increased to 1,543,662. The society on

the whole approves the following remedies:—

(1) The grant of a double electoral vote to the fathers of more than two children.

(2) The withdrawal of certain political rights from bachelors. This is not a new idea, for in October, 1795, the Convention passed a vote excluding bachelors from the Conseil des Anciens, which then answered to the French Senate.

(3) The re-establishment of a bastardy law. It is not generally known that this law was abolished by Napoleon, and the effect has been to encourage illegitimacy and subsequent prostitution. The absence of a bastardy law is quite contrary to French feeling, and is undoubtedly the reason why French juries so constantly acquit unfortunate girls when they take the law into their own hands and revenge themselves, by means of vitriol

generally, on their seducers.

(4) A modification of the succession law. This is certainly the most practical of all, though it may not seem so to English people. The depopulation of France is almost entirely owing to the rigid rules which prevent a parent from disposing of his property as he pleases. The society seeks to modify these rules in the direction of the English system, which has certainly worked to produce large families. And it is remarkable in this connection to note that the lowest class of French parents, who have absolutely no property to divide at their death, invariably have enormous families-a fact which is full of terrible augury for the future of the nation. But as things are a great French landowner or manufacturer has all his interests set against having a large family. At the same time it must be remembered that this French system of equal division among all the children has brought about a remarkably wide distribution of wealth, and has markedly raised the standard of

### A FRENCHWOMAN IN BURMAH.

A FRENCHWOMAN who explores in the Far East is, as Mme. Isabelle Massieu says, somewhat rare, and the impressions of Burmah and the Shan States which she contributes to the second September number of the Revue des Deux Mondes have an added interest on that account. Moreover Mme. Massieu, it is easy to see, is a thoroughly patriotic Frenchwoman. Southern Burmah in its climate and the richness of its soil reminds her of the French colony of Cochin-China, northern Burmah is like Tong-king, though somewhat drier and even more sparsely populated, while the Shan States in their tropical fertility recall France's possession of Upper Laos. It is pleasant in view of her patriotism to note her appreciation of the English hosts whom she encountered on her travels. "I return," she says, "my heartiest thanks to the English, our tefrible rivals in the East, but the most perfect hosts that a traveller could dream of. They have the genius of hospitality and of giving practical

help."

Mme. Massieu arrived in Burmah in November, 1896. At Rangoon, though in point of picturesqueness it is not to be compared with Saigon, she was much struck by the evidences of commercial activity to be met with on every side, but she was still more impressed with the Sway Dagon Pagoda, the finest and holiest in Indo-China, which possesses eight hairs of Buddha. This temple seems to resemble our mediæval cathedrals, in that it is used as a sort of general meeting-place, apart from its religious purpose, where people even smoke, attend to their toilet, and transact business. Everywhere in the building figures of lions and lionesses occur. This is due to an old tradition that a Burmese prince was once abandoned in his infancy and was succoured and nourished by a lioness, who, when her nursling grew up and returned to his country, died of a broken heart. At Mandalay our traveller found many memories of Myndoon, the great monarch, who, if he had lived, would probably have prevented the British annexation. Myndoon was an enlightened potentate, who loved to discuss philosophical and religious topics, and who could not remain satisfied with the Buddhist theory of continual transmigrations through more or less noble animals to Nirvana. When his wife died, he insisted on her body being buried, not burned according to the custom of the country.

Has the conquest of the country benefited the Burmans? asks Mme. Massieu, and the conclusion is that at any rate it has not pleased them. It is the old story of the conquering people bringing to the conquered all sorts of conveniences of civilisation which they did not at all want. The Burmese lack perseverance and tenacity. They are a light-hearted, lazy people, fond of power, yet unable to exercise it rationally. Education of a kind is generally diffused, but, at any rate in Upper Burmah, it has to be neglected for political reasons by the British officials. The Catholic Mission has the education of the girls almost entirely in its hands. The Burmese women are described as charming, naturally well-bred, and brought up with a freedom which they do not abuse. No fewer than four English officials have married Burmese, but such unions are severely dis-

couraged by the Government.

Mme. Massieu does not disguise the difficulties with which the English have had to contend in Burmah—notably dacoity. Altogether we have accomplished in

Burmah, she thinks, a work of which we may well be

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ong in tables. lery of The tch of again part. THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE "OVER-MAN."

THE Monist for July has two full papers on Friedrich Nietzsche and his teachings. Dr. Goebel and Mr. Antrim point out in the first that as Schopenhauer expressed in his pessimism the dejection and disappointment of the German people after the failure of the revolutionary movements of 1848, so the expansion of life and the enlarged self-consciousness of the individual which has attended the victorious career of the German Empire makes Nietzsche's the dominant philosophy of the last decade. Dr. Paul Carus, treating of the system under the title of Immorality as a philosophic principle, quotes Professor Wenley's humorous saying, "German professors when they die go to Oxford," and anticipates for Nietzsche a vogue in the English-speaking world such as Schopenhauer has now and Hegel had recently.

#### THE HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY IN EPIGRAM.

He quotes in illustration of Nietzsche's favourite assertion of the impossibility of knowing "objective truth" his singularly daring resume of the history of philosophy in the following sentences, headed "How the 'True World' finally became a Fable" :-

The true world attainable by the wise, the pious, and the

virtuous man-he lives in it, he embodies it.

(Oldest form of the idea relatively rational, simple and conneing. Transcription of the proposition, "I, Plato, am the

2. The true world unattainable at present, but promised to the wise, the pious, and the virtuous man (to the sinner who repents).

(Progress of the idea: it becomes more refined, more insidious, more incomprehensible - it becomes feminine, it becomes Christian).

3. The true world unattainable, undemonstrable, and unable to be promised; but, even as conceived, a comfort, an obliga-

tion, and an imperative. (The old sun still, but shining only through mist and scepticism; the idea become sublime, pale, northerly, Koenigs-

The true world-unattainable? At any rate unattained. And being unattained also unknown. Consequently also neither comforting, saving, nor obligatory: what obligation could anything unknown lay upon us?
(Gray morning. First yawning of reason. Cock-crowing of

Positivism.)

5. The "true world "-an idea neither good for anything, nor even obligatory any longer, - an idea become useless and superfluous; consequently a refuted idea: let us do away with it! (Full day; breakfast; return of bon sens and cheerfulness;

Plato blushing for shame; infernal noise of all free intellects.) 6. We have done away with the true world: what world is left? perhaps the seeming? . . . But no; in doing away with the true, we have also done away with the seeming world!

(Noon; the moment of the shortest shadow; end of the longest error; climax of mankind: Incipit Zarathustra!)

#### NIETZSCHE BETTER THAN HIS CREED.

Dr. Carus finds in the old Nominalistic School the father of Nietzsche's philosophy. Nietzsche developed into an Immoralist, says the writer, "by way of reaction against the influence of Schopenhauer in combination with 'he traditional Christianity." Nietzsche, as is well known, 'knows nothing of self-control; would allow the self-blindly to assert itself after the fashion of animal instincts; is the philosopher of instinct": and runs full tilt accordingly against religion, morals, science, ideals of every kind. The quintessence of his philosophy is the Over-Man (Ubermensch), a word of Goethe's, used to denote the strong self, uncontrolled, realising itself as it will, most nearly exemplified in modern times by Napoleon. Yet it is interesting to find that Nietzsche's own life was

no embodiment of these wild doctrines. Dr. Carus sees in his philosophy really "a protest against himself":

Himself a model of virtue, he made himself the advocate of vice, and gloried in it. He encouraged the robber to rob, but he himself was honesty incarnate; he incited the people to rebel against authority of all kinds, but he himself was a "model child" in the nursery, a "model scholar" in school, and a "model soldier" while serving in the German army. His teachers as well as the officers of his regiment find not words enough to praise Nietzsche's obedience. . . . If there was a flaw in Nietzsche's moral character, it was goody-goodiness; and his philosophy is a protest against the principles of his own nature. While boldly calling himself "the first immoralist," justifying even licence itself and defending the coarsest lust, his own life was as pure as that of a virgin, and he shrunk back in disgust from moral filth whenever he met with it in practical life.

NIETZSCHE ON MARRIAGE.

It is also instructive to note his teaching on marriage :-Thou shalt build beyond thyself. But first thou must be built

thyself square in body and soul. Thou shalt not only propagate thyself but propagate thyself upwards! Therefore the garden of marriage may help thee

Thou shalt create a higher body, a prime motor, a wheel of self-rolling,-thou shalt create a creator.

Marriage: thus I call the will of two to create that one which is more than they who created it. I call marriage reverence unto each other as unto those who will such a will.

Let this be the significance and the truth of thy marriage. DYNAMITE FOR THE DISINHERITED.

Dr. Carus remarks that :-

Nietzsche is the philosopher of protest, and, strange to say, while he himself is aristocratic in his instincts, he appeals most powerfully to the masses of the people. . . . Nietzsche's disciples are not among the aristocrats, not among the scholars, not among the men of genius. His followers are among the people who believe in hatred and hail him as a prophet of the great deluge. His greatest admirers are anarchists, sometimes also socialists, and above all those geniuses who have failed to find recognition. Nietzsche's thought will prove veritable dynamite if it should happen to reach the masses of mankind, the disinherited, the uneducated, the proletariat.

WHY REVERT?

From Dr. Carus' many criticisms of this erratic philosopher, one shrewd remark may be quoted :-

Nietzsche forgets that the present social order originated from that general free-for-all fight which he commends, and if we begin at the start we should naturally run through the same or a similar course of development to the same or very similar conditions. Will it not be better to go on improving than to revert to the primitive state of savagery?

The article contains several portraits of the philosopher and a facsimile of an autograph poem.

THE exposure of the tricks of Indian jugglers by Mr. Charles Bertram is one of the most notable features of the Strand Christmas number. Mr. Bertram has studied Indian jugglery on the spot, and has been acknowledged by the jugglers themselves to be a superior in their own The tricks referred to are three - the mangotree trick, the basket trick and the rope trick. The last named, in which a boy disappears into space climbing up a loose rope flung into the air, he has never seen: nor has he seen any one who has seen it. The growth of the mango-tree is explained by the surreptitious introduction of slips of the mango-tree in different stages of growth. The basket trick—the piercing of a basket with a sword in which a boy has been hidden-is explained by the boy so disposing his limbs as to avoid the sword-thrusts, and concealing himself in the sides of the basket. Not hypnotism, but simple sleight of hand is the secret.

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POPULAR CONCLUSIONS REVISED.

THE bright lights and deep shadows in which the transition from the ancient to the modern world has been painted are yielding to more neutral tints. The conventional idea that classic civilisation was sinking into the abyss of utter unbelief when it was laid hold of by the Christian faith has been dissipated by the indisputable testimony of the Inscriptions; and we are now taught to see Christianity carried along on the crest of a wave of religious revival which rolled throughout the Pagan world. Another hoary platitude of historical moralists must now go by the board, according to a recent article in the Edinburgh Review on the Fall of the Western Roman Empire. The familiar view is, of course, that "the Empire decayed within, and fell before the barbarians as a rotten tree falls from its own utter rottenness in a passing squall." But, says the writer,

though recent writers take this view, recent research does not seem to justify it. Recent research suggests very different conclusions—that the Empire was, in the main, a sound and healthy State until the barbarians attacked it, and that even at the last its civilisation and political order possessed a vitality which precludes the notion of a protracted organic decay commencing from within.

The writer then traverses the pet assertions of the conventionalist. There was, he grants, literary decay, but not intellectual. Oratory languished because a higher judicial standard preferred matter-of-fact argument to Ciceronian irrelevancies; and Roman minds were too much absorbed in the practical administration of Empire to run to literary seed. Their splendid legal treatises show no intellectual decline. In spite of local exceptions, Mommsen's survey of the whole Empire reveals no physical retrogression, but a general prosperity and populousness. The alleged supremacy of the army only led to anarchy when there was the pressure of barbarian invasion. During the two centuries and a half before the barbarians came there was not only prosperity but good government. The Emperors were "nearly all able administrators":—

They mounted the throne one after another in due series, though according to no Act of Succession, and the two civil wars which arose were brief and limited in area. Never in the listory of mankind has so long a peace and so continuous a government blessed so many lands. Never has so large a portion of the globe been permanently opened to commercial, social, and intellectual intercourse with so few barriers of custom houses, language, or political frontiers. The result was not sloth or stagnation.

Yet "its temperament was neither literary, nor asthetic nor scientific; it was merely legal and administrative." The reviewer suggests that "the cake of custom" was forming, and that if Rome had been shut off like China from the rest of mankind Rome might have stiffened into what China was seventy years ago. The barbarians triumphed in battle not by the decay of the Roman legionary, but by reason of their greater numbers and their immense strength in cavalry. Even when Rome was vanquished the barbarians could not and would not destroy the massive framework of Roman society. The continuity was preserved between the ancient Roman and the modern world. The reviewer thus epitomises at the close:—

The meaning of all this is plain. It was not internal weakness or decay, but the long storm of barbarians which wrecked the Empire in the west. Evils of many kinds distracted the Roman Government and the citizens of Rome before the

wreck was complete; but those evils arose out of the external storm, and neither the one nor the other were sufficient to sap the soundness of the inner life of the Empire. Even the political structure, first reared by Augustus, and repaired by Diocletian, was still powerful upon men's minds, and the fabric of habit in which men had lived was still fit to shelter them. It was able to protect the new nations of the south, the kingdoms of Spain and France, the cities and principalities of Italy, as they rose into life; and its direct influence and its traditions and the magic of its fame and name were potent through the Middle Age. Now it has gone. The title of Roman Emperor, long a mere shadowy title, the mere reflexion of a name, vanished from Europe when this century opened, and, as the same century closes, vigorous Teutonic thinkers are wondering whether the Latin civilisation itself, in France and Spain and Italy, has not at last reached the end of its development. At such a moment it is not ill to struggle even through difficult historical details to catch an accurate glimpse of how that civilisation passed from the Roman Empire to that modern world which is before us.

## THROUGH SIBERIA.

THE Annales de Géographie for July contains an interesting article by M. Sylvain Lévi, describing a journey from Nagasaki to Moscow, overland through Siberia. M. Lévi says that Russian influence has already penetrated to Japan; that the servants at Nagasaki speak Russian; and the village of Masa opposite is a Russian colony. From Nagasaki M. Lévi touched the Corean coast at Fousan and Gensan, and then on to Vladivostok, where the port of commerce was crowded with ships. The growth of German trade in the Far East is shown by the nationalities of the vessels visiting Vladivostok in 1896. Out of 183 steamers and sailing ships, 50 were Russian, 49 German, 28 English, and only one French. The settlement of the Far East of Siberia recalls the Far West of America. In 1868, Vladivostok had only 516 inhabitants; at the date of the last census the population was 28,896, of which about 9,000 are Chinese, Japanese and Coreans. From Vladivostok M. Lévi travelled by rail to Khabarovsk, a distance of 715 kilometres, covered in forty hours. Khabarovsk has some 13,000 inhabitants, and boasts a museum, and zoological and ethnographical collections of first-class interest. After this M. Lévi went up the Amur on one of its 120 steamers. The steamers, he says, are comfortable; but water is doled out parsimoniously, an official declaring that "Europeans by washing themselves developed a repugnant odour of the skin from which Siberians were free." Blagovietchchensk lives by gold mining, fraud, and crime, mostly carried on by escaped convicts; but has a library, five banks, and a good theatre. "All Siberia has the gold fever; it is like a vast California." At Strietensk M. Lévi had to leave the steamer and travel some 1,100 kilometres westward on a tarantass, the Russian cart constructed to realise "the maximum of stability with the minimum of comfort.' From Krasnovarsk M. Lévi travelled by rail to Moscow, a distance of 4,092 versts, in seven days, paying only 150 francs first class. M. Lévi says: "Russia in Europe and Russia in Asia are henceforth but one. There is no more Ural; the mountainous barrier which on our maps divides the ancient continent has become a line of union. For 10,000 kilometres from the frontier of Central Asia to the Sea of Japan, the Russian can travel without speaking any language but his own." On the political aspect of the Asiatic problem M. Levi scarcely touches. But his opinions are plain when he says: "The Middle Kingdom will soon see entire provinces absorbed in the domain of the Tsar."

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THE GAIN TO ROME FROM MODERN SCIENCE.

MR. W. H. MALLOCK contributes a distinctly loud article to the November Nineteenth Century on "The Intellectual Future of Catholicism," He seems to speak of himself at the close as of "one who is not a Catholic." Possibly this article may represent the blare of trumpets with which he announces his approach to the gates of the Vatican. He mentions at the outset the contrasted crises of the human intellect, when Christian theology vanquished the secular thought of antiquity, and when the secular science of modern times vanquished Christian theology. Mr. Mallock actually indulges in the word-play of giving as the watchwords of these two crises: of the first the far-famed cry of Julian, "Thou hast conquered, O Galileo!" Seemingly a third crisis is at hand—the victory of evolution.

THE BASIS OF PROTESTANTISM ANNIHILATED.

Mr. Mallock has made a discovery which impresses him greatly, to the effect that the cosmic and historical sciences do not leave Protestantism a leg to stand upon. In his own words:—

Let me sum up in as few words as possible what science is heading to do in the directions that have just been indicated, firstly with regard to the Bible, and secondly with regard to Christian doctrine. It tends to annihilate completely, in the eyes of every thinking man, the two great principles which are the foundation of what is called Reformed Christianity. The first of these is the principle that the Bible contains in itself a clear indication of what Christian doctrine is, and is also its own warranty that everything which it says is true; the second is the principle that, if any further guide is required, we shall find it in the beliefs and practices of Christ's earliest followers, the fundamental assumption of every school of Protestantism being that its own creed is that of the first Christians, given back to the light by the removal of the superstructures of Rome.

THE THREE WITNESSES.

Mr. Mallock calls in support of this pronouncement the testimony of "Protestant" witnesses so diverse as Canon Gore, Dean Farrar, and Professor Harnack. The scientific study of the story of the Old and New Testaments is admitted to reveal in both a mixture of truth and error; and the same scientific principles applied to the history of dogma show "that the content of orthodoxy was only very gradually arrived at by the orthodox."

THE REAL CHRISTIAN ORGANISM.

Mr. Mallock makes use of these conclusions in Chapter III., of which the captions are sufficient indication: "Emergence of the necessity for some living infallible authority. Rome alone can make any successful claim to this. Absurdity of all Protestant theories." This is an argument which may or may not be true: it certainly is not new, except perhaps to Mr. Mallock, whose elation at its discovery is scarcely otherwise explicable.

Chapter IV. represents "the Roman Church conceived of as a serio-spiritual organism developed in accordance with the laws of all organic evolution." Mr. Mallock appeals to Mr. Herbert Spencer's philosophy, and

proceeds :-

We have before us in the Church of Rome an organism whose history corresponds in the minutest way with the process of organic evolution as modern science reveals it to us, while Protestantism will appear as an organism so low down in the scale that its evolution seems hardly to have yet begun. It is almost structureless: it is made up of heterogeneous, yet similar parts: it has no single brain by which the whole body is guided, and new sects are born from it by the simple process of fassion. The Church of Rome, on the contrary, by a process of continuous growth has developed, through the differentiation

of parts, an increasingly conscious unity, and a single organ of thought and historic memory, constantly able to explain and to re-state doctrine, and to attest as though from personal experience, the facts of its earliest history.

PLATO, ARISTOTLE, SPENCER.

Mr. Mallock thus states his philosophic forecast :-

Just as Rome has absorbed Platonism in the Fourth Gospel, and in the doctrine of the Trinity, and has absorbed Aristotelianism in the doctrine of Christ's real presence in the Eucharist, so we may naturally expect that it will, in its theory of its own nature, absorb some day the main ideas of that evolutionary philosophy which many people imagine destined to accomplish its destruction; and may find in the Spencerian philosophy a basis for its own authority, like that with which Aristotle supplied it for its doctrine of transubstantiation.

The personal attitude of the writer is apparently given

in these closing words :-

If one who is not a Catholic may venture to give such an opinion, it appears to me that, the credibility of any religion being granted, the intellectual prospects of Christianity were never more reassuring than they are as now represented by the prospects of the Church of Rome, under the pressure of historical criticism and the philosophy of organic evolution.

## NINETEENTH CENTURY CHRISTIANITY.

REAL OR SHAM?

In the *Month* for August "A Layman," writing on "Nineteenth Century Christianity," raises the question of how far the modern man who claims first of all to be a Christian really deserves the name. The question, he points out, is really not to be answere! by considering the performances of men, but by determining the standard of morals and life which they set up for their own guidance. The "Layman" declares that in England, at any rate, the standard of Christianity is too low, whatever the ratio between the standard and the performance may For as a nation we dislike cant, and to avoid an obvious inability to act up to the level of Christianity as formulated by Christ we bring down the level of Christianity to suit our own performances. By this ingenious process, the writer fails to observe, we avoid not the being of hypocrites, but the being exposed as hypocrites. For assuredly to consciously pervert the gospel which we profess to be guided by is not less hypocritical than to consciously disregard it.

The writer asks what is the least that is implied by the word "Christian" and answers out of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary, "a professor of the religion of Christ," declaring that according to this standard the average

man is a Christian. For-

it is not essential to act up to this profession; to be a professor only, is to be a Christian; and herein Dr. Johnson is right, because the moment you allow that falling short of you profession is to be a disqualification, you disqualify everyone; all fall short.

The writer's object is to define a standard of Christian profession and not a standard of Christian morals. He declares that the casuistry with which professing Christians rid themselves of the obligations imposed by Christ's teaching is a Christian characteristic, and is not an avowed characteristic of any other religion. In private life, in business, in politics, the teachings of Christ are not only disobeyed, but flouted even as an ideal to be looked to:—

Whatever may have been the case in the past, it is clear that to-day the word "Christian" is not confined to those who are professors of the religion of Christ; it avowedly includes many who do not so profess, and even some who dispute that such profession can be genuine, because they maintain that the religion of Christ, as defined by Christ and by His immediate followers, is incompatible with nineteenth century civilisation.

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## A WORTHLESS KING.

It is greatly to the honour of the Royal caste that among the reigning sovereigns of Europe only one can be regarded as utterly unworthy of the high position bestowed on him by destiny. M. Malet contributes to the Revne de Paris a terrible indictment of King Milan of Servia. Unfortunately he succeeded, at the early age of fourteen, a really admirable ruler, Prince Michael Obrenowitz, who was massacred on June 10th, 1868. "That day," says the writer significantly, "stands out in Servian history as a day doubly cursed, for on it an admirable sovereign disappeared and Servia fell into the hands of Milan." During the first four years of his reign, Servia was very fairly ruled by a Regency, and three years after he was Prince Regnant in fact as well as in name. Milan married, at the age of twenty, the beautiful young Russian girl, Natalie Kechko, to whom his horrible conduct has been one of the reasons why King Milan is execrated by all those familiar with his life.

Seven years after his marriage Milan changed his title from Prince to that of King; six years later he himself pronounced the dissolution of his marriage, and in the March of 1889 he abdicated in favour of his only child, who was proclaimed King under the title of Alexander I. Within two years, however, he was back again in Servia, penniless and determined to make himself as disagreeable as possible. The Regency gave him £40,000, and he went away promising never to return again. A year later he extracted from the unfortunate Servian Government £80,000, renouncing in exchange all his rights, not only as a member of the royal house, but also those of a Servian subject. In 1893 he patched up some kind of reconciliation with his long-suffering wife; a year later he broke his word and came back to Belgrade. He then managed to persuade his son to allow him to assume the title of King-father. During the last two years he has become Commander-in-Chief of the Servian army!

M. Malet in one paragraph shows to what straits a Continental ruler can reduce a kingdom. During the comparatively short space of time King Milan actually governed Servia—that is, seventeen years—four hundred miles of railway and the annexation of the Nisch district is all that he can point to in the way of achievement. He was defeated in each of the three wars he undertook, and he created a public debt of two hundred and fifty-five thousand million francs, and this although before his accession Servia was without this modern incubus.

Curiously enough, this roi faintant is a very intelligent man; he possesses wonderful powers of assimilation; he is interested in all that concerns the progress of modern science, and his manners are considered to be quite charming. No one knows Servia better than he does himself; but he is one of those men who are completely lacking in moral sense; his conscience has never been educated. Although his conduct to his wife has been outrageous, he has again and again made attempts to pave the way to a reconciliation, but while actually writing her the most touching letters imploring her forgiveness, he was inditing others in which he gave a fearful account of her supposed unkindness and cruelty.

fearful account of her supposed unkindness and cruelty.

At one time the present King Alexander seemed to have a splendid and happy future opening before him; he had been very carefully brought up by his mother, he was popular with his people, and all would have gone well had not his father immediately considered how he could exploit this situation to his own benefit. He put himself into communication with the young king and surrounded him with creatures of his own who assured

their youthful sovereign that his crown was in peril, and that a strong Radical party wished to upset the dynasty. King Milan then arrived in Servia and became the guide, philosopher and friend of the unfortunate lad, who was thus unable to distinguish his friends from his worst foes. The very existence of King Milan is, M. Malet thinks, at this present moment a danger for the whole of Europe.

## CHIVALRY AMONG ANIMALS.

DR. WOODS HUTCHINSON contributes to the Contemporary Keview of December a very interesting paper entitled "Animal Chivalry." He maintains that animals have a very distinct and high sense of duty, and a keen sense of shame at failure to live up to it. In this paper he describes the attitude of animals towards the young or the defenceless females of their own and other species, towards ladies and towards men. He says it is only a very morose and ill-tempered dog who will seriously attack young kittens, although they will worry every full-grown cat without mercy. The custom of defending younger or weaker members of their own species is widely spread throughout Catch a little pig, and the the animal kingdom. moment its squeal of distress is heard the whole herd of fifty or sixty full-grown pigs will charge down upon you, bristles up, tusks gnashing, and fierce, barking war-cry ringing. If you drop the little pig and it ceases to squeal, the herd will stop, suddenly stare about them in a dazed and puzzled manner, and then work off their excitement by fighting each other. On the plains the cry of the calf will bring every horned animal within three-quarters of a mile down upon you fighting mad.

Animals, says Dr. Hutchinson, have never yet succeeded in absolutely steeling their heart against the cry of infantile distress; man alone has reached this pinnacle of virtue. As for politeness to ladies, animals carry this to an extraordinary extent:—

No self-respecting dog will bite a female, except in the extremest need of self-defence; though I am sorry to say that the lady herself, as a rule, has no scruple whatever about punishing, to the full extent of her power, any individual of the opposite sex that happens to be inferior to her in size or strength. And indeed, like the woman in the crowded bus, she is inclined to demand her privileges as rights. A vixenish female will make more trouble in a pack of hounds than any three of the sterner sex, for whenever dissatisfied she hasn't the slightest reserve about speaking out at once, and, as her cause is extremely likely to be championed, upon general principles, by some chivalrous male, a free fight is frequently the result. So strong is this unwillingness to "strike a female" that it really becomes a most annoying obstacle in attempting to clear a neighbourhood of wolves, as few male dogs will attack a shewolf, or in some cases even follow her trail.

Dr. Hutchinson says the same kind of thing is noticed among horses. Savage farm-horses that cannot be worked alongside of any other horse, on account of their temper, may safely be yoked alongside of a mare. Mares, on the other hand, will attack either horse or mare without the slightest hesitation, but no scrious or retaliatory resistance is offered by the horse.

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THE two chief features of Longman's for December are a study of British wild fruits by the Rev. John Vaughan, M.A., and I. A. Taylor's sketch of the varying views taken of Danton's character, which he gathers under the heading "The Evolution of a Reputation." The final verdict of history he does not venture to anticipate, but he considers the theory which held Danton to be a monster exceptional and colossal is renounced as untenable.

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A NATIONAL CHURCH FOR INDIA.

UNDER this heading Mr. Alfred Nundy in the October Contemporary supports the resolutions passed by the Quinquennial Conference of the Church Missionary Society at Allahabad, last December, in favour of a selfsupporting, self-governing and independent Church in India, free from European control. Such a Church, the assembled missionaries proposed, should be "governed by its own synods, under an Indian Episcopate, and in

communion with the Church of England."

This arrangement would involve a severance of the present tie between Church and State; and "not a voice would be lifted in India in support of the maintenance of the connection." The first step necessary would be "the release of the Church Missionary Society and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel from the thraldom of the present Bishops." Separation of the spheres between the various denominational societies the writer feels to be no longer possible. The Christian population is increasing at the rate of 25 per cent. every ten years. The Sectarianism of the West is unintelligible in the East. A SCHEME OF COMPROMISE.

Mr. Nundy outlines a way by which the new national

Church might come into being :-

There is, as a matter of fact, amongst the different sects working in India no serious difference of opinion so far as the essential dogmas of Christianity are concerned. Whatever difference there is has reference chiefly to the question of Episcopal ordination, of Church government, and of mode of worship, matters by no means difficult of adjustment. It may be conceded at once that no union is possible, so far as the adherents of the Church of England are concerned, unless it is on a basis of Episcopal ordination of priests and deacons. Will the Nonconformists consent to this? Why not? So far as the Indian Christians are concerned, it would be by no means difficult to persuade them that an ordination of their ministers at the hands of a bishop and two or three presbyters would be at least as good as at the hands of a number of Nonconformist ministers. If the alternative is presented to them of union coupled with the Episcopal ordination of ministers, or not at all, there can be no doubt which alternative they will accept.

Then, as to Church government, as a matter of fact, in India there is not much difference between the Episcopal Church and the various Nonconformist bodies. The one has over its head a bishop, who exercises a general supervision over its affairs; the others have officers who perform a similar function, but are called by another name-generally secretaries of the society to which they belong; whilst the American Methodists, who are, perhaps, destined to take a more prominent part in the evangel-isation of India than any other denomination, are subject to the control of a bishop just as much as the members of the Established Church of England. But happily there are points of agreement to be found in India which are absent in England. The Nonconformist bodies have conferences or synods composed of ministers and laymen to regulate the affairs of their respective Churches, and the Episcopal Church is not far behind them so far

as the Indian Christians are concerned.

URGENTLY NEEDED AND FEASIBLE.

Mr. Nundy claims to have established two distinct facts: the one bearing on the necessity, even the urgency, for a speedy union of the various denominations working in India; the other, that such a union is not outside the range of Indian Church politics. The best qualified authorities, whose theological opinions are most divergent, are at one in this, that if a serious and honest attempt is made to bring about a union it will be attended with success, and India may one day be blessed with having a National Church of its own, and the present dissensions and heartburnings and jealousies be a thing of the past.

The first step that has to be taken is for the Church Mission-

ary Society to give a hearty response to the appeal of the Quinquennial Conference "to face at once and anew the important question of the policy of the formation of an Independent Indian Church," and "to confer with the directors of the large missionary societies in order that some united policy may be adopted with reference to the questions of self-support and independence of the Indian Churches."

It would, after all, be a bit of a joke if our reunion

problem were to be first solved in India.

VIENNA HOSPITAL SCANDALS.

"THE Hospital where the Plague Broke Out" is the title which Miss C. O'Conor-Eccles gives to her exposure in the October Nineteenth Century of the Allgemeines Krankenhaus, Vienna. It is a miserable picture which she draws, and for which the fame of Vienna as a unique centre of scientific medicine ill prepares one. She pronounces the condition of nursing in Vienna to be simply a scandal :-

The nurses in the vast Allgemeines Krankenhaus, with few exceptions, are recruited from the lowest class of domestic servant, women who, because of incapacity, increasing years, or doubtful character, find it difficult to get a situation elsewhere, Many look as if they had been accustomed to field work. They come in for a time to suit their own convenience, fulfil or neglect their duties as the case may be, and when anything better offers drift out again. Training, properly so called, they get little, except in the obstetric wards. Whatever they learn, they pick

up in haphazard fashion.

They eke out their miserable pay (£1 a month) by levying blackmail on their patients, and "in Austria all patients are paying patients."

The difference between Austrian and English methods is put thus concisely :-

With us, a hospital is primarily considered as an institution where the sick are to be carefully treated, and, if possible, cured of their disorders. Secondarily, it is a medical school.

In Vienna, on the other hand, hospitals are looked on primarily as medical schools and quite incidentally in any other light.

THE PERILS OF STATE ENDOWMENT.

Advocates of the State taking over our hospitals will heed these words :-

Vienna, as a school of medicine, is almost as much in advance of us as it is behind us in humanity and consideration for those treated. The conviction is forced on one that, so far as regards the public interest, a State subvention does harm, since it places hospital authorities beyond the control of public opinion . . .

While in Vienna all the scientific instruments have been brought to the utmost perfection, the appliances for the comfort and convenience of the patients are of the most primitive kind. The result is, however, that the poor dread and detest the hospitals. They only enter one under pressure of extreme pain and misery, and with dismal forebodings that they will never come out alive.

For the sanctities of feminine reserve there is simply not the smallest regard shown. The patients in the obstetric ward were exposed in the most callous and brutal manner. "Elsewhere we saw women disrobing, and my guide told me they were examined in batches like so many animals." The dying are disturbed in their extremity to be made the subject of tutorial demonstration or of students' inspection.

WHAT MIGHT BE DONE.

The writer closes with this suggestion :-

If any medical association in Vienna would cast aside traditions and send over eight or ten competent and educated young women of the governess class to train in a first-class London hospital, and then allow them, on the completion of their course, to re-organise nursing in the Austrian capital, it would be doing a good work for humanity. The Emperor, who is so interested in all that concerns the welfare of his people, would probably approve if the project were set before him, and might be prepared to assist with funds.

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"A YOUTH LOVED A MAIDEN." THE ORIGIN OF HEINE'S POEM.

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In addition to three articles on Goethe, the August number of the Deutsche Rundschau has several noteworthy papers. There is an interesting, account from the literary remains of Carl Hebler, of a visit to Schopenhauer, and Heinrich Weber contributes a critical article on the origin of Heine's poem, "Ein Jüngling liebt ein Mädchen." This article on Heine's poem has been suggested by one entitled "Coincidences," which Professor Max Müller contributed to the Fortnightly Review of July, 1898. The Professor was struck with the similarity of Heine's poem with a poem in Sanskrit which existed at least twelve hundred years ago. The author of the poem in question is one Bhartrihari, who died about 650 A.D., and the four lines which seem the counterpart of Heine's poem are to be found in the second verse of "The Hundred on Moral Philosophy." As Heine was no Sanskrit scholar, Professor Müller suggests that the poet may have heard of the lines through his friend Schlegel, who was a student of Sanskrit, and who "opened to him many metrical secrets." Mr. A. A. Bevan, in a letter in the following Fortnightly, draws attention to some lines by an Arabian poet who flourished early in the seventh century, and shows that the resemblance between the lines of the Indian and the Arabian poet is much greater than the resemblance of either to Heine.

Curiously enough, Herr Weber had already noticed the extraordinary similarity between Heine's poem and that of Bhartrihari, and in 1883 wrote an essay on the subject. But he thinks it may be worth while to go into the subject again, as Professor Max Müller's article is likely to be widely read. He says that in the early part of the present century the German poets and others became deeply interested in Oriental literature, and one of the first Indian poets to be brought to light was this same Bhartrihari, whose works Heine may have read in translation. To add to the complication, Herr Weber goes on to show that the same "motive" appears in an ancient Greek poem by Moschos, and in an ode by Horace. Thus the same poetical "motive" has been treated in remarkably similar fashion by an ancient Greek poet who flourished in the third century before Christ, a Roman almost contemporary with Christ, an Arabian poet and an Indian poet both of the seventh century, and a German poet of the nineteenth century.

HOME OF THE WORLD'S SCULPTURE-STUFF.

MISS HELEN ZIMMERN contributes to the Leisure Hour for September a bright paper on the quarries of Carrara. The rugged Apuan Alps have, it appears, supplied marble "since all time, historic and prehistoric alike." The very name Carrara comes from a mediæval Latin word for "quarry." During Roman times the marble output was most plentiful when Augustus was transforming Rome from brick to marble. Later, these marble mines were worked by convicts, many of them Christians. Sentence to these mines was thought a severe punishment. Whether from this or from other causes—

the Carrara men are noted to this day for their proudly independent character, and from early times a hatred of all forms of government was ingrained in their hearts. . . . Fine, tall, strongbuilt fellows they were, well clad, well shod, each carrying over his shoulder, Highland fashion, a plaid or shawl.

The quarrymen number 5,000. Their wages range from 2½ to 5 francs a day. But until recently, in spite of the numerous accidents, no benevolent institution or

insurance system existed. Artists of a socialistic turn will, however, be glad to know that the great marble quarries are under municipal ownership:—

The different quarries are divided according to their owners and the quality of the marble. Tenure is held on similar conditions to those that prevailed in the Cornish tin-bounds. Every man who thinks he has discovered a new vein may stake in his claim. The community of Carrara, to whom the mountains belong, accord it to him free of charge, but he, in return, must bind himself to work this piece of ground for a given length of time, and to employ a given number of men annually. If therefore he has miscalculated, his is the loss,

Of the town of Carrara the writer says :-

A notable thirteenth-century cathedral, built in the Tuscan style, is of course one mass of marble within and without; this boasts some good architectural features. Well conducted technical and communal schools, in handsome edifices, and well attended, attest to the progressive tastes of the Carrarese.

Nothing impressed me more with their inborn love of art than a stroll through the narrow, precipitous, and tortuous slums of the town where live the quarrymen and squarers. As in the better quarters, here too there is hardly a house without some little bit of sculpture over its doorway: a Madonna enthroned or in glory, a saint, some biblical scene. Works of real artistic merit are often seen on the poorest dwellings. . . The place is just a teeming hive of studios and sawmills. Of the latter there were some seventy-five in active work during my visit, employing some three thousand workmen. With few exceptions they are run by water-power.

Of studios where real artistic work is done Carrara can show more than one hundred. Here the marble is worked up into statues, ornaments, bas-reliefs, and what not besides. This is done on the spot, not only because labour is cheap here, but also because the Carrara people are beyond question the finest marble workers in the world.

The London Season, 1899.

"ONLOOKER," in a recent number of Blackwood, thus picturesquely epitomizes his impressions of the last London season:—

The swarming season of this gay great world is again over, its few differential marks being these, apparently. It was shorter than usual, with a further development of the "snappy" tendency observable in later times. It was more crowded, naturally; a little noisier of course, a little fussier of course, and as it will be increasingly till there comes again the sharpest check known in those glittering circles-war. A great incoming flight from the United States, with more friendliness and more flag, enhanced, enlivened, and enriched the swarm. A reviving interest in the racecourse is reported, a somewhat dwindled interest in the River. The charm of the arts, but particularly the dramatic art, was still acknowledged; though the taste for Opera was evidently forced and spurious. For a spectacle of "hollow hearts that wear a mask" there was no better standpoint than the stalls of Covent Garden in 1899 with your face to the audience. Upon the whole, fashionable marriage supplied the greater amount of fluttering excitement this year, perhaps; on the other hand, manicure showed signs of becoming a serious preoccupation. In dining—the ever superlative function of social life in England, and not a bad one either—a certain evolutionary change appears, and is not unlikely to spread. Revolutionary it might also be called, since it is a return to often enough to suggest the beginning of a vogue. And as a vogue it may pass; yet out of the words "multitude," "money," "convenience," substantial reason for the practice may be grubbed. Of dancing there seems to have been more than the recent average, which, according to many anxious mothers, has been painfully low. In a season of *kelatant* fashionable marriage, such an average naturally tends to rectifi-cation. But dress I—there we come to the most notable thing

A LADY'S VISIT TO MANILLA DURING THE WAR.

Kringsjaa (September 30) contains an interesting article by Astrid Naess, describing her sojourn in Manilla during the war. The steamer on which she had taken passage was bringing a cargo of cement from Glasgow, but no sooner had it got within sight of its destination than it was ordered by the American Admiral to make itself scarce at once, with cement, passengers and all. The captain was beside himself with rage over his fool's errand; but the Americans were unmoved by his signalled entreaties. There was no help for it; back he had to go. Astrid Naess, however, being a Norwegian with no small share of the Norse importunity and determination, was not to be easily vanquished, and, being a lady, had no mind to be summarily disposed of like so much cement. She had come to see Manila, and Manilla she would see. Fortunately, the steamer had with it the mails from Iloilo, and, after an excited conference, it was decided that they should signal that they had British letters to deliver. Back came the reply:

"COME WITHIN HAIL."

This order was at once complied with. An American officer now came on board, but brought with him the strictest orders from the Admiral, requiring the steamer's departure without delay with cargo and passengers; only the mails might pass. Astrid Naess, however, was the possessor of a letter of recommendation to Commodore Dewey, and did not lose hope. Another passenger, an Englishman, whose home was in Manilla, sent a letter to the British Admiral on board the *Immortalit!*. He awaited the answer in great suspense. Himself married to a Spanish lady and having nephews in the Spanish consul-General at Singapore, partly through the Governor-General at Iloilo, with Spanish telegrams, official despatches and documents from the Government at Madrid to Conde Augustino, Governor-General of Manilla.

"A D-D SOFT-HEARTED LIEUTENANT!"

After half-an-hour's suspense, the Admiral's adjutant boarded the vessel. The Admiral regretted that, in view of the dangers of war and possible bombardment, he could not allow any ladies on shore. All foreign and American ladies had been sent to Hong-Kong. He could make no exception. He could not undertake the responsibility of looking after ladies under the present circumstances. Then a bright idea struck Astrid Naess. As the others withdrew, she confided to the adjutant with due solemnity the fact that, smuggled into the mail-bags the steamer had brought, were important official telegrams and despatches from the Spanish Government at Madrid to the authorities at Manilla. Her strong American sympathies had forbidden her silence regarding these. The adjutant was startled, and her reiterated request that she must herself see the Admiral in order to make other communications was at once complied with, the officer himself expressing his warmest thanks to the lady for the information she had given. Then only were the mails confiscated together with the luggage of the hapless Englishman, and Astrid Naess was forthwith escorted on board the Admiral's ship. Dewey was at first very angry that his officer had acted against orders, but presently his anger gave way to his natural geniality, and what was left of it found vent in the dry, half-humorous grumble : "Ah, you are good for nothing in war, you damned, soft-hearted lieutenant, that cannot even withstand a woman's

CE QUE LA FEMME VEUT, DIEU VEUT!

The victory, then, was the lady's. Not only did she receive permission to land, but the gallant Admiral gave her two of his own officers to escort her on board the British warship, *Immortalité*, which lay midway between the American station, Cavite, and the entrance to Manilla. All the neutral foreign warships lay here, reaching far out into the bay. There were two French, several Germans, Austrians also, Italians, and Japanese. The steamer which had come to bring cement to Manilla, but had only left a lady, was vanishing beyond the horizon, when they boarded the *Immortalité*, and the adjutant assured her that now, indeed, at Manilla they would have to keep her.

The article describes interestingly, and with many illustrations, life in Manilla, and the character and customs of the natives. The Filipinos are smaller than other Asiatic races, but of stronger constitution and extremely well-proportioned. There is a bold, brave, hearty boyishness about them which they keep even into old age, as they do their jet-black hair. They are chivalrous to their women, who are almost, with exception, very good-looking. The ladies of Manilla, we learn, have a curious fashion. They drive along the Corso in the most brilliant ball-costumes, decollete, wearing no hat, and glittering with jewels on head, throat, and arms—a fashion followed even by the foreigners, who, however, were now conspicuous by their absence, having fled to Japan and China as soon as war was declared.

THE DRESS OF THE FILIPINOS.

The national dress of the women is very picturesque—always low-necked, showing off the lovely throat and bust, and the lower portion consisting of a richly embroidered, long-trained, silk skirt. Even the poorer Filipino flaunts a richly-embroidered silk scarf, flowing sleeves, and a sweeping train. It is a costume worn by the very washerwomen at their work, and by the marketwomen, and is undeniably as picturesque as it is troublesome. A heavy cigar in the mouth detracts from the charms of the fair sex, but adds a touch of the humorous. The male Filipino is simpler in attire, and is generally dressed in white from head to foot, with a hat made of cocoanut fibre or bamboo. Farther inland, where two-thirds of the natives are as uncivilised as those in the wilds of Africa, he is content to wear only the hat.

A Strange Specimen of Cockney Humour.

A RECENT writer in *Blackwood* chats pleasantly about London, and ends his study with a chapter on Cockney humour. He complains that the real thing never gets into books, only a conventional travesty of it. On the plea of fearing to offend civilised taste he gives only one specimen, and bids us listen for the rest to the talk of costers, cabmen, flower-girls, and the like. He tells us, however, one of its features, not to say two:—

The most remarkable characteristic of Cockney humour is that it is absolutely unscrupulous. It has no reservations. Everything which comes within its horizon is a subject, an occasion for jest. Now that—like it or dislike it—is a distinction. You do not find it in modern literature. There follows in the distinguished absence of scruple the quality of brutality. It consists merely in ignoring the horrible or tragic side of a funny situation. Everybody knows the old story of the Cockney laughing after a fire. "'Jump, yes silly fool,' I says; 'me and my mite's got a blanket!' An''e did jump, and there warn't no blanket, and 'e broke his — neck. Laugh? I 'aven't laughed so much," etc. A thousand apologies if the old story jars on your refinement. But I maintain that the contrast of expectation and the event is really humorous, and the brutality which can laugh is surely innocent.

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MR. ZANGWILL ON ZIONISM.

In the Contemporary Review, Mr. I. Zangwill gives his account of Zionism. Its object is, he says, to alleviate what Heine called the Judenschmerz—the twofold evil—external of persecution, internal of isolation.

Zionism is not spontaneous combustion; it is the flame of the hammered explosive...Dr. Herzl's paper-state was conceived in a panic, under an outburst of Jew-hatred in Vienna. But, looking at the whole situation in cold blood, who can say that there is no basis for his despair of Christendom?

How remedy the Judenschmerz? There are four possibilities, and four only: (1) National Regeneration; (2) Religious Regeneration; (3) disappearance; (4) no remedy.

NOT RELIGIOUS IN ORIGIN.

Zionism aims at the first, though it does not exclude the second :--

Dr. Herzl does not pretend to more than political Judaism. He is of the moderns, modern—an engine-driver, not a Mahdi. And with him is associated Max Nordau, whose polemic against the stock religious ideas may be read in any of his works. But it is certain that the success, even the partial success, of his project would promote a religious revival among the Jews, perhaps even in the world at large; and thus National Regeneration would mean Religious Regeneration too, and the Judenschmers would be undermined from both ends.

WHAT THE JEWISH COLONIAL TRUST WANTS.

Dr. Herzl has already secured one-eighth of the two millions sterling which is the capital required by "The Jewish Colonial Trust" for the following purposes:—

First, to obtain political concessions from the Sultan tantamount to a legal recognition of Israel's settling in Palestine, with something akin to local government; secondly, to obtain commercial concessions for railroads, harbours, etc., that may perhaps be sold at a profit; thirdly, to purchase land; fourthly, to subsidise poor immigrants in establishing agricultural colonies or factories.

He would guarantee the Sultan—" apart from any sums in cash—the growth of a prosperous modern community at the heart of the world, an intermediary between East and West, which will push out railroads to India and Bagdad, and regenerate Turkey as well as Israel."

COMMERCIAL OR AGRICULTURAL?

But Mr. Zangwill points out many difficulties in the way. On developing the Jew as an agriculturist, he says:—

It is a waste of force to yoke a winged creature to the plough: and if twenty centuries of artificial selection have made of the Jew an organising and impatient brain, one must await the equally slow processes of reversion to the rural temperament by force of the new life in the open air. . . It is impossible to believe that the Jewish commercial genius should fail even in Palestine. Already several factories are running profitably; a tobacco plantation has been established, mulberry trees have been planted for the rearing of silkworms, the tolerable cognac and claret of the colonies are selling in Europe, Palestine could export not only the cruciform flowers, the mother-of-pearl mementoes, and the olivewood carvings of the holy bazaars, but also olive and sesame oil, soap, conserved fruits, sweets, perfumes, etc. The Turkish rule may be corrupt, but the fewish Trust could farm the taxes.

RIVAL SCHEMES OF COLONISATION.

Mr. Zangwill thinks the resettlement of Palestine possible only on Herzlian and heroic lines. He considers alternative proposals:—

For mere colonisation, minus a political idea, go anywhere but to Palestine. Why not solve the Russo-Jewish question in Russia itself? It is the most practicable theatre, perhaps the only possible one. Siberia is understood to contain enormous tracts of fertile land. The American soil still offers the advantages enumerated by Major Noah. Canada, like the States, has the blessing of Anglo-Saxon administration. Cyprus, where a beginning has been made, is near Palestine, and has the romantic association of having been placed under the British flag by a Jewish Prime Minister. In a privately published German pamphlet—to which I am permitted to refer—by the celebrated Orientalist, Dr. Paul Haupt, of John Hopkins University, strong reasons are alleged for selecting the district between the Euphrates and the Tigris, the richest land of antiquity. "Whoever succeeds in planting a firm foot in the heart of Western Asia, between the Mediterranean, Black, Caspian, and Persian Seas, will win the prize in the partition of the Earth." The Biblical flavour of "the blessed word Mesopotamia" makes the country indeed almost as appealing as Palestine, into which its population, if prosperous, would ultimately overflow.

Mr. Zangwill, in conclusion, thinks that the chances are even if both Dr. Herzl's and Dr. Haupt's schemes should fail, "the Jew in semi-barbarous countries will, with the gradual advance of civilisation, be relieved of his unjust burdens, and that when emancipated politically, he will either disappear or undergo a religious regeneration."

Superstitions about "the City."

Blackwood recently contained a breezy chat about London by an anonymous contributor, who finds its chief attraction in the fact that London is, to him, "the great meeting-place of the humours of the uncivilised North." Of the City he asserts with emphasis the utter stupidity:—

Stupidity-yes: I maintain that the City is of all things stupid. Its want of commonly intelligent observation is illustrated by the fact that no City man ever contradicts the popular fallacies concerning it. There is the idea that in the City men walk swiftly about, with set, anxious faces. They do no such thing. There are more aimless, indifferent loafers in the streets of the City than in any other part of London, the Strand itself not excepted. If a man of dramatic sense were to walk swiftly, with a set face, he would be obstructed by a larger mass of semistationary and purposeless humanity than anywhere else. The City is not the busy place it is supposed to be. The busier part of the community plays dominoes in restaurants, the less busy converses with hats back-tilted and hands in pockets: the idle part looks wearily at goods it obviously does not intend to buy in shop-windows. Inside the offices strangers are made to wait half-an-hour and (if they are poor) given a curt five minutes, but this is merely a pretence to impress them: friends are welcome as a change from the newspaper, and held in lengthy conversa-tions. But City men go on believing that everybody else there is busy to distraction. Another fallacy about the City is that is busy to distraction. Another fallacy about the City is that an almost preternatural intelligence is required to thrive there. This also is vanity. City men are not intelligent, and even if you cannot expect people to admit this of themselves, they would admit it, if they were not stupid, of one another.

The Trade Unionist.

It is with regret we chronicle the death of the *Trade Unionist*. The October issue was its thirteenth and last. The editor made his farewell in these dignified words:—

We started out to create a demand for a high-class Trade Union magazine, which we knew full well was a most difficult task, and we have failed. The standard raised was a lofty one, and we determined to maintain it to the end at all costs. This, we venture to think, we can successfully claim to have done. . . . Though profit never entered into our plan, something like a balance of expenditure and income is necessary to justify our existence. This there has not been, and so we pass away.

The magazine was, in fact, "too good to live"; but its promoters have reason to look back on their venture with an honourable pride.

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A GERMAN ESTIMATE OF AMERICANS.

An excellent article on the Germans and the Americans is contributed by Hugo Münsterberg to the Atlantic Monthly for September. It is excellent both in tone and in aim. It is one of those irenicons which do much to redeem the customary fire-eating proclivities of the periodical press. The writer sees plainly enough that there is a mutual antipathy between the two peoples, and he sets himself to remove the misunderstandings on which the antipathy is based. He first describes the miserable travesties or caricatures which do duty in Germany for Americans and in America for Germans. He finds a partial explanation in the non-representative character of Germans in America and of Americans in Germany. The former, he says, lose their national idealism in a shrewd, material practicalism.

AMERICANS "IDEALISTS THROUGH AND THROUGH."

He selects certain prejudices for remark:-

Take, for instance, the traditional German opinion that the Americans have no idealism, but are selfish realists. The belief that Americans have no spark of idealism in their souls has done more harm to the relations of Continental nations with the United States than any protective tariff or any commercial competition; it has surrounded every act of America with a fringe of selfishness and meanness by which even the most harmless action becomes repugnant to sound feelings, and by which the most guileless man is made a prey to the newspapers of Europe . . . I think this attitude is utterly groundless. More than that, I think the true American is an idealist through and through. I perceive, to be sure, that his idealism is often loose and lax and Ineffective, but it remains idealism, nevertheless, and he deceives himself when he poses as a realist, like his English cousin The American is not greedy for money; if he were he would not give away his wealth with such a liberal hand... The American runs after money primarily for the pleasure of the

It is a shrewd distinction the writer makes when he says, "The German paper is the tutor of the public, the American paper is its servant."

PHILOSOPHIC APOLOGY FOR MONARCHY.

Having essayed the task of showing that it is one-sided and unfair for the Germans to maintain that the Americans have no idealism, the writer goes on to show that it is equally so for Americans to maintain that Germans have no sense of freedom. He even tries to justify the monarchy as a stage of government higher than a republic. He argues that "educated Germans at home feel that it is with the monarchy as with the Church." Low motives for adhering to the Church disappear before an enlightened scepticism, but a higher reason justifies adhesion to the Church :-

The Church can thus stand for the lowest and for the highest, and those who are in the middle, and have not yet reached the last stage, may well think that the highest is below their level. Just this manifoldness of stages, we maintain, characterises the forms of States. To be sure, the mob is monarchical from low motives, and those who hold, with the logic of the eighteenth century, that the business of the State must be in the hands of man whom the majority has selected, certainly represent a higher moral stratum than those who support the throne from selfishness and laziness and cowardice. But again a higher standpoint is possible.

"HISTORICAL THINKING."

Seen from an historical point of view, the State becomes a system of teleological relations, in which, not causes and effects, but duties and ideals are at work, and where, not the products of intellectual calculation, but the symbols of historical emotions are the centres acknowledged. The belief in monarchy means the belief in symbols which characterises historical thinking as

over against naturalistic thinking. And a monarch as the historical symbol of the emotional ideals of a nation, wholly outside of the field of political struggles and elections, needs that symbolic protection against reproach which appears, seen from a purely materialistic point of view, as a ridiculous punishment of lese-majesté.

The writer looks forward to America getting beyond the naturalistic theory of government which survives from the eighteenth century. "A heroic revival is at hand," as witness the response to imperialism.

THE KAISER A MODEL MONARCH.

From this abstract region the writer passes to deal with the concrete realities of the governments compared, and gives the palm to Kaiser over President :-

The one living American whose personality most closely resembles that of the Emperor William is the brilliant young Governor of New York, whom many Americans hail as the future President. The Germans feel in the same way: if Germany were to become a republic, the people would shudder at the thought of having one of the parliamentary leaders of to-day or an average general become President, but they would elect the present Emperor with enthusiasm as the first President; he is the most interesting, energetic, talented, industrious, and conscientious personality of our public life. Those, however, who maintain that the Emperor is an autocrat do not understand how closely the German monarchy, not only through the constitutional and parliamentary limitations imposed upon it, but still more in its inner forces, is identical with the national will. I do not care to discuss here whether the Spanish war was necessary, whether the annexation of the Philippines was desirable, or whether Alger was a good minister; I know only that the German Emperor would not have been able to retain a minister for a year against unanimous public opinion, or to make war and to create colonies when but a short time before the public soul had revolted against the idea of war and aggressive annexation. A President with such vast powers, parties in the grasp of bosses, city administrations under the whip of spoilsmen, the economic world under the tyranny of trusts, and all together under the autocracy of the yellow-press editors - No, I love and admire America, but Germany really seems to me freer.

All this is wholesome reading for our American cousins and indirectly for ourselves. The writer goes on to trace the general mediocrity of American talent and lack of pre-eminent genius to the absence of the requisite institutions: "There is no social premium provided by the public institutions on ideal greatness." He concludes by confessing that in Germany the institution overshadows the individual, in America the individual oversets the institution. Germany needs to become more democratic, but America needs to become more aristo-

cratic.

A Bibliography of Geography.

THE eighth volume of the "Annual Bibliography of Geography," issued in connection with the Annales de Géographie, and edited by L. Raveneau, has just been published. The present volume covers the year 1898, while previous bibliographies cover the years 1891-7. Evidently the geographers are aware of the value of indexing, for their subject is better cared for in this sense than almost any other.

THE Windsor for December fairly bristles with celebrities. The contributors include Flora Annie Steel, Sarah Grand, Marie Corelli, Harry Furniss, Bret Harte, and Guy Boothby. Cleveland Moffett tells anew the wonderful story of M. Tissot's life. Charles E. Norton Cleveland Moffett tells anew the gives a biographical sketch, rather curt and frigid, of Rudyard Kipling. Mr. Frank Orwell recalls the dreadful disaster in Samoa of "six battleships wrecked in one night."

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NEW ZEALAND EXPERIMENTS.

OF all our colonial laboratories perhaps New Zealand is the one whose political and social experiments have attracted the most attention. Many of the political conflicts of the home country will doubtless be waged for some years to come around the alleged success or failure of New Zealand expedients.

A Possible Explanation.

In the Contemporary for October Sir Robert Stout discusses the possible origin of the socialistic trend of

colonial legislation. He says-

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It has to be remembered that in starting a new colony there is no co-operation amongst the immigrants. The Government is their co-operative association, and it is some time before private associations or companies can be formed. Individual effort can do little without co-operation, and the early immigrants were not capitalists. The Government must perforce do many things that in older countries are left to private enterprise. And as the government of the colony is in the hands of the people of the colony there necessarily is developed this feeling of the power, the wisdom, and the benevolence of the association called Government. And bit by bit its power has extended until the Government has come to occupy a position and importance entirely disproportionate to the position occupied by Governments in the opinion of people in other countries.

RELIGIOUS EQUALITY: A SUCCESS.

The experiment of separating Church and State is one which the writer evidently considers a proved success.

No one says that our University system has weakened the power of the Churches over their own church members, or that we are less touched with religious emotion than our kin across the seas. We have erected magnificent church buildings, we have quite an army of ecclesiastics, and our Church organisations are active, strong, and zealous. And the State has gained by the separation of Church from State, for we have relegated theological discussions to the Churches. They are outside of politics. May it not be necessary to strengthen the affection of the people for the State, so that the perennial struggle in older lands between Churches and the State may cease? The colonists, as has been said, are being trained to look to the State for most things which they require. This may be a phase of our evolution. The time was when the Church loomed largest in the ideas and imaginations of the people. With us the State holds that position. Humanity, it has been said, cannot get on without institutions. Is the State to take the place of the Church? If it is to do so, it must become altruistic and dispense favours.

LABOUR LAWS, STILL DOUBTFUL.

On the result of New Zealand labour laws the writer thinks judgment cannot be passed till many years have

elapsed. He says :-

Some Jeremiahs have pointed out to us that, whilst from 1886 to 1891 the number of our factories increased by 308, from 1891 to 1896 the increase was only 205. To appreciate these figures it has to be remembered, first, that our population increased from 1886 to 1891 by 8°33 per cent., and from 1891 to 1896 by 12°24 per cent. The period from 1886 to 1891 was called "the years of depression." The labour laws began to be made more drastic in 1891. The increase in employment and in the value of the productions of our factories was less in the prosperous years than in the years of depression . . . Our trade has increased, though it has not made great strides, but the increases in the exports have come from pastoral and agricultural operations, and these are little affected by labour laws.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE, DISAPPOINTING

In the National Review a much less guarded conclusion is presented by the Hon. J. MacGregor, member of the New Zealand Upper House. He devotes his attention to "Compulsory Arbitration at Work." He begins, however, with the statement that the hopes cherished of the elevating effect of the feminine franchise have not been fulfilled:—

The most striking characteristic of our Parliament is its complete subservience to the will of a masterful leader; in point of ability, education, and experience it has sadly declined, whilst the general tone of political life is much lower that it ever was before. Never before in the history of the Colony could politica have been so correctly described as organised selfishness and corruption.

COMPULSORY ARBITRATION-A WARNING.

Compulsory conciliation and arbitration have been, he argues, similarly disappointing. No responsible man, he says, could on the strength of New Zealand experience commend the adoption of a similar system elsewhere. Mr. Reeves hoped that most disputes would be settled by the Boards of Conciliation, and that the Arbitration Court would be only rarely called in. The actual result is that of thirty-one disputes referred to Conciliation Boards, twenty-three have been pushed further into the Arbitration Court. The system has already become almost entirely one of compulsory arbitration, with a useless appendage of Conciliation Boards. The writer alleges the existence of a growing feeling that even an occasional strike would be preferable to everlasting disputes, and there is undoubtedly less good feeling now between employer and employed than existed before the Act." He concludes with the remark that the New Zealand system is to other countries a beacon of warning of danger, and not a pattern to be imitated.

R. L. STEVENSON WITH FATHER DAMIEN.

THE letters of the late novelist which appear in the October Scribner describe his visit to the leper settlement at Molokai in 1889. He went in one boat with certain of the Sisters. He was nearly overcome by the sight of the lepers that went in another boat. He writes:—

My horror of the horrible is about my weakest point; but the moral loveliness at my elbow blotted all else out; and when I found that one of them was crying, poor soul, quietly under her veil, I cried a little myself; then I felt as right as a trivet, only a little crushed to be there so uselessly. I thought it was a sin and a shame she should feel unhappy; I turned round to her, and said something like this: "Ladies, God Himself is here to give you welcome. I'm sure it is good for me to be beside you; I hope it will be blessed to me; I thank you for myself and the good you do me." It seemed to cheer her up.

After returning, he writes :-

I can only say that the sight of so much courage, cheerfulness and devotion, strung me too high to mind the infinite pity and horror of the sights. . . . I have seen sights that cannot be told, and heard stories that cannot be repeated: yet I never admired my poor race so much, nor (strange as it may seem) loved life more than in the settlement. A horror of moral beauty broods over the place.

Of the Father himself he says :-

Of old Damien, whose weaknesses and worse perhaps I heard fully, I think only the more. It was a European peasant a dirty, bigotted, untruthful, unwise, tricky, but superb with generosity, residual candour and fundamental good-humour a convince him he had done wrong (it might take hours of insult) and he would undo what he had done and like his corrector better. A man, with all the grime and paltriness of mankind, but a saint and hero all the more for that.

AMONG the many maps of Africa which are appearing may be mentioned one in the December Sunday at Home, which shows a phase of the African question often lost sight of. It is a missionary map of the continent. The districts served by a society are marked with its initials. No fewer than forty-six societies are at work. Yet perhaps the most impressive thing about the map is the vast space unbroken by missionary initial of any kind.

TWO POEMS BY BROWNING.

"THE TWO POETS OF CROISIC."

FROM Boston we have in *Poet Lore* an interesting magazine devoted to the study of literature. It was started in 1889 as a monthly, with Browning, Shakespeare, and Comparative Literature as special subjects. About two years ago the monthly became "a quarterly magazine of letters," but in its pages considerable attention is still paid to the study of Browning and Shakespeare. In the September number Mr. Herbert Ernest Cushman has a paper on Browning's "Two Poets of Croisic" and the French enthusiasms of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries as satirised in the poem. It is an interesting psychological study of the French people and Browning's satire. Mr. Cushman thus characterises the subject of the poem:—

During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries when the two poets of Croisic lived, that ancient régime of France was peculiarly adapted to bring into lurid light the enthusiasms of which humanity is capable. The Court of Louis XIII. was the beginning, the Court of Louis XIV. the maturity, and the Court of Louis XV. the ending of the dignified, good-mannered, and most courtly Court of European monarchy. The two poets of Croific lived in a society in which order, suitability, and politeness were the ruling ideas, impersonated by the adults and taught to the children. Never has politeness turned casuistry into its service to such a degree and elaborated its manners for such studied effects. There is no place nor time where we should less expect enthusiasms than the time and society that became enthusiastic over René Gentilhomme and Paul Desforges Maillard. Consequently the enthusiasms stand out the more

It was the eighteenth century—when French Society was most supremely ordered, and the individuals thereof apparently in perfect self-control—that there appeared that age of enthusiasm called the sentimental period, which later, among the common people, had its counterpart in the French Revolution. It was this polite crowd that affected now to admire the country, now to return to nature; now it was a delight in simplicity. The queen had a village for herself at the Trianon, where, as some one says, "dressed in a frock of white cambric muslin, and a gauze neck handkerchief, and with a white straw hat," she fished in the lake and saw her cows milked. What, suppose you, did the individual Frenchman or Frenchwoman care about muslin, cows, fish, and simplicity? Then there arose enthusiasms for village people, for the sentiment of tenderness, for the feeling of natural affection. Then polite society turned to religions, to considering the soul. It practised trying to be human. These were some of the many enthusiasms of that society of which "The Two Poets" is a criticism. It was the most polite society in the world, but as a society it was capable of enthusiasm that in extent and intensity have scarcely been equalled.

The French enthusiasm, as the subject under criticism of Browning in this poem, is a social enthusiasm. A social body is an organic being with less than human traits, caprice, sense of responsibility, etc. The satire involved here is directed at civilisation, in which such enthusiasms could be very frequent, for such a civilisation is a reversion to savagery. Yet such hypnotic enthusiasms are perfectly natural to the French mind because of its tendency to isolate the present moment from its associations.

"A TOCCATA OF GALUPPI'S."

Readers of Browning will remember among the Dramatic Lyrics "A Toccata of Galuppi's." Baldassare Galuppi was an Italian composer (1706-1785), and those interested in early Italian opera will find a very able bibliographical study (in French) of Galuppi's many dramatic works in No. 3 of the Rivista Musicale Italiana.

M. Alfred Wotquenne, librarian of the Brussels Conservatoire, who contributes the article, gives a chronological list of the works, and as their number is very large (running to about 100) an alphabetical arrangement of them is added for convenience of reference. An interesting chapter relates to Galuppi and his operas in London, but it is partly to Browning, perhaps, that the maestro owes his place among the immortals in music.

HOW SHAKESPEARE MADE HIS MONEY.

AN interesting essay on Mr. Sidney Lee's Life of Shakespeare in a recent number of the Church Quarterly touches on an aspect of the dramatist's career which is not often made prominent. We are accustomed to think of poets and poverty as closely associated ideas, but it seems that the greatest poet of them all made a fortune by his profession. But not, be it observed, chiefly by his poetry. What the reviewer says is this:—

The question is sometimes asked, "How was Shakespeare able to afford such large outlays as the Stratford records imply?"

The adherents of the Baconian theory have even found here a mystery insoluble except on the hypothesis that he was receiving large sums of money from a wealthy patron in return for secret services, such as lending his name to cloak that patron's dramatic activities. Therefore Mr. Lee does a useful piece of work when he draws up a statement of Shakespeare's probable income in 1599, just before he became part-owner of the Globe Theatre (pp. 196-204). As playwright, at the current rates of remuneration (from £6 to £11 for a new play, about £4 for revising an old play, and certain extras in the way of benefits), he was probably earning about £20 a year. As actor his receipts would be much larger, probably about £110 a year, making £130 in all; and since the purchasing power of money in Elizabeth's reign was about eight times what it is now, such an income would be equivalent to some £1,000 at the present day. In addition, it must be remembered that in the Earl of Southampton he had a munificent patron and friend, who on one occasion, according to tradition, gave him a large sum of money in order to complete a purchase. After 1599, when the Globe Theatre was built, his income must have been considerably larger, since he held in it a part-share, which may have brought him in anything from £200 to £400, besides his salary as an actor. He also held a small share in the Blackfriars Theatre, while the rates of remuneration of dramatists rose considerably under James I. Altogether, Mr. Lee estimates that during the latter part of his life he was earning above £600 a year in money of the period, equivalent to about \$5,000 now. With such an income he was well able to make the investments in landed property in Stratford to which the town records bear witness. At his death he left, as his will shows, £350 in money, with a considerable amount of real estate, purchased at short intervals in the years 1599 to 1611—the years, be it noted, in which he was also producing the finest works of his dramatic genius.

William Shakespeare in receipt of a comfortable income, equal in our money to £5,000 a year, will not, we fear, appeal to the people's imagination like the thought of the young poacher of popular tradition; still less when it is remembered that he made his wealth principally as a shareholder in theatres, in a minor degree as an actor, least of all as a writer. Economists will perhaps note with amusement the respective "rewards" given to Ability and to Capital. As capitalist Shakespeare makes from ten to twenty times as much as he draws from his services as supreme world-poet!

REV. DR. FITCHETT, interviewed in the Young Man, advises all clever young men of good character to make their way to Australia. Australia offers them, he says, "a perfect climate, easier social conditions than England has, and open doors to every vocation in life." "Education is as all-embracing and about as costless as the atmosphere."

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SCANDINAVIANISM IN DENMARK.

By HERR JOHAN OTTESEN.

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In Tilskueren for June, Herr Johan Ottesen writes on "Scandinavianism," which feeling of neighbourly friendliness, he tells us, is very strong in Denmark. Denmark feels herself so weak and so exposed to danger that the smallest sign of sympathy from the other side the Cattegat is hailed with delight; and should she one day learn that Herrar Raon and Douglas had succeeded in bringing about the conclusion of a Neutral Alliance between the three countries without agitation or challenge from any side, the Dannebrog flags would "of themselves" fly aloft on every flagstaff in Denmark, with the exception perhaps of those of Store Strandstraedes and Ostergade, where the word "neutrality" cannot be tolerated. So what is wanted in Denmark is not the desire for such an alliance but a belief in its possibility, and the aim of Herr Ottesen's paper is to discover some means whereby such a belief might be fostered and strengthened and fructified.

THE QUESTION OF STUDENT AGITATION.

Are they to commence their great student-agitations again? These, in their day, were not without value, for the students—at any rate in the forties—meant really the youth of the nations. The students were then the only young ones who possessed the feeling of liberty and unionism and the power of organisation. It is otherwise now. One has thought of great meetings of the youth of all classes. But Herr Ottesen's fancy does not welcome suggestion. It would lead only to formless confusion. Where would be the unity of such a mass meeting? Were they to have Socialists among themand this would have to be-it would be difficult, indeed, to find any links of sympathy, any points of union between, for instance, the elegant students of Lund (Sweden), who made a hash of the labour strike, and the young Danish "Karl Marx" Socialists. If Vilhelm Beck's people were to be with them—and, of course, they would be—here would be a new split. The great meeting would dissolve into a number of smaller ones, and unity-the Northern consciousness of the oneness that should exist between the three sister countries-would die a speedy death, forgotten in small dissensions. These meetings were necessary once to introduce, so to speak, the countries to each other. Now the introduction is effected, and something else is necessary to bring about a warmer feeling, a friendly and thorough understanding.

THE YOUNG NORSE PARTY.

Twenty-four years ago the last great student-meeting called forth from Henrik Ibsen a famous poem. Herr Ottesen commends to each young Norseman the right comprehension of this work as a commencement to his efforts for the Scandinavianism of his country. In it Ibsen stamps the youth of 1875 as "the spectres of men and times that have died," and the student-Scandinavianism as "a phantom of history formed from the incense of phrases." This he does not say as an enemy to the unity of the North, but rather as its avowed champion. He compares Scandinavianism with the young men's movements in Italy and Germany, which carried out their project, and he says, the difference is only this—young Italy and young Germany, they "willed their dream." The moral is that Scandinavians have not willed in earnest. But Herr Ottesen thinks Ibsen a little hard on Ploug and his followers. The Scandinavians lack, not the strong will and energy of Italy and Germany, but many of the advantages which lay ready to hand in both these

countries. So that the Scandinavians of that day could not in their wildest dreams have hoped for so stronglyrooted a unionism as Cavour and Bismarck succeeded in planting in their countries. True, the people of Upland, Tröndelagen, and Jutland are more nearly akin than those of East Prussia and Bavaria, Piedmont and Sicily, Normandy and Provence; but Germany—to keep to Germany as an instance—had its common literary language, a wide circle of university-cultured and literary people who made use of this pen-language, and, by and by, made it their speech. Briefly, Germany had a great Upper Class, fairly cultured, fairly intelligent and interested in all German subjects. It was the great international tie between Germany's many small nations. Nor is this the only advantage which Germany has had over the three northern countries.

It is necessary then, Herr Ottesen thinks, that Denmark should endeavour to get some of these advantages for herself. The first foreign language she teaches her children in the schools at present is German; and the German language is a good and useful one to know. But to know German is apt to foster a perverted notion that the Germanic world consists of Germany and a small hanger-on called Denmark. Might one not, while opening for the children an outlook to the south, open

one also to the north?

Municipal Prizes for Beautiful House-fronts.

How to develop beautiful streets is a problem touched on in a cheering paper on the æsthetic improvement of city life, which Mr. C. M. Robinson contributes to the Atlantic Monthly for June. He tells of a number of societies for promoting civic beauty. The New York Municipal Art Society has the motto: "To make us love our city, we must make our city lovely." He reports that "the park acreage of Greater New York, authorised by public liberality, exceeds that of Greater London or of Paris, and is four times that of Berlin." There is, it appears, a growing demand in the Empire City for the submission of the plans for public works of all kinds to the Art Commissions. The writer points out that it really pays to have streets that look well. He adds :-

An extraordinary development of the idea, as it will seem to most Americans, is to be found in Bruss. Is, and more recently in Paris. These cities are offering prizes for the most beautiful house-fronts. The American Architect says that in Paris the municipal council lately opened a new street, and announced that a jury would be appointed to consider the houses erected on it. Owners of the four houses judged most beautiful were to be entitled to a remission of one half the frontage tax, while the architects who designed the structures were to receive premiums of one thousand francs each. Our increasing leisure class, which is not hampered by landed estates, is sure to gather

where there is most that is fair.

THE Christmas number of the Temple Magazine contains excellent reading. What will probably most attract the general reader is Sir Henry Irving's "Christmas Memories." He recounts many humorous incidents-of accidents that ruined the Christmas dinner, yet heightened the fun around the table, and so forth, but closes with a moving story of how one poor actor was helped by another at Christmastime to warm underwear-that impecunious player being apparently none other than Sir Henry in the days before his fame began. Sir Wyke Bayliss discusses "What Christ Was Like," and offers samples of early Christian art. Mr. J. K. Starley tells how we got our modern bicycle, and Louis Wain is interviewed about his famous artistic sympathies with cats.

STORIES FROM THE MAGAZINES.

FOR good stories the magazine reader instinctively turns to Cornhill, and he is rarely disappointed.

UNCONSCIOUS JOURNALISM.

This month the caption, "the leading article," covers many incidents, new and old, about leader-writers, their emergencies and their triumphs. Here is a tale to show that not only empires can be made "in a fit of absence of mind":

A leader-writer on an important daily newspaper in the provinces was directed by his editor one afternoon to write on a certain subject, the understanding being that his article should be forthcoming not later than midnight. Before sitting down to his work he came across convivial companions, and the party "twined vine-leaves in their hair." What happened afterwards our journalist could not recall when he awoke in the morning with a painful head and a feeling of remorse. On opening the paper his jaw dropped. He found the subject he had undertaken to write upon the evening before treated in a very masterly fashion. On arriving at the office in order to apologise for his omission, he inquired of a sub-editor who wrote the article. "Why, you wrote it yourself," was the reply. "Did I? Oh, '"Why, you wrote it yourself," was the reply. "Did I? Oh, yes, to be sure; of course I did," rejoined the journalist in a dazed way. He subsequently learned that he had gone back to the office after parting with his boon companions, sat in his usual chair, and turned out his "copy" with his usual facility.

MR. MORLEY'S INTERRUPTED "LEADER."

How a communication from a great political leader interrupted but did not dislocate the composition of another kind of "leader" is told in the following paragraph :-

Mr. John Morley, who was a journalist before he became a Cabinet Minister, delighted the journalists at a Press Club dinner in London a few years ago by making the following auto-biographical confession: "It was whilst I was writing a leading article for a certain periodical that I received a letter from an illustrious statesman, who was then forming a government, offering me a post in his Cabinet. Gentlemen," continued Mr. Morley, "so strong in me was the journalistic instinct that, after accepting the illustrious statesman's offer, I went back and finished that leading article? And I can assure you," he added, when the applause which greeted this statement had died away, "that neither the grammar nor the style of the latter half of the article fell short of my usual standard."

"FORT FUNK."

Rarely has the popular wit hit on a more concise or caustic paradox of a place-name than in a case mentioned by Sir John Robinson in the South African reminiscences which he contributes to the December Cornhill. He is speaking of the old days in Natal, when armed natives were about and panics of a native rising were frequent. He first tells of an alarm raised of two "impis" marching straight on Maritzburg, which turned out to be two droves of harmless cattle. Then he goes on :-

A similar false alarm visited a country settlement on the high road from Durban. The white inhabitants all mustered together and spent the night in throwing up an enclosure—or laager—of sods and branches, within which they meant to hold their own, with their families, against the expected foe. The attack never came, but "Fort Funk," as it was derisively christened, remained, a memorial of troubled times, for many a day. The hastily reared "bastion" is now a bushy mound, crowned by a summer-house!

"Fort Funk" might well pass into a proverb. A whole world of satire and of history is summed up in that pair of contradictory alliteratives.

EXAMINATION HUMOURS.

"The Mirth of School Inspection" is the title Mr. G. Stanley Ellis gives to his cluster of examination stories in Good Words for December. Here are a few of the answers he has culled :-

"A professor" is "a gentleman that generally plays at balls." How true it is that an M.P. is "a gentleman who tries to make laws"! "A negro is a man what eats missionaries." A school board is-and this remark seems to merit "How true!" on the margin as much as any phrase in a lady's novel from the circulating library—"a place where people talk about education to make you vote for them."

An inspector in orders was trying to make a class form words. "Now," he said, "I am a man. What kind of a man am I?" He wanted to extract the compound noun "clergyman."

" A short man, sir."

"Yes, yes," said he, a little huffed. No one likes to be called short man. especially when he is short. "That is, I am not a a short man, especially when he is short. "That is, I am not a particularly tall man. But that is not quite the kind of word I want. Can any one else try?"

"Little man, sir."

"Well, that's about equal to short, isn't it? Try again."

" Ugly little man, sir.

Another inspector once said, "Now you've told me all about the Ancient Britons. What do you know about Modern Britons? Who knows anything about the Duke of Wellington?"
An intelligent little boy put up his hand.
"What do you know about him?"

"Please, sir, father gets his beer there."

COWING THE KAFFIRS.

In his article in the *Fortnightly*, "A Reminiscence of the Boer War in 1848," which I have noticed elsewhere, Mr. G. H. Berkeley gives the following anecdote of the famous Sir Harry Smith, whose wife gave her name

to Ladysmith, now besieged by the Boers :-

It was during a negotiation with the Kaffirs in the east of the colony. Some native chiefs had shown a tendency to rebel. Sir Harry summoned them to a conference with him, at which he determined to urge them into submission. He arranged a speech about the greatness of England. At a proper place he was to touch the spring of a galvanic battery which was connected with some kegs of gunpowder placed under a waggon on a neighbouring hill, and which, it was hoped, would be blown to pieces. Sir Harry commenced his speech. The crisis to pieces. Sir Harry commenced his speech. The crisis arrived. The connection was made; but, unfortunately, the The crisis waggon was too well built to explode, and was only tilted on end. But notwithstanding the failure of the carefully rehearsed drama, the interview did not come to an end without a real theatrical performance. After the set speech was ended, one of the chiefs ventured to express a doubt of the intentions of the British. This was too much for Sir Harry. Carried away by a fit of rage, he drew his sword, and, presenting it at the naked breast of the savage, he swore he would run him through if he did not there and then take an oath of obedience to the Government. The assembled chiefs were cowed by the unwonted out-break. One after another they subscribed the required submission, and Sir Harry's wrath averted a Kaffir war.

THE Christmas number of the Lady's Realm has much in it that is attractive. It owes a great deal to the camera, and shows how important the debt can be. Mr. Robert Johnson's paper on Baron von Meyer and his work contains some fine specimens of the photographer's art who makes female beauty his exclusive speciality. As a foil to these portraits of royal and aristocratic women, Florence Burnley offers photographs of "fashion and beauty in far-off lands," notably of Bheel and Tamil and Chinese women. The Bheel women show a straight and well-built figure. amateur photographers, notably the Duchess of Bedford, the Countess of Minto, Mrs. Lawley, and Miss Chaplin, are sketched, with pleasing products of their art, by Evelyn Wills. Mrs. Grahame's adventures with tigers claim separate notice. In the gallery of "Our Colonial Governors at Home" appears a sketch of Viscount Gormanston, the Governor of Tasmania, and his wife.

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THE REVIEWS REVIEWED.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

THE National Review of this month is very entertaining reading. It reached me the day after the delivery of Mr. Chamberlain's wicked and ridiculous speech on the alliance with Germany and the United States.

THE GERMAN MENACE TO ENGLISH NAVAL SUPREMACY. This fact added a certain piquancy to reading the sustained and angry denunciation by the editor of the National Review of the folly of those persons who imagine that we could depend upon German support. Wherever Mr. Maxse turns his gaze he sees evidence pointing in an exactly opposite direction. Whether it is in Samoa or in Berlin, wherever he turns he sees evidence of German hostility and German determination to exploit our difficulties for the benefit of the Fatherland. As he says, it looks as if Great Britain is paying through the nose for an article which will not be delivered—the assistance of Germany. The calm, unprejudiced basis of the Bismarckian epoch is declared by the ministerial Berliner Post as the desideratum of the present German government. An entente with Russia was the diapason of Bismarck's policy. He says that the Emperor is utilising the great wave of Anglophobia, now passing over Germany, to create a fleet with the hardly con-cealed object of threatening our naval superiority. Instead of indulging in senseless dithyrambics over the support which we can count upon receiving from our natural allies the Germans, he would warn the Government that before proposing to increase our army our whole naval policy should be renewed in the light of the new German programme. He quotes the following extract in support of this view :-

Vice-Admiral Werner, one of the most active naval propagandists in Germany—who has been publicly thanked for his exertions by the Emperor—admits that thirty-one battleships instead of the proposed forty would be sufficient, as the English fleet, being divided, is in an unfavourable position to meet a sudden German attack. "We could," the gallant Admiral opines, "select our own time and attack them with our whole sea-power, with everything ready for action, with our crews fresh, our bunkers filled, and our machinery perfect. The English, on the other hand, might have to face bad weather, and might, therefore, sustain damage to their machinery, while want of coal would soon compel them to send part of their ships

home to take in fresh supplies."

The editor asks, who is the prize mad dog of the Continental Press? He suggests that the editor of the Deutsche Zeitung deserves the prize. But if he were to ask who was the prize mad dog of English Cabinet Ministers there is little doubt as to the person to whom he would award the prize, judging by the contrast between his editorial and Mr. Chamberlain's speeches.

The National Review is wroth with the Deutsche Zeitung, but on reconsideration it might possibly moderate the rancour of its own tongue. For it is hardly in keeping with the dignity of a monthly review to describe French newspapers as street-walkers on sale to the highest bidder, as "vile rags," and to say of the French "whether they are going mad or are merely rotten we cannot say," and then to refer to the "caddish and cowardly displays in French journals." This is hardly the best way of cultivating good relations with our neighbours. But the National does not confine its vituperative

epithets to the French or the Germans. Referring to Spain, which is described as the "sick man of Western Europe," we are treated to a philippic against "the incompetence, corruption, and rottenness of the Madrid Government." These epithets may be deserved, but it is difficult to see what accrues to the world from controversies carried on in this intemperate fashion.

A PLEA FOR A JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

A writer who signs himself "Ignotus," and who deserves to remain unknown, writes an article entitled, "The Coming Storm in the Far East." His idea is that we must form an alliance with Japan which would take the shape of an understanding on the following lines:—

In the first place, each Power would undertake to assist the other with its whole force in the event of the other Power being attacked by a coalition of Powers. Each would have single-handed to face any one Power, and the alliance would only become operative if other armies or navies came into the field. In the second place, the territorial status quo in China would be upheld by both Powers, and the maintenance of the "open door" would be insisted upon in existing spheres of influence. In the third place, the pledge of support already given to China by Lord Salisbury on behalf of England would be given by the Japanese Government on behalf of Japan. Finally, a naval and military convention would be concluded between the two allies, the minimum force to be maintained by each in the Far East defined, and the dockyards and coaling-stations of each thrown open to the other in time of war. It will be observed that the understanding or alliance would be defensive and conservative, not offensive and aggressive.

THE SAMOAN SETTLEMENT.

The editor of the National Review thinks that we have got much the worst of the Samoan settlement. He says:—

Great Britain habitually comes off second best in her dealings with Germany, and we can see from the various railway and telegraph arrangements to which Mr. Rhodes has been induced to assent, that "the fault of the Dutch," if it is a fault, consists as ever "in giving too little and asking too much." They have a positive genius for getting something sub-stantial from the other side in exchange for something which either has no value or which does not belong to them. This process is admirably exemplified in the Samoan agreement, whereby we surrender our share of a group of islands in which we had great and growing interests, and where we had contracted sacred obligations to the natives who had stood by us in the recent disturbances which were provoked by the German Consul. Our faithful allies will be now at the mercy of their enemies, and we can have no illusions as to the treatment they will receive, for German treatment of natives is a by-word. As a set-off, Germany foregoes her "rights" in Tonga, which were practically nil, relinquishes some little bits of islands which will be no use to us or do not belong to her, rectifies a boundary in West Africa, probably to bring us into conflict with somebody else, and agrees to recognise our status in Zanzibar when other

THE ITALIAN POLICY OF THE VATICAN.

Mr. Richard Bagot, who is described as an English Roman Catholic, publishes an article entitled "The Vatican at Work." The author remarks that Mr. Stead is supposed to favour the restoration of the temporal power of the Pope. Considering that I have written a book for the express purpose of condemning the papal aspiration for a restoration of the temporal power as a

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temptation of the Devil, this is rather strong. The utmost that I have ever said in this direction was that the refusal to allow the Pope to take part in the Peace Conference afforded me for the first time with some semblance of an argument in favour of the Pope's contention that temporal sovereignty was necessary for the execution of his mission. But I was careful to point out temporal sovereignty over the island of Caprera would be much better for all purposes than any attempt to make him sovereign of Rome. This, however, by the way. Mr. Bagot, although an English Roman Catholic, entertains the strongest opinion as to the exceeding impolicy, not to say criminality, of the policy of the Vatican in forbidding Italian Catholics to take any part in Italian politics.

The Vatican, in short, aimed at inoculating the administration of the hated Italian nation with the microbe of infidelity, of official peculation, and of social and political corruption. Thirty millions of Catholics were to be left to the care of a government which, according to the calculation of the Vatican, could only be composed of Freemasons, Atheists, and political adventurers. In order that the Roman Curia might revenge itself upon those who had deprived it of its temporal authority and worldly emoluments, a Catholic nation was to be sacrificed, and an infallible Pontiff, professing to be the representative of Christ and the successor of him to whom was confided the care of Christ's followers, gave his official sanction to the nefarious design by the issue of the decree that Catholics were to take no part in

the elections to the Italian Parliament.

Mr. Bagot thinks that the dream of the Vatican is to destroy the Italian kingdom, and to place Italy under the dual control of France and Austria, who would administer the civil government and restore the Papal dominions in the Pope's name and interest.

A PLEA FOR A SYMBOLICAL SIGN LANGUAGE.

The Chinese Minister, Sir Chihchen Lofengluh, contributes an article on the evolution of a tendency to adopt symbols as the universal written language of the world. The Chinese language is a symbolical language, as opposed to a phonetical or alphabetical language. He maintains that we are moving in the Chinese direction, and sums up his conclusions as follows :-

The world is in want of a universal written language. assert that Europeans are beginning to supply this want by symbols used as abbreviations; they are feeling their way towards a symbolic language, which is bound to be formed some day. Sounds, then, must be altogether discarded, or some day. Sounds, then, must be altogether discarded, or rather the attempt to represent sounds by writing. Sounds alter from day to day, dialects degenerate into patois, and nations are kept apart, instead of being drawn together, by such a means of writing. Codify your symbols and invent fresh ones, using some as determinatives, or key symbols, and so complete your parsigraphy. For whether you know it or not, or wish it or not, you are drifting towards a universal language, in obedience to the law of evolution.

OTHER ARTICLES.

The war is dealt with as part of "The Chronicle of Greater Britain." Another paper on a subject of the day deals with "The Transports and the Troops." There are literary articles on John Donne and Walter Bagehot, and the usual Chronicle of the month in America. Lady Rayleigh describes the position of "The Pupil Teacher in Rural Schools," and C. B. Luffmann describes "A Winter's Camp in Gippsland." Sir H. Meysey Thompson, describing what should be done after the war, lays down three central and guiding principles :- a direct representative of the Queen, as the supreme authority in South Africa, including Rhodesia; one military force at the disposal of that representative, and equal rights for all white subjects of the Queen, whatever race they may be sprung from.

THE AUSTRALASIAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

THE history of the month in the October number gives the reason "Why we fight." Australians are convinced that "the crisis involves far more than the interests and rights of the Uitlanders. England is challenged in her South African Empire. Her ability and her title to hold it are assailed." The writer remarks on the way "the wickets are falling fast" on "the political green" in Australasia; in other words the many Ministerial overthrows actual or impending in the Colonies. The Australian cricketers in the Homeland still furnish a topic of absorbing interest. Ferhaps the widest attention should be given to a study of Newer Australian Verse Writers. The author, Mr. A. G. Stephens, sees all the signs and portents pointing to the new Australian nation being a highly poetical one. "Everybody" is "writing verses." He also remarks on the dominance of Irish blood in the poetry of the Antipodes. He says, "In the domain of Australian verse the Irish parents seem to recur more frequently than either English or Scotch." The poets selected are Victor J. Daley, Will H. Ogilvie, Roderic Quinn, Arthur A. D. Bayldon, Chris. Brennan, James Hebblethwaite, Arthur H. Adams, and Edwin J. Brady.

THE REVUE DES REVUES.

THE Revue des Revues for November 15th is a very interesting number, the principal article being that in which M. Victor Charbonnel gives his many reasons for believing in "The Mussulman Origin of the Jesuits." Bound up with his article he gives a short sketch of Loyola, whom his evident dislike of the Jesuits does not prevent him from recognising as a great man.

Another article more specially interesting to English is that upon "Popular Universities in France and Abroad," giving some account of the aims of the popular university recently founded in Paris in the heart of the working quarter. Incidentally a generous tribute is paid to such institutions as the Birkbeck, the Regent Street, and even the Battersea Polytechnic. Where we are criticised it

is fair criticism.

M. Raoul Debert penetrates the private life of "Les Dames Romantiques," and rakes out quite an extraordinary quantity of scandals in consequence. "Les Dames Romantiques" are Mme. de Souza, Mme. de Salm, and other celebrities of the Restoration period of French history. These ladies are all interesting, if a trifle unconventional.

M. Frederic Passy writes "Against War," an article which is chiefly a summary of M. Bloch's recent pamphlets. Several interesting letters are published dealing with the question of the flood of more or less mischievous contents, poured out from the French press and read greedily and indiscriminately by the lower classes. Most interesting of all, perhaps, for the English, will be the article "A Stay at Aldershot," in which Captain de Malleray examines our military system in detail, and does not find it very good. His criticisms of our volunteer system might well call for a little attention on our part.

THE distinction of the December number of Cassell's is its four Rembrandt photogravures. The subjects are, W. B. Wollen's "21st Lancers at Omdurman," Lilian Cheviot's "Kittens," Wehrschmidt's "Down among the Dead Men," and Harold Knight's "Ships Ashore."

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THE Contemporary for December is hardly up to average interest. I have noticed elsewhere Mr. Buchanan's impeachment of "Hooligan Imperialism," Dr. Woods Hutchinson's paper on "Animal Chivalry," Dr. Guinness Rogers' analysis of "Liberal Imperialism," and the severe criticism on the military unpreparedness of the Government contributed by an anonymous writer. The other articles are eight in number, but contain nothing of striking or topical interest.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT IN AMERICA.

Mr. J. W. Martin has an article on "The Trend in American Cities," which he says is marked by two facts apparently irreconcilable—the continuance of corruption, and a movement towards the municipal ownership of monopolies. Mr. Martin gives some pleasant details of municipal reform in Boston which have been carried out by Major Quincy in the course of the last three years. Printing, electrical work, and building and repairing have been undertaken by the city with the result of great saving, while baths, public gymnasia, summer music, and Sunday concerts have been established:—

The Boys' Camp, maintained for seven weeks in 1898 at the expense of the city, provided 831 poor lads with five days under canvas at an average cost of 73. 6d. a head. This year similar outing opportunities for girls are proposed, and the Mayor urges that the "expense is so moderate as to make it easily possible to afford a week's outing of the character to every boy of school age in the city who would not otherwise be able to enjoy a vacation outside the city limits. Such a camp should be regarded merely as an extension of the system of public education of the young, and as affording an opportunity for giving a different kind of instruction and training—but one no less valuable, perhaps—from that which is given in the schoolroom.

WOMEN IN ITALY.

Dora Melegari describes the position of women in Italy, and the efforts which are being made for their emancipation. Feminism so far has made little progress in Italy in comparison with its triumphs in Northern Europe, and towns exist in Southern Italy where women even now cannot go out of doors without a male escort or a duenna. In Northern Italy emancipation has made considerable progress; but all through the peninsula the men exceed the women in number, and the absence of a regiment of unattached spinsters who would act as pioneers has hitherto kept the movement back. At the present moment in Italy there are barely 140 female students in the twenty universities:—

Unfortunately for the cause of women, it is among women themselves that it meets with the least sympathy and the greatest hostility. The men laugh, scoff, are sceptical; but in general, as we have seen, they are not disposed to do anything that comes in their way to ameliorate the lot of the other sex. The two humorists of journalism, Gandolin and Vomba, are actually convinced femininists. When an Italian woman writes a clever book or paints a good picture she will be praised, encouraged, and upheld by men, but rarely by women, who are, besides, absolutely careless of the good opinion of their own sex.

THE AGE LIMIT FOR WOMEN.

Miss Clara E. Collet, writing on the subject of "The Age Limit for Women," discusses the immense change which has taken place in the last century. A hundred years ago little girls of six and eight were expected to have formed characters and ideas of conduct and decorum which are not found nowadays in children of twice that age. In one hundred years the age of childish irresponsibility has been raised from six to twelve, and in the extra six years thus granted imagina-

tion and individuality have been left free to develop themselves:-

During the last twenty years another change has taken place. The duties of the young person have altered. Formerly at the age of eighteen, in the young person's fiction, she was expected to relieve her invalid mother of household cares and brighten her aged father's declining years. But mothers in 1899 refuse to become decrepit and take to the sofa merely because their daughters are grown up, and fathers only require to be amused occasionally in the evening. The new mother may be considerably over thirty-five, bordering on fifty perhaps, but she neither feels aged nor looks it, and is rather inclined to look beyond her home for full scope for her powers when thus set free from maternal cares.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Phil Robinson, writing on "Balmy November," gives some interesting details of wild life in the beginning of winter. The Countess Martinengo-Cesaresco contributes an article on "A Prose Source of the Classics," from which may be caught some pleasant glimpses of the social life of Rome in the days of Cicero. Mr. I. Kendel Harris has an article entitled "A New Gospel and Some New Apocalypses." The manufacture of Apocalypses continued right down through the Middle Ages; "they were the religious novels of early Christianity, and if Charles Sheldon and Olive Schreiner had been living in those days, they would undoubtedly have composed apocalyptic literature." Emma Marie Caillard has a somewhat abstract paper on "The Venture of Faith." Mr. S. Baring Gould describes the traditional function of the prophet was to elevate religion out of barren formality, while that of the priest was to discipline and discipline that religion has progressed.

Christmas in Court and Alley.

YULE-TIDE is going to be a sombre season to many this year. Not alone will the wives and children of "the gentleman in khaki, ordered South," miss much that should make Christmas a bright and joyous time; there is a great danger that the stream of benevolence flowing cut for the sick and wounded, for the wives and children of the dead, in camp and battle, will be swelled at the expense of others just as needy, but who are not at the moment so picturesquely prominent. For several years the kindness of readers of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS has helped the children of the Walworth courts and alleys to many Christmas joys. We want this Christmas to print itself deep on the minds of these little folk-the men and women of to-morrow—as a time of peace, goodwill. And not only these children, but also the little folk shut up within workhouse walls must have their share. We want toys, books, games; we want clothes and boots, and coals and Christmas dinners, or better still, the money to purchase these good things. Readers of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS this summer largely helped to send 300 of these lads and lassies for a fortnight's country or sea-air-for this our warmest thanks are due. We want to give about 800 or 1,000 this one day of sunshine in the winter. Will you help?—F. HERBERT STEAD (Warden), Browning Settlement, York Street, Walworth, S.E.

MUNICIPAL HERALDRY is dealt with in the December Royal by Mr. J. Holt Schooling under the rather derogatory heading "Trade Marks of Our Towns." Mr. Herbert Vivian sketches the troops of some very small European states as "Armies that Do not Mean to Fight."

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE Nineteenth Century for December is a good number, and contains two articles of interest on South Africa, a review of Anglo-Dutch relations in the past by Mrs. J. R. Green, a paper by Prince Kropotkin on "Comets and Meteorites," one by Mr. D. E. Tobias on the position of negroes in America, an article on "Terms Used in Modern Gunnery," by Major-General Maurice, and one by Mr. Holt S. Hallett on "The War Cloud in the Far East," all of which are dealt with among the leading articles.

CROMWELL AS DESPOT.

There are seven other articles, the most interesting of which is Mr. J. Horace Round's on "Cromwell and the Electorate," in which Mr. Round attempts to prove that Cromwell, though a great man, was a greater despot even than Charles I.:—

The rule of Cromwell meant the enforcement of a certain system, religious, moral, and political, whether the country liked it or whether it did not. While we own his mighty sway, let us not forget that he ruled by the sword, that he purged alike the electorate and the Commons of those who dared to oppose his will. He reached at last the inevitable point: for him the enemies of Cromwell had become the enemies of God.

Mr. Round compares Cromwell with President Kruger. They were both "Old Testament heroes" and their very methods were the same:—

When Calamy, the Nonconformist, once said to Cromwell, "'Tis.against the voice of the nation; there will be nine in ten against you," Oliver replied, "'Very well, but what if I should disarm the nine, and put a sword in the tenth man's hand? Would not that do the business?" Even so did the despot of Pretoria, we are told on high authority, meet the appeals of an Utilander deputation by that quite conclusive reply: "I have the guns, you have not." Ah! but Cromwell, his champions will exclaim, was fighting for a righteous cause. But so, says Mr. Kruger, are the Boers. And righteousness, we know, was in each case what they happened to consider right.

AUSTRIA FIN DE SIÈCLE.

Francis Count Lützow contributes a survey of "Austria at the End of the Century," but it cannot be said that his article, with the exception of a severe condemnation of Count Goluchowski, whose views he describes as narrow and bigoted, contains anything new. Austria, says Count Lützow, must base her position in Europe on the Slav majority of the population:—

The small and historically distinct Slav countries that form a part of the Austrian Empire well know that it is to the fact that they belong to that large and powerful country that they owe the preservation of their distinct nationality and language. They therefore believe as firmly in the necessity of the existence of the Austrian Empire as Palacky did half a century ago; many, it is true, think that the parliamentary institutions should be modified in a manner not dissimilar from that which I have outlined above. Austria governed by a German minority may be feeble, but with a government that is thoroughly trusted by the Slav majority of the population, Austria would be one of the most powerful, perhaps the most powerful, country in Europe.

POLITICS FOR CHURCHMEN.

The Rev. Anthony C. Deane contributes a short and dull dialogue on "The Churchman's Politics" between "Urbanus, a London Curate," and "Rusticus, a Country Vicar." Urbanus has discovered that the only means of securing spiritual liberty for the Church lies in some form of Disestablishment, to which Rusticus points out that that would be bad for the pockets of the country clergy. But even Rusticus believes in the principle of Disestab-

lishment—that is, when the people are educated in Church matters. But, he says:—

To teach—I cannot say it too emphatically—that is our duty for the present. And it is a duty which I fear we have ceased to fulfii. To forget our polemics, to forego fancy services, if only because we have got to convince the average Englishman that we are not Papists in disguise; to be stern, as the Tractarians were stern, in disciplining our own lives—that, I think, would be a wiser course than to play into the hands of our enemies by clamouring for Disestablishment.

Urbanus seems to get the best of the argument, as Rusticus goes off suddenly to bed. Probably most people will do the same after reading his drowsy dialogue.

PLAGIARISM.

Mr. E. F. Benson discusses "Plagiarism," and attempts to define what a literary man may steal. His judgment seems to be that the successful adoption and improvement of a theme or style justifies itself. All literary culture, as opposed to inborn talent, is the result of unconscious plagiarism. Mr. Benson says:—

To attempt to steal a style from another is a crime of the most serious import, but its successful accomplishment is luckily a difficult matter—it is stealing in broad day. On the other hand, our duty and our pleasure alike bid us to study, and by healthy study to assimilate the splendid meal which, among other things, sixpenny editions, one of our latter-day advantages, afford us. Then if we practise, so to speak, and every one practises, for life in itself is an art, to be learned from the contemplation of noble lives, we shall get, by assimilation of our food, not a plagiarised imitation of our original, but a manner which, but for it, could never have been ours. The painter will legitimately, necessarily soak himself in masterpieces, the sculptor in Greek statues, not that he may give us a reminiscence of Pheidias, but something which, without Pheidias, could not have been produced.

HOME LIFE IN INDIA.

The Hon. J. D. Rees, C.I.E., gives a very pleasant picture of "A Hindu Home," but his article, though it deserves to be read for its sympathy and insight, is rather hard to quote from. But here is a picture of the recreation of a Hindu family of high rank, which does not suffer by isolation:—

Then the sun went down, and we wandered round the house, visiting the bathing ghat, in which the little girls swim like mermaids (not that I saw them), and the deep well, alongside which the family pepper, lately collected from the family vines, is drying. Then the daughters, with much laughter, balanced themselves in a swing, consisting of a split bamboo into the end of which was inserted a cross piece for a seat. When it grew darker and every one had duly saluted the god of fire, the girls sat upon the floor and played games with tamarind seeds, hundreds of which are deftly and rapidly picked up while one seed, thrown by the same hand, ascended and again descended, and was caught before it touched the polished floor. I am quite sure Nausicaa's games were much like these, that her garments resembled those of these Eastern girls, that the courtyard of her father's palace was very much like that of my host, for gourds and cucumbers grown upon an elevated framework look exceedingly like vines. The musicians came and played again, and the two sisters sang with extreme earnestness, in shrill voices and well-modulated cadences, the words they did not understand, beating time by gently clapping the palms of their hands, as they sat enveloped in cloth of gold tissue, which swept the spotless floor.

OTHER ARTICLES.

The only other article is a review by Mr. Sidney Colvin of Mr. Stephen Phillips's Tragedy of "Paolo and Francesca." Sir T. Wemyss Reid contributes his second review of "The Newspapers." Sir Wemyss Reid has been in Egypt and Italy, and the inevitable Jingoism of the Englishman Abroad seems to have coloured his meditations.

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THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE Fortnightly for December resembles the Contemporary in being pleasantly free from premature plans for that settlement of South Africa which since the November reviews appeared has receded into such a dim futurity. In other respects it is a good number. I have dealt elsewhere with Diplomaticus's article on "Count Muravieff's 'Indiscretions,' "with Mr. Fitzpatrick's "Notes on the Transvaal Question," with Mr. Le Gallienne's appreciation of Grant Allen, and with the articles on "The Lessons of the Peace Conference" and "Russian Railway Policy in Asia." In addition to these there are several other articles of considerable interest. The number begins with a reply by Mr. Herbert Spencer to Professor Ward's misrepresentation of his views; but the article is wholly devoted to corrections, and quotations and counter quotations, and need not be quoted.

FRANCE SINCE 1814.

Baron Pierre de Coubertin concludes his review of the history of France since 1814, the moral of which is that the French people must abandon their faith in radical expedients in government, that revolutions and sudden changes are always fruitless, and that even when they seem destined to bring about improvements and confer advantages the far-off counterblow is ominous. It seems certain that Liberty and the Republic have taken permanent root in the national soil:—

The Republic has lived, thanks to the wisdom of that universal suffrage which has withstood all the assaults made by a vanquished minority in the name of the great memories of the past. In order to attain its perfect form, it will have to overcome yet other difficulties. Curiously enough, there is every reason to believe that, being as it is under pain of death at the hands of Socialism, it will have to make up its mind to destroy the work of centralisation accomplished by the First Republic, and confirmed so solemnly by Napoleon I. When that day comes it will not only have restored the true historical tradition of old France, it will have broken once and for ever with Buonapartism.

ARCHITECTURE AND MATHEMATICS.

Mr. Julian Moore has a paper on "A Lost Principle of Beauty in Architecture," in which he pleads against the dominance of mathematical regularity in the building of streets and houses. He gives an interesting list of the irregularities purposely practised by the old architects for the purpose of giving a charm to their buildings. The modern critic of decorative art, he says, would seem to have never learnt anything in his life but the definitions of the first book of Euclid. In street reconstruction this principle of artistic irregularity is even more important; and Mr. Moore thinks our own unassuming Strand is far more pleasant than any of the pompous, straight streets of Paris and America. We should

induce some of our public representatives to prevent the beautiful curves in our old streets from being Haussmannised into mere vast clutes, as are the French and American boulevards. The success in every way of our chief new thoroughfares, Shaftesbury Avenue and Charing Cross Road, shows that absolute srtaightness is not needed in a modern street, even from the point of view which must always, I admit, be of first consideration—commercial success and practical utility. These thoroughfares make most natural and rhythmic companions to Piccadilly and Regent Street; and neither produce on the stroller the effect of mental lassitude and a desire to return home—that most undesirable of all desires from the shopkeepers' point of view—that any one feels after walking along one of the Paris be ulevards. Can any one imagine a walk which for its distance is more fatiguing than from bottom to top

of the Champs Elysées? The eye has nothing to rest on except the great Arch, which, for two-thirds of the distance, is out of easy range of the eye, and therefore an object of strain to it, till one has nearly reached the top.

A FAMOUS PREACHER.

Mr. T. H. Escott makes the sermons of the Rev. F. W. Robertson, recently published, the text of an essay on the personality of the famous preacher. The nature of Robertson's character is best shown in his portrait, and I quote Mr. Escott's description:—

It is a superbly intellectual brow and forehead. The lines of close and constant thought are scored in every lineament of the face. But the expression is not merely that of a thinker: it is also that of a born leader of men, of one fitted equally for the task whether the leadership were moral or physical, an attack upon a redoubt, bristling with cannon and steel, or a resistance to the forces of social and religiou: corruption, banded in a corrupt age against gravity and truth. The scorn of the mean, of the false, of the low, lighting up the whole countenance, is that which so often illuminated in pulpit, on platform, and in private talk, the features of Arthur Penrhyn Stanley. The serenity of soul, betokened by the quiet eye, recalls in his happiest moments the tranquillity that Jowett always seemed to have at his command. Such in personal appearance was the thinker and teacher whose place, if the judgment of foreigners anticipate the verdict of a native posterity, has long since been fixed in the history of European thought during the present and expiring century.

ENGLAND'S DARKEST HOUR.

Mr. Sidney Low in "The Darkest Hour for England" describes the condition of England in 1797, when to our international troubles was added the appalling news of the mutinies at Spithead and the Nore, when the Bank of England was only saved by an Order in Council suspending cash payments, when Ireland was on the brink of rebellion, and the whole military and naval resources of Central and Western Europe were at the disposal of France. It is for the purpose of holding up to ridicule the extravagances which the present trifling war has produced that Mr. Low's article was written. The vapouring over skirmishes as great victories, he says, is only less ridiculous than the ludicrous vehemence with which the public congratulates itself on its calmness when it happens to lose a few hundred men. The Anglo-Saxon, says Mr. Low, is very much the reverse of Carlyle's grim inarticulate man:—

He is always admiring himself publicly and drawing attention to his own valour, his high spirit, his unconquerable resolution, the nobility of his bearing, his fine spirit in adversity, above all, the magnificent figure he must necessarily cut in the eyes of other and inferior peoples. If he wins a victory, though it be over practically unarmed savages, he talks of it in terms which would be rather exaggerated if applied to Austerlitz or Waterloo; if he incurs some trivial reverse, he pats himself on the back, and calls upon the world to marvel at his constancy, because he does not immediately give way to a cowardly despair.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. F. G. Aflalo reviews the books on sport of all kinds published in 1899. Professor F. W. Maitland replies to Canon MacColl's historical arguments on the Ritualist controversy, which appeared in the October number of the Fortnightly. A few pages are devoted to Mr. Hamilton Aïdé's magic drama, "A Gleam in the Darkness," which in a French translation was played in England this year by Sarah Bernhardt. Miss Fiona Macleod concludes her strange allegory, "The Divine Adventure."

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THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

THE December number opens with quite a reactionary tone.

ARBITRATION WHEN IMPRACTICABLE.

Mr. T. F. Manning enlarges on the obvious fact that the exciting and ostensible cause of war is after all only one among many concurrent causes, several of which are far-reaching and deep-seated. He illustrates his thesis by —positively—defending the Crimean War! He says:—

People who take account of only the proximate cause will aver that those hundreds of thousands of lives and hundreds of millions of money were sacrificed to maintain, on the one hand, the right of a score or two of Latin monks, and on the other hand the right of a few dozin Greek monks, to repair a chuich roof. But the true cause was highly complex, and, taking all the elements into consideration, it appears to have been adequate and even imperative.

The outbreak of war in 18/0 furnishes the writer with "an argument against the value of arbitration." He cites many other cases of international strife, but only touches on the present war as an apparent exception to the rule that in serious disputes the stronger nation will nearly always strike first, suddenly and quickly. This absence of warning, he thinks, "renders appeal to an arbitration court impracticable in a majority of cases."

"A NEW IRELAND" VERILY.

A plea for a New Ireland in a New Century is put forward by Mr. Dudley S. A. Cosby. This is what he thinks necessary to qualify the Irish people for the responsibilities put upon them by the County Council Act:—

We would advocate the establishment in Ireland of a sound system of education which shall be entirely ou side the control of the priests and other religious factions, the aim and object of which will be to show them the right way to hilp themselves and no longer remain helpless logs in the hands of others—an education, too, which will create in the people a stronger desire to know reasons and a wish to judge for themselves in all things, whether political or religious.

This specific is put forward because the Irish people are too completely under the power of the priests; but the writer does not tell us by what miracle we are to establish amid such a people a system of education "entirely outside the control of the priests." And he advances this scheme with a view to bringing about a united Ireland!

THE DEARLY-LOVED LORD IN LITERATURE.

"The lament of a leader-writer," who foresees the speedy extinction of his species, is a doleful enumeration of the extirpating influences. Among these he instances the titled *litterateur*. He says:—

It has been discovered by many astate editors, as well as by company-promoters, that nothing draws so well as a title, and there is no difficulty in procuring the article at a proper fee. Those who have had the honour of corresponding with members of the peerage in private life are sometimes a little surprised at the great literary skill which they display in their public effusions.

I have known instances where the most capable specialists have been rejected in favour of some titled ignoramus, who was "coached" for his subject and then wrote, or had written for him, a signed article upon it.

The electric telegraph, he bewails, has ruined literary journalism; "it is no longer necessary for a journalist to be able to write." He knows an able correspondent of a leading London newspaper "who would be puzzled to string together an article in decent English."

THE LEGEND OF THE MISTLETOE.

J. Hudson, M.A., after recounting the well-known Druidical use of the mistletoe, as a "panacea" or "heal-

all" peculiarly sacred to the Deity, tells the less familiar Scandinavian legend:—

Balder, the son of Freya (or Friga), the goddess of love, dreamed a dreadful dream, which warned him that he was in imminent peril of his life. The terrified goddess, by way of securing immunity for her dear son, exacted an oath from the four elements—earth, air, fire, and water, and all things springing from them—that they would do no harm to her son. This being given, the Scandinavian gods met in their hell, and placing Bılder in their midst, amused themselves by casting stones and darts and other missiles at him. In obedience to the oaths that had been taken, these all fell off from him, leaving him unscathed.

Loki, the spirit of evil, moved with curious envy, found out that all things had taken the oath of protection save the mistletoe, which was only a parasite and not a plant, and too feeble to do harm. Loki promptly makes an arrow of the mistletoe, and puts it in the hand of Hoder, the blind god of fate, who pierces with it the heart of Balder. So Balder died, but rose again. The love-associations of the mistletoe are Scandinavian, not Druidical: coming from its (somewhat dismal) connection with Freya—the northern Venus.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Horace Seale boldly undertakes to solve the problem of space and time. Space is ether. Matter also is ether. Time is continuous motion. Mr. J. Lee Osborne gives a rather dreary picture of commercial life in Australia, especially of its morality. J. Tyrrell Baylee, writing on the minimum wage and the poor law, suggests that all paupers should be reminded that they are bound, if possible, to repay out of their own subsequent earnings what they have taken from the earnings of others. Mr. W. M. Webb pleads for a more general adoption of biology as a branch of education.

THE CENTURY MAGAZINE.

THE Century Christmas number opens with a very daintily illustrated poem by Edith M. Thomas, entitled "The Christmas Dancers: a Legend of Saxony"—a quaint story of how three merry dancers, who would not cease their dancing at the exhortation of the priest, were doomed to dance for twelve months without ceasing. When the year-long dance was done they remember nothing save that they had danced for a day in fairy-land.

Mr. John Burroughs writes an admirably characteristic paper on "The Art of Seeing Things"—a naturalist's sermon upon the text: You must have the bird in your heart before you can find it in the bush.

"The Biography of a Grizzly" is continued. Sir Walter Besant, in a paper entitled "One of the Two Millions in East London," which is illustrated by Joseph Pennell and Phil May—a curious combination—describes the life of a factory girl in East London from her birth to her marriage.

Captain Slocum gives us the fourth part of his solitary sail round the world in the sloop Spray, dealing this time with his visit to Samoa, Australia and Tasmania.

There is the usual quantum of short stories and one or two poems of more than ordinary merit. One, for instance, by James Roche, entitled "Put up the Sword," from which I quote one verse:—

> "When the volleys of hell are sweeping The sea and the cattle plain, Do you think that our God is sleeping, And never to wake again?"

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THE FORUM.

THE November number covers a fair range of interest and variety. The two papers on the Western exploitation of China claim separate notice.

"THE PROSPECT OF A NEW SPAIN."

"Spain, Living or Dying?" is the title of the paper by the Hon. J. L. M. Curry, formerly U.S. Minister to Spain. He draws a dark picture of the Spaniard's dogged adhesion to mediæval theory and practice. But he concludes with an expression of hope. He says :-

There is, however, a prospect, under wiser coursels, of a new Spain. With universal education, fidelity to engagements, economy and honesty of administration, freedom of religion, more liberal commercial regulations, reliance on intelligent and skilled labour, Spain may yet take a high and honourable place among the nations of the earth . . . In Spain there are men lik: Moret, Sagasta, Silvela and Campos, who are broad-minded statesmen, cultured and patriotic; and we may reasonably expect that they will rise superior to the unfavourable environ-ments which block the pathway of that country...It is fortunate for Spain that in the Queen Regent the country, bereft of much that she held sacred, has a head and ruler who is, in purity of character, devotion to her religion, practice of the most exalted feminine virtues, fine intelligence, and large acquuint-ance with domestic and foreign affairs, a monarch who will in her futu:e history be honoured as a boon from heaven, an inspiring exemplar and model, in the perilous crises which have come with crushing effect upon a proul and sensitive nation.

A GOOD WORD FOR FRANCE.

The avalanche of condemnation which the Dreyfus case has let loose upon France leads Jacob Schoenhof to remind us "What the world owes to France." He recalls as "the distinguishing feature of the French Revolution" the "hearty support given by the French aristocracy to the reforms abolishing mediævalism," and contrasts the action of the British House of Lords in opposing reform. He brings up the liberal measures which French ascendency under Napoleon introduced into Germany. Much wrath has been roused by French injustice to Jews, but the writer observes that there is not a single Israelitish officer in the entire German army, while 280 commissioned officers in the French army, including several generals, are Jews. "In art, the mantle of Italy has fallen upon France": her schools of taste and design are open to the world. The writer concludes:—

From all this we may claim that if France has lost in morality and in sense of justice, as is the verdict of her foreign critics, pre-eminently in England and in America, the battle for the recovery of these priceless virtues may be safely left in the hands of her own citizens, who in time of need have not failed to clear the momentary tarnish from her shield.

TOM MANN ON LABOUR POLITICS.

The attitude of the workers in Europe and America is reported on by Mr. Tom Mann. Their present political programme he sums up in three points: "I. An eighthour workday for all trades and industries. 2. Provision of work for all who would otherwise be unemployed. 3. An adequate scheme of old-age pensions for all." The Socialist candidate in England would, he says, add "Labour for children under fifteen to be prohibited," and the nationalisation of mines, railways, and land. He selects the question of dealing with the unemployed as that on which the future largely depends. In the absence of remedial legislation, he thinks the United States the country most likely to indulge in revolution. In England at present the masses are "under a spell of apathetic contentment." Collectivists and labour-men are, however, drawing together, the former being now more disposed to compromise. The writer adds:—

While no immediate result of this rapprochement is anticipated, the next depression in trade will probably suffice to clear away the barriers that have hitherto prevented the formation of an influential labour party in Great Bitain. The one point on which there is anything approaching unanimity is the necessity for a scheme of old-age pensions; and this subject is at present more generally discussed than any other of an ameliorative character.

Mr. Mann declares co-operation and collectivism "practically identical," and looks forward to the certain doom of poverty and want.

WANTED: A PLIMSOLL FOR OCEAN TRAMPS.

Last winter's tragedies of the sea, including the disappearance of ten "tramp" cargo steamers within nine days, leads Captain A. G. Froud on a quest after causes. First he places initial defects in construction. tramps are built too shallow, a convenience for loading and unloading in shallow harbours, but a deadly peril in an Atlantic storm. Steel instead of iron is a lighter but less rigid material, both changes being defects in view of the ocean strain. Other causes are:

(2) Unequal strains while in ballast, caused by the pitching, rolling, and racing of the machinery; (3) distortion of the hull during ocean passages made alternately while laden and in ballast; (4) undermanning. Another source of trouble, scarcely less dangerou; than the foregoing, is the improper distribution of

Unlimited insurance has cheapened life at sea; and inquiries are thwarted by the fear of giving evidence. The writer's plea is for legislative reform.

THE SCHOOLMASTER THE COMING KING.

President C. F. Thwing discusses educational problems of the twentieth century. Among these he puts the combination of unity and individuality in studies, the proper adjustment of generalism and specialism, and the union of vitality in a teacher with expert knowledge, of culture and power. In ending he thus magnifies his

For the solution of all these questions the nineteenth century will transmit to the new age one condition which will prove to be of value simply priceless. It is the public and special interest in education. Education has come to be recognised as one of the elemental and fundamental forces in life. It has always been an elemental and fundamental force, but it has not always been recognised as such. It now takes its deserved place with the greatest. It may now be said that it has become a stronger force than the Church, of which it was formerly a function. The schoolmaster is indeed abroad. He was formerly abroad on foot; he is now abroad in the saddle; he is a commander and director and leader. In no department of life has there been a larger increase of enthusiasm or a nobler development of interest or an adoption of wiser methods.

A CIVIL SERVICE UNIVERSITY.

Feeling the urgent need of reform in American administration, Mr. Hoffman Atkinson pleads for "civil service by special training." This is his scheme:—

The Government should establish a university, with colleges for special branches of the civil service. These should be in charge of carefully selected professors, under life tenure. Nomination of candidates should be made according to congressional districts, by competitive examination. To this extent the "patronage," to use that un-American word, would remain in the hands of congressmen; but as in the case of the military and naval colleges, its abuse would be guarded against by examinations. Graduates should enter such branches of the civil service as final examinations might prove them best adapted for. They should begin in the lowest clerical positions, and should be subject to later examinations for each promotion. It would be well to have such civil servants wear a simple, but distinctive, uniform while on duty.

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THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

THE editor is to be congratulated on the choir of celebrities which he has secured for the authorship of his November number. British readers will notice first that he has "drawn" Mr. Balfour on the Anglican Church crisis in an afticle which of course claims separate notice.

THE RITUALIST REBELLION.

The Earl of Portsmouth interprets the crisis as a "rebellion against the Royal supremacy." He contrasts the legal limitations of the power of the Roman Pope in his own communion with the lawless freedom claimed by "our modern parochial popes." The Royal supremacy, he holds, represents the necessity for a mixed authority to decide between the intermingled civil and ecclesiastical questions. He grants that "the great historic endowments of the Church of England" are "property de jure as well as de facto alienable for whatever purpose Parliament may decide." He thus suggests the consequences of the Ritualist revolt:—

The Established Church is inconceivable without the supremacy of the Crown, just as the endowments of the State are without the State Establishment. From custom, from habit, from tradition, the Protestant Church of England is accepted by a democracy; but a new Church, a sacerdotal autocracy, will have to appeal to different clients.

PROFESSOR MARTENS ON THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

On the great theme of the Peace Conference the editor has been so fortunate as to place before his readers a survey of the proceedings from Professor F. de Martens, the "Lord Chief Justice of Europe" and Russian delegate to the Hague, and from Professor Seth Low, the American delegate. In a very different manner both of these eminent authorities cover the ground now thoroughly familiar to our readers. Two judgments by Professor Martens may be cited. He says:—

If now we ask ourselves what place is occupied among the various congresses and conferences which have taken place during the century by the Conference at the Hague, it will incontestably appear that all the international actions taken by it will ever remain the foundation, the corner-stone, of every useful attempt made towards the establishment of normal and peaceful relations between the nations. Finally, and it is a happy token to note, the longer the labours of the Conference at the Hague lasted, the more fully views were exchanged among the representatives of the different Powers, the more pronounced grew the natural respect, the more friendly grew the personal relations, the more palpable became the desire to do something for the future. This is a most encouraging fact which explains much in the past, and is full of high promise for the future.

WHAT WAS DONE AT THE HAGUE.

Mr. Low declares that in leaving resort to arbitration wholly voluntary the plan adopted showed its strength and not its weakness. Asked to say in what way has the Conference furthered the cause of arbitration,—

The writer would reply, (1) by giving to arbitration this recognised place among the means of preserving the world's peace; (2) by making notable provision for it through the establishment of a Permanent Court; and (3) by making a resort to arbitration easy.

Of the Convention for the peaceful settlement of international disputes, Mr. Low says :-

The Powers that give their adhesion to this Convention, when drifting toward war, may be called upon, by their own consent, to take the responsibility of declining to accept good offices, of declining to accept amediation, of declining to accept an international inquiry, and of declining to accept arbitration...

No one supposes that this Convention, even if universally

signed, will prevent all war; but it will compel the nations, in a new way, to justify war to the public opinion of mankind. All that a body of the nature of the Conference could do has been done. It remains for other forces, and notably for public opinion in all the nations, to make effective what the Conference has proposed. In the opinion of the writer, there is no greater evidence of the wisdom of the Conference than that it has, thus fearlessly and confidently, left to public opinion the vitalisation of its work.

A HARD CHOICE FOR FRANCE.

Bernard Lazare reviews the evolution of the Dreyfuscase under the title, "France at the Parting of the Ways." He claims that events have proved the incompatibility of the army with democracy, reason, justice, established law; and so he presents the following stern alternatives:—

Now the question is brought squarely before the French people and must be solved—either the clerico-military oligarchy called the army will continue, and then France will gradually fall into the abyss; or the army and the clerical influences which inspire and support it will disappear.

THE "OPEN DOOR" IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Mr. Frank D. Pavey, discussing the "open door" policy in the Philippines, points out that, though the treaty of peace with Spain, ratified by the Senate, legally secures for Spain the open door for ten years, yet in regard to all other nations the Constitution holds that "all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States." Either this article must be repealed by constitutional amendment, or every port in the United States must be made by law "an open door" to the world's trade or there can be no free trade in the ceded islands. Meantime "an open door to the world's commerce" in the Philippines is pronounced by the writer to be a "political myth."

"HOW ARE YOU?" AN INSULT.

Mr. Louis Windmüller writes on "Food which Fails to Feed," and in the interest of the general health recommends freer municipal markets, education in cookery, protection against adulteration, open air exercise and so forth. He dares to say that if girls were taught how to cook a dinner, the accomplishment would "always command a husband or remunerative employment." He looks forward to a general eupeptic paradise:—

The popularity of outdoor sport, which has been developed so strongly in the latter part of the ceptury, points towards a decided improvement of our race. The time may not be distant when it will be considered a misdemeancur to be ill, and when the perfunctory question, "How are you?" will be deemed an insult, because it may imply that we have committed a crime in neglecting ourselves.

TWO POETS.

Not least among the noted contributors of the month must be ranked "Carmen Sylva," the Queen of Roumania, who supplies a charming parable in "The Story of a Helpful Queen." It was a Queen who prayed to take the burdens of others, if thereby she might bring them happiness. She took on herself the sickness and poverty and slander and guilt of others; and even by saving another mother from bereavement lost her own child. The angel-form of her lost one reveals to her her mistake in trying to banish suffering from this world, where it is a Divinely appointed means of education for the fuller life beyond. Mr. W. E. Henley contributes two dozen songs and madrigals, some extremely beautiful, others more striking than sweet, under the title 'Hawthorn and Lavender."

THE artist of the November Studio is the French painter, Jean Jacques Henner, by Mr. Frederic Lees.

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THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

THE Nouvelle Revue, which has gone down in price to two francs net a number, keeps well up to its promise, and while paying as much attention to political matters as under the editorship of Madame Adam, an effort is evidently being made to introduce general topical articles, while the fiction remains, as always, exception-

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M. Piou opens the first November number with a powerful attack on the present French Government and its methods, while Madame Adam, whose "Letters on Foreign Politics" remain a permanent feature of the new series, gives a survey of the European situation, and sees in the Transvaal War, and what may be called the Chamberlain Policy, a great menace to France and, indeed, to the whole world. Madame Adam would like to see Russia seize the present opportunity to strengthen her position in Persia. The South African War is described by her as "unpopular, odious, and cynical." In her second contribution it is, however, a pity that Madame Adam upholds her case by quoting the forged letter of Mr. Austen Chamberlain, a letter which one would have thought was obviously false on the face of it.

THE FRENCH NAVY.

A powerful and well written article on the modern French navy, and more particularly the present Minister of Marine, M. de Lanessan, one time Governor of French Indo-China, is worthy of attention from all those interested in naval matters. The writer points out how fatal is the Republican system of constantly changing the supreme naval authority. No attempt is made to choose a man who is really familiar with the technicalities of the work undertaken so lightly. Also the writer, M. Chassériaud, not content with merely blaming individuals and systems, shows what is, in France, the very rare moral courage of telling his fellow-countrymen how their navy is regarded by their only serious rival-that is, Great Britain. He says, perhaps truly, that there would have been no Siam crisis and no Fashoda crisis had not this country been fully convinced of France's utter naval inferiority. He points out, what should be quite obvious even to the civilian mind, that no great fighting or defensive machine, like navy or army, can be either created or kept up without time, money, and, above all, a spirit of continuity. He recognises that at the present moment the British navy has a numerical superiority of nearly three to one; what is more, he does not believe that this numerical superiority can ever be seriously attacked. What he would wish to see would be the creation of French colonial and coast navies, each of which, sufficing to itself, should be able to deal with each colonial or defensive problem as it may happen to arise. It is curious to note that M. Chassériaud, though a practical navy man, does not take into account, at any rate not in this article, the submarine boat which is exciting so very much interest both in France and in America.

WORKERS' CONFERENCES.

M. Depasse contributes some interesting pages concerning the great Workers' Conferences which are becoming more and more usual on the Continent, and which are made up of delegates both from workmen and from masters. Hitherto, the greater companies have tried to evade taking part in these conferences, but little by little they have been brought to see that in their being held lay one of the very few ways in which possible strikes might be averted. The writer believes that soon the

whole civilised world will see the necessity of periodical conferences of the kind. In fact, what M. Depasse hopes to see realised are Working Committees, where all those practically interested in an industry shall be able to have their say, and these conferences, which should, he thinks, take place once a month, or once every three months, would form a link between the worker and his employer which would not only directly contribute to the prosperity of each, but which would also cause them to get to know and respect one another. "Workmen could learn a great deal from the masters, and the masters could learn a great deal from their workmen." In 1891 one of the greatest coal strikes which have ever taken place on the Continent was practically terminated by a Workers' Conference which took place at Calais, and where both masters and men were represented. Unfortunately, the employers not unnaturally prefer to let things remain as they have been so long; even during the last few years great efforts have been made to abolish in France the existence of trades-unionism. M. Derasse points out that in Great Britain, where trades unionism is so strong, trade is in an exceptionally flourishing condition. "The more your workers are intelligent and responsible, the more your industries will hold their own in the world of commerce."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Other articles consist of a rather finely-worded apology for the terrible Klobb and Voulet drama; a charmingly illustrated paper on woman as she appears to the modern portrait-painters; and a semi-biographical, semi-critical account of three notable contemporary women-authors, who are, however, very little known in this country—namely, Madame Krysinska-Bellenger, Madame Meunier, and Madame Manoel de Grandfort.

Pall Mall Magazine.

THE Pall Mall Magazine for December is to be seen and enjoyed rather than quoted from. Fiction abounds, and good rictures. Among the more serious papers may be mentioned Mr. J. Holt Schooling's account of the old British State lotteries. The profits drawn by the State from this more than doubtful source averaged over half a million sterling annually in 1802-7. The accompanying cuts of lottery advertisement are very quaint. Mr. William Archer gives his second paper on the American stage. He remarks on "the almost total extinction of Shakespearean acting in America." He describes the syndicate which is composed of various theatrical firms, and which was formed for the laudable object of organising and economising the arrangements of actors. It is, however, the reverse of disinterested in its working. The leading "stars" denounced it at first, but "one by one they have fallen into line, until only three or four freelances of any standing remain in the whole country." It now threatens to be all-powerful. Mr. Henley in his ex-libris gossip inveighs against what he wittily describes as "Tit Bits Tyrannus," illustrated in the International Library of Famous Literature.

THE first martyr of English Protestantism is said by Mr. John Hyde, in the *Gentleman's* for December, to have been Alice, daughter of Sir Walter de Ludauk. She was shot at a Lollard camp meeting, which her father held in a cleft of the Peakland called Lud's Church, in the reign of Henry V.

THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

M. BRUNETIERE'S review for November is not remarkable for many topical articles, and those that come to any extent under that head are not very pleasant reading for English people.

THE WAR.

The only reference to the war is contained in M. Charmes's Chronicle in the second November number. M. "Charmes begins by quoting two stanzas from "Don Juan" in which Lord Byron abuses his countrymen: "Those haughty shopkeepers who sternly dealt Their goods and edicts out from pole to pole, And made the very billows pay them toll," and again:—

"Alas, could she but fully, truly, know How her g eat name is now throughout abhorred; How eager all the earth is for the blow Which shall lay bare her bosom to the sword,"

The quotation is certainly apt in view of the recent outbursts of Continental opinion against England. M. Charmes goes on to say that the English claims as put forward by Sir Alfred Milner at Bloemfontein, and later developed by Mr. Chamberlain, had for their object an attack upon the internal indepen-dence of the Transvaal. There is thus at the bottom of the war a political interest, and, M. Charmes adds, a financial interest. He explains that the passion for money has entered into the whole of our national life, and the touchstone which we apply to everything is that of material gain. This plague, he thinks, has fascinated us to the point of rendering us unable to distinguish between justice and injustice, good and evil, right and violence. He quotes M. Montégut as saying that the exaggerated importance given to wealth is the great moral sin of England. In these circumstances M. Charmes regards the inertia of the Great Powers when confronted with the Boer War as by no means a creditable phenomenon at the close of the nineteenth century. "Is there still a Europe?" asks M. Charmes in despair, and he is evidently annoyed to think that England will not meet with other difficulties in her enterprise than those which result from the geographical conformation of South Africa and the heroic and desperate resistance of the Boers. England, he says, has fallen under the yoke of politicians of a new school, who do not sufficiently regard the interests and the dignity of the rest of the world. He admis that we are a great nation; but whereas we owe our greatness in the past to peace, we now dream to-day of making ourselves greater still by far different means. It may be noted in conclusion that M. Charmes makes no reference to the large blocks of South African mining shares held in France and, to a less extent, in Germany.

INDIA THROUGH NATIVE SPECTACLES.

It is not a very pleasant view of the English power in India which M. Filon presents in the first of a series of articles. From various native sources, including Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, who, it will be remembered, sat for a short time in Parliament, M. Filon proves, to his own satisfaction, that the English have brought practically nothing but misery and poverty to India. Before the arrival of the English the wealth of India was astonishing and was not confined within a few hands, but was spread through all classes by the caste system and the collectivist organisation of the villages. When the English came all was changed, and India became an orange to be sucked dry by the Western adventurers. The period from the Viceroyalty of Lord Cornwallis to 1858 did not differ much from the first, except that the exploitation of India

was conducted with more regularity and method. It was calculated in 1838 that England had abstracted more than seven hundred millions sterling from the riches of India. It might be thought that the abolition of Old John Company in 1858 was the signal for a better system, but M. Filon is far from admitting this; salaries, pensions, annuities, industrial dividends, every sort of extortion is practised, he thinks, upon the natives, who are always paying. The great extension of railway construction in India, though it provided work for the time, he regards as an unmitigated evil, because the natives have to pay the dividends, and apparently do not profit by the railways at all. In fact, M. Filon even makes England indirectly responsible for the outbreaks of plague, because the natives, being deprived of their wealth, could no longer purchase sufficient nourishment to protect them from the ravages of the disease. The remedy for this state of affairs is not to rise in revolt and chase the English out of the country; indeed M. Filon admits that India is not yet ready for self-government. His remedies are milder; first, to admit the natives to a share in the various commercial and industrial enterprises, and secondly, to admit native officials to the highest administrative posts by

FRANCE IN THE FAR EAST.

To the first November number M. Pinon contributes a long article on the position occupied by France in the Far Eastern Question. It is important to note that he declares, in so many words, that France is anxious to secure the open door in China, and he even adopts the words of Mr. St. John Brodrick, who said lately that England did not want to waste her time and energies in sterile struggles with other Powers which pursued the same great work as herself. M. Pinon, however, hints not obscurely at a general Continental alliance against the vaulting ambition of England in China, and he notes with satisfaction that it was in the Far East that the Franco-Russian alliance took a practical form for the first time, and there also, for the first time since 1870, France and Germany found themselves in agreement.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Among other articles may be mentioned a study by M. Gautier of Madame de Staël's relations with the Republic of 1798; some interesting Carlist Reminiscences by Count Remacle; the continuation of M. Dehérain's instructive articles on scientific agriculture; a description of the Ambassadorship of the Duc Decazes in London from 1820 to 1821, by M. Ernest Daudet; and a criticism by the expert, M. Lévy, on the budget of 1900.

Good Words for December is full of excellent matter. Mr. David Paterson tells very graphically "The Wonders of Coal-Tar"—the brilliant dyes, the exquisite perfumes, the antiseptics, the saccharine, extracted from this bye-product of gas manufacture. Mr. John Ward supplies much up-to-date information about the Egyptian Sphinx under the title of "An Old Friend with a New Face." Colin Livingston imparts a very vivid idea of life on the summit of Ben Nevis, and describes especially the cloud effects to be seen there. Among these is a genuine Brocken spectre, the figure being furthermore surrounded by a rainbow-like halo, called a "glory," which coruscates as it moves. As many as 1,500 visitors have been counted in a month since the observatory has been opened. The writer suggests the building of a sanatorium on the summit, since the mean particles of dust in a cubic inch number 1,160 against 165,000 in London.

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THE REVUE DE PARIS.

WE have noticed elsewhere M. Malet's really terrible indictment of King Milan of Servia, the first violent attack on a living sovereign which has ever been, so far as we are aware, published in a leading Continental review.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE TRANSVAAL.

The first November number of the Revue de Paris opens with what may be called a typical, and therefore very unfavourable, analysis of the relations of Great Britain and the Transvaal. The writer, who has preferred to remain anonymous, has evidently made a special study of his subject. He admits, with considerable fairness, that many Englishmen and Englishwomen really believe the Transvaal War justified, and he puts in a few very clear words the usual arguments brought forward by those who uphold Mr. Chamberlain's policy. He declares, however, that these views are much more held by the lower classes than by what he calls the governing classes: "The Englishman rarely thinks for himself," he observes; "he accepts, without criticising them, the leading articles of the newspaper that has his confidence, and when he is pleased with a government he will, on a whole, accept what that govern-ment chooses to do." Then at great length the writer ment chooses to do." tells us the story of South Africa from the days of Vasco da Gama to the present time.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

M. J. C. Roux concludes his vivid account of the Suez Canal. The fact that he was actually one of M. de Lesseps' most trusted friends and assistants of course lends special interest to his work. De Lesseps was not only a great engineer, he seems also to have been, at least in the middle of his life, a great administrator. He was determined to bring some of the benefits of civilisation to the country surrounding his beloved Canal, and under his auspices the company built the Hospital and the Sanatorium of St. Vincent de Paul, where the employes and the workmen who actually did the manual work were nursed gratuitously. The sanatorium is at some distance from the hospital; more lately dispensaries have been opened, children's schools have been founded, and co-operative stores and clubs have been inaugurated. M. Roux goes at great length into the financial affairs of the Suez Company. He points out that during the first seven years of the company's existence the £20 bonds could be bought for £12; they were worth last May close on £160.

LETTERS OF GEORGES SAND.

Some exceedingly charming letters of Georges Sand, and which are full of human as well as of literary interest, are published in the second number of the Revue. In one of these she gives her views as to what should constitute a young people's library: books of travel she puts first on the list; among novels, all Walter Scott's and Fenimore Cooper's she declares are instructive, amusing and healthy. She would approve of a certain amount of theatrical literature: Corneille, Schiller and Goethe, and an expurgated Shakespeare. She would also admit a certain amount of poetry, and a few good fairy tales, but she adds, with great good sense, that it is important to leave even children and uneducated people to make to a certain extent their own choice; they will know what they will best be able to ntellectually digest.

THE LATER NAPOLEONIC ERA.

It is curious to see that as time goes on the French writers, and apparently the French readers, return with

interest to the later Napoleonic era. Very curious to the student of modern history is the account, which seems to have been founded on a number of original documents, of Louis Napoleon's effort to provoke an insurrection at Strasburg in the year 1836. Louis Philippe very wisely pardoned the arch-conspirator, and Prince Louis Napoleon found himself, to his great disgust, shipped off to America on board the French frigate Andromeda. Those left behind were formally tried early in 1837 amid a scene of considerable popular enthusiasm; they were all acquitted.

Other articles deal with the condition of the Théâtre Français in 1817; Lieutenant X. continues his not very interesting account of the Americans in Manila as seen from the deck of a French man-of-war; and Messieurs Depont and d'Eckardt analyse Pan-Islamism and the Islamic Propaganda.

-THE ITALIAN REVIEWS.

THE Nuova Antologia blossoms out this month into a number of excellent illustrations. It leads off (November 16th) with a striking portrait of Gabriele d'Annunzio, accompanying a long declamatory poem in a form of rhythmic blank verse called "Praises of the heavens, of the sea, of the earth and of heroes." There is also a biographical sketch, with some half-dozen illustrations, of the great Italian artist, Segantini, who died a few weeks ago in the prime of life, and who is principally known for his pictures of Alpine scenery. But the most weighty article in the number is one entitled "New Problems," by the venerable author and senator, Pasquale Villari. It is a scathing indictment of the financial condition of Italy as regards not only the way the finances are disbursed, but the way they are gathered in. He begins the article-which no student of Italian politics should miss-by remarking that the Italian Government is the only one in the world for which no one has a good word to say. This he attributes in the main to her economic blunders. On the one hand there is reckless extravagance, on the other the most cheese-paring economy. Fifty per cent. of the taxes fall on the very poorest portion of the population. The products of agriculture are so heavily taxed that all over the country land is falling out of cultivation, and the South, which is purely agricultural, is taxed for the benefit of the North, which is, partially at least, industrial. Administrative corruption exists everywhere. The ex-Minister reserves his conclusions for a future article; but it is evident that he looks to a more intelligent treatment of the agricultural problem as offering the best means of escape from existing difficulties.

The article that appeals most to the general public in the learned Rivista di Scienze Biologiche is one by Madame Lombroso on the evolution of thought in children. Perhaps the most definite conclusion she is enabled to draw concerns the very wide difference in clearness and precision in the answers given by the children of educated and those of uneducated parents.

The leading Italian magazines adopt a fairly friendly, or at least an impartial, attitude towards England in the matter of the Transvaal War. The Rivista Politica e Letteraria, however, publishes a lengthy and well-informed article very bitter in tone against England, summarising the history of our relations with the Transvaal, and declaring in conclusion that Great Britain has incurred the disapproval of nearly the whole civilised world by her act of aggression.

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TWO BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

SEASONABLE SEASONING FOR THE SEASON.*

NOTWITHSTANDING the shadow that is cast over the land by the war now raging in South Africa, Christmas is Christmas still, and will be celebrated in the old way in a million homes. The element of the family reunion may be said to constitute the roast beef and the plum pudding of the season. Pleasant gossip and merry tales constitute the mince ries and lighter

sweetmeats of the Christmas table. To make a merry Christmas it is well to be furnished with many merry jests and a small change of current gossip. Therefore, instead of attempting to give an exhaustive review of any one book as the Book of the Month in this number, I think it would be more useful and seasonable to extract some of the many good things which are to be found in the two contemporary chronicles of entertaining gossip that were published last month. I refer to Sir Algernon West's Recollections. which, from the title, begin with the year of his birth and continue down to 1886. The other is Sir Edward Russell's collection of good stories, published under the title of "That Reminds Me." But before pillaging the volumes for their store of anecdote it is only just to say a word or two concerning the books and their authors.

Sir Algernon West is well known to readers of these pages. Quite recently he contributed some fascinating articles to the

fascinating articles to the Nineteenth Century, embodying some of his reminiscences, and in these two volumes we have more of them. The author is a good, genial gossip, whose recollections cover the whole period of English history that began with the Reform Act. He was private secretary to Mr. Gladstone during his first Prime Ministership. He was subsequently Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue, and all his life has been mixing in the best political society in London. He is a fervent Gladstonian, whose idolatry of his chief is quite refreshing in these days, in which the memory of the great man is the mark for so many cynical sneers. He has a very keen eye for a good story, and there is a very pleasant touch about his pen when he is giving us pictures of his contemporaries. Sir Algernon West has not ventured to give us anything approaching the Granville Memoirs; possibly he has this in reserve to enlighten

posterity. In these books we have but the gleanings of the vintage of Eshcol. The impression, never absent from the reader, that Sir Algernon tells us only the merest shred of what he could tell us, is rather tantalising; but on the whole it enhances the pleasure of the book.

The other reservoir of anecdote which we have laid under contribution, is Sir Edward Russell's "That

Reminds Me." The title is free and easy, but very much to the point; for the book pretends to be nothing more than a stringing together of stories of which the author is reminded as his pen goes a-gossiping over the events of his past life. Sir Edward Russell has been for many years the editor of the Liverpool Daily Post. He is one of the notable provincial editors who have also occupied seats in the House of Commons; and alike as journalist and parliamentary man he has had good opportunities of seeing and hearing many of the good stories current in political circles for the last thirty vears.

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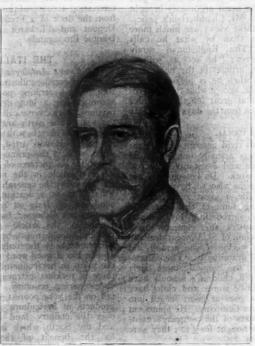
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It would be a mistake, however, to think that the gossip of these two raconteurs is only political; if such were the case this article would be unseasonable indeed. But as will be seen from our extracts, they touch life on many points and raise many subjects for pleasant talk at Christmas time. Take for instance Sir E. Russell's story about Lord Randolph Churchill, and the way in

which he was introduced to Shakespearian plays. It would serve as a very good beginning for an interesting and gossipy conversation. The story is as follows: When Henry Irving was playing Hamlet in Dublin, Lord Randolph Churchill, who was then married, and whose father was Viceroy of Ireland, came to see him behind the scenes. In the course of their talk Lord Randolph asked Mr. Irving what was going to happen in the play, and was much interested in having the actor's description of the fate of Ophelia, and the climax of the tragedy in the fifth act:—

He said as he was going, "I am not much of a playgoer, and in point of fact I have never seen a play of Shakespeare's before,



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SIR ALGERNON WEST.

(From a drawing by the Marchioness of Granby.)

"Recollections: 1832-1886." Sir Algernon West, 2 vols. Smith, Elder. 218. "That Reminds Me." Sir Edward Russell. Fisher Unwin. 128. nor have I ever read one." He went to the theatre the following night, and the next, thus seeing "Hamlet" three nights in succession; and on the third night again obtained admission to Henry Irving's room, and asked him whether he had a free Sunday, and whether he would come and lunch or dine with him and Lady Randolph Churchill, who was that night at the Viceregal Lodge. Irving consented, and went on the Sunday. He had a very pleasant day, and in the course of it Lord Randolph Churchill said to him, "Mr. Irving, I believe I have to thank you for as great a boom as ever one man conferred on another. I assure you that I knew nothing of Shakespeare and had not seen any of his plays. Since that night I have seen 'Hamlet' twice again; I have read four of the other plays, and I feel that you have really introduced me to a new world."

There are many points here for discussion. Is the story true? Was Randolph hoaxing Irving? How old was the politician at the time? And what is the experience of each of the guests round the table as to when he or she made their first acquaintance with Shakespeare?

Lord Randolph in after years became a great friend of Sir Algernon West, who speaks very highly of his quickness and industry. At first he was as ignorant of figures as he had been of Shakespeare:—

A Treasury clerk put some figures before him. I wish you would put these figures plainly," he said, "so that I can understand them." The clerk said he had done his best, and he had, pointing them out, reduced them to decimals. "Oh," said Lord Randolph, "I never could understand what those d—d dots meant."

He soon mastered decimals, and prepared and secured the assent of the Cabinet to a great Budget, which never saw the light:—

On the evening of the day on which he carried his Budget through the Cabinet, after describing to me how he had done so, he said: "There in that box are all the materials of our Budget. They are unpolished gems; put the facets on them as well as you can, but do not speak to me on the subject again till the end of the financial year." What that Budget was cannot yet be told; but it may be fairly said that it far exceeded in importance any Budget since Mr. Gladstone's great performance in 1860.

Another theatrical story told by Sir E. Russell relates to Sothern, the creator of Lord Dundreary, a character whose complete disappearance from the stage is almost as remarkable as the immense popularity which it previously enjoyed. Mr. Sothern used to be constantly improvising new "Dundrearyisms," one of which Sir E. Russell mentions as follows. An actor in the play was directed to refer to the fact that in Japan a criminal, sentenced to death, could always obtain a substitute for money down. Whereupon, credulity having been expressed, his Lordship was to turn round and say: "Oh, y—yes, th—that's so. There are a lot of f—fellows in Japan who get their l—living by it."

Another anecdote which is amusing and new is that told by Sir Algernon West, on the authority of Lord Granville. When Cetewayo was here, the famous king of the Zulus was taken round Hyde Park and was shown among other things the Achilles Statue. He asked what it meant, and was told that it was in honour of our great general the Duke of Wellington. He looked at it and then turned to one of his chiefs and said: "It is not so long ago that they fought as we do, without clothes."

That is a new story, but Sir Algernon does not hesitate to tell old ones if he thinks them good, as, for instance, the two Jewish stories. One as to the guest who stole a valuable spoon, putting it up his coat-sleeve, and was outwitted by another guest who offered to show the company a conjuring trick. Putting a valuable spoon up

his sleeve, he said, "Heigh presto! you will find the spoon in the sleeve of the gentleman opposite," who, being searched, was compelled to produce the spoon, while the other walked off with his. The other Jewish story is of an old Jew, who, on dying, asked his sons not to let him go as a pauper to the other world, and to put a couple of hundred pounds into his coffin. Before the funeral one of the brothers asked the other if he had fulfilled his father's wish. "Yes," was the answer. The first was not quite satisfied. He opened the coffin and found that his brother had given the dead man a crossed

cheque, payable to order. One of the most interesting stories in Sir A. West's books was told him by Browning about Mr. Ruskin. It is a ghost story, and a very good one. When Mr. Ruskin was a young man staying in a valley in Switzerland he came upon a field left waste because, the villagers told him, it was haunted, "for all the children, but not one of we, can see an old woman sitting there under the tree." Ruskin ridiculed the idea, but some time afterwards he left the place and went to a village fifteen miles off. Remembering the story he asked the family in whose house he lived, whose members had never left their native hamlet, if he might take their young daughter for a visit to the place he had left. They consented, and he drove her over. As they approached the field he said to the little girl, "Your eyes are younger than mine; tell me if you can see any one." "Nobody," she said, "except an old woman sitting under the tree." "Well," said he, "what is she like?" "I can only see her back"; and then suddenly, with a voice of fear, "Oh! she has turned now and I can see her face, with two holes where her eyes should be." This tale is a capital one for starting ghost stories. It raises the question as to whether the child had ever heard of the haunted field; or, secondly, whether, supposing she had heard nothing, the vision was not due to the transference of Mr. Ruskin's thought to the child's The story is interesting anyhow, and suggests a new interpretation of the text about things being revealed to babes and sucklings which are hidden from older eyes.

Mr. Gladstone naturally figures prominently in both books. Those who remember that Mr. Gladstone's favourite song was the Christy Minstrels' "Campdown Races" will not be so surprised as some are at Sir A. West's description of his boyish abandonment to the humour of the moment. We are hardly prepared, however, to hear of Mr. Gladstone rolling over and over down a hill in a friend's park, in pure exuberance of delight at finding himself released from the cares of leadership! Sir E. Russell describes Mr. Gladstone's breakfast parties, and chronicles his host's jokes, one of which was the story about Dr. Cumings' book, which was announced as "A Great Tribulation Coming upon the Earth." This was parodied so as to read "A Great Tribulation; Cuming upon the Earth!"

The following is a reminiscence of the same breakfast as that at which the Cuming joke did duty:—

He spoke a good deal of Madame Novikoff and the absurdity of her being called a spy. Nothing could be more open. I asked what her signature "O. K." meant, and they said the initials of her maiden name. I mentioned its slang meaning, "O. K.," "Orl Korrect." Mr. Gladstone was amused, and said it reminded him of the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton line of old, a part of the Great Western system, which was called the "O. W. W.," "Old Worse and Worse." To avoid this they changed the name to West Midland, whereupon it was called "W. M.," "Worst Managed."

Sir Algernon West is responsible for the statement as

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to Mr. Gladstone's treatment of Lord Granville in 1886. Mr. Gladstone had given the Foreign Office to Lord Rosebery without a word to Lord Granville, and Lord Granville was naturally somewhat hurt. On hearing this Mr. Gladstone said :-

I am quite willing to let Lord Granville be Prime Minister, and I will be Chancellor of the Exchequer, and you may tell him so from me.

It can hardly be said that the offer mended matters.

Another story of Mr. Gladstone is, that in 1884 he said that he had a sneaking liking for Parnell, and that Home Rule for Ireland would be a matter for serious consideration before ten years were over. Mr. Gladstone introduced the Home Rule Bill eighteen months from that

Sir A. West says that Mr. Gladstone told us that nearly every year he was obliged to have his hat enlarged. There were only two men whose hats he could ever get upon his head-the first was the Duke of Newcastle's, and the second Lord Stanhope's. He believed somewhat in phrenology, as a phrenologist by feeling his bumps had told him how many qualities he was deficient in, among

others being a difficulty to remember faces.

There is an interesting story of how Sir Frederick Abel tried to convince Mr. Gladstone that in future there would be no need for cutting down trees with the axe, as a ring of guncotton placed round the trunk would fell the tree in a moment. To convince Mr. Gladstone, such a necklace was put round a flagstaff in Downing Street garden. Mr. Ayrton, then First Commissioner of Works, protested, but Sir F. Abel undertook to guarantee that there would be no noise or disturbance of any kind. Mr. Ayrton was overruled. Sir F. Abel fired the guncotton. A terrific report took place which deafened everybody, and the explosion shattered all the adjoining windows which were open. The noise of the explosion was heard as far as Hyde Park.

Of Mr. Bright, Sir E. Russell tells a curious story, which, if not true, is well invented. John Bright seldom had any serious differences with his wife, excepting about the management of the children. When they came to a

deadlock Mr. Bright used to say :-

"Now I tell thee if thou doesn't do what I wish I'll go straight to Mr. Gladstone and ask him to make me a knight ! Whereupon good Mrs. Bright-who never went to town in the season, by-the-bye-used at once to agree to whatever John Bright wished, saying, "Oh, anything rather than that."

Another story of Sir Edward Russell's tells how Mr. Bright was led to change his mind as to the publication of racing news in the papers. Mr. Bright at first was very much of Mr. Fletcher's opinion. Mr. Fletcher resigned the editorship of the Daily Chronicle rather than partake in the iniquity of publishing sporting intelligence. On one occasion Mr. Bright confided his troubles on this point to a Quaker, and said he did not like the publication of racing news in the Morning Star. To Bright's great surprise the good Quaker replied: "Does thee think so? I always read that." The fact that such a man had such a taste led Mr. Bright to modify his opinion on a point which he had previously considered beyond doubt.

Cecil Rhodes figures in Sir E. Russell's recollections as the hero of a characteristic scene. Mr. Rhodes, although a great talker, has intermittent intervals of silence, which sometimes last through a whole dinner. On one such occasion he sat next to Harold Frederic, who did not know his man, not even his name.

After dinner Harold Frederic said, "Who was that hopeless fool "—hopeless was not really the word—
"who was that hopeless fool that I sat next to at
dinner?" That hopeless fool happened to be Cecil
Rhodes. Tableau: Mortification of the New York Times London correspondent.

Sir Algernon West reproduces, among other good sayings, Lord Palmerston's explanation to the Queen of the stuffy smell she noticed when the Volunteers marched

past in 1860. "Esprit de corps," he said.

Another story about Lord Palmerston is as follows:— A deputation waited on Lord Palmerston urging him to provide a proper gallery for the Chantrey pictures, then hidden away in a cellar. "Ah," said Lord Palmerston, "I will do what I can, but you must recollect the old saying: 'Ars est celare artem."

Here is a story told by Lady Rose. She asked a poor woman how her husband was. The reply came, "Oh, he is better to-day, and indeed I've always remarked that if he gets through May, he generally lives through the rest of the year!"

There is a funny story told about Sir Henry Storks, who went into Parliament at seventy-two years of age. The Whip asked him to stay till a late division, which often took place in those days at three or four o'clock in the morning. "Yes," he said, "I will, but there is never a morning when I shave myself before the looking-glass when I do not say, 'Good morning, you d-d old fool!'"

There are two stories told of Father Healy. On seeing a very tall young lady hamed Miss Lynch, he remarked, "Nature gave her an inch, and she took an ell." On another occasion a friend having remarked upon the wretched spindle-shanks of some little girls who were bathing in the sea, Healy remarked, "Surely you would

not expect such heifers to have calves."

There is a great store of reminiscence in Sir Algernon West's book. Among other stories there is one of Lord Wellington. Harry Keppel, who commanded the light companies of the second brigade at Waterloo, said there was no truth in the well-known story that Wellington said "Up, Guards, and at them." But by way of compensation for destroying this legend Keppel supplied another much more characteristic. He heard the Duke call up an aide-de-camp and give him some orders. He galloped off and presently returned, saluted, and fell back. In a few minutes the Duke called him up and said: "Did you deliver my orders to General --- ?" "Yes, your Grace," said the aide-de-camp. "And what did he say?" "He said he would see your Grace d—d first." The Duke took out his glass and looked in his direction. He leaned over to Lord Saltoun and said, "By G-, he's right!"

One more story and I have done :-

Herschell related that a judge in sentencing to death a forger of bank notes, had said: "I can hold out to you no hope of mercy here, and I must urge you to make preparation for another world, where I hope you may obtain that mercy which a due regard to the credit of our paper currency forbids you to hope for here.

Sir Algernon West and Sir E. Russell have done well. Sir Algernon can do better. If he will set to work to compile his recollections, making England, instead of Somerset House, the centre of his narrative, he will produce invaluable memoires pour servir the future historian. As it is, his Recollections are too slight to be accepted as more than a foretaste of good things to come.

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Some Notable Books of the Month.

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MRS. BISHOP'S VIEW OF CHINA.

MRS. BISHOP is the most famous woman traveller of our day. Her books always repay careful reading, for they are the work of a trained observer who has made foreign travel the great object of her life. Her latest book of travel, "The Yantze Valley and Beyond" (Murray, 21s. net), is a valuable contribution to the standard books on the present condition of China. Mrs. Bishop's record of three years' wandering in the valley of the Yantze is of enhanced interest because it is this region which Great Britain has claimed to be within her special sphere of influence. In Mrs. Bishop's volume the general reader will find an exhaustive but at the same time an eminently readable account of this vast region and its people and its resources.

NOT A DECAYING NATION.

Mrs. Bishop admits that the extraordinary industry, energy, and adaptability of the Chinese no doubt, when regarded from one point of view, do constitute what has been called his "Yellow Peril." But they also constitute the Yellow Hope, and it is from this point of view that she looks at the teeming millions of China. She believes that China genuinely Christianised, but not denationalised, may yet become the dominant power in Eastern Asia. If China is not dismembered but conserved, and gradually led along the path of reform, there is no doubt that it will become the widest arena for the commercial rivalry of nations that the world has ever seen. She protests energetically against the idea that China is breaking up. The empire is not disintegrating by a process of natural decay. The "sphere of influence" policy, however, if pursued in earnest, would ence" policy, however, if pursued in earnest, would undoubtedly break up the empire. The authority of the central government ought to be strengthened and not weakened, as it alone is the hub which binds together the vast provinces of the Celestial Empire. No doubt there is much decay in China, but the Chinese prefer construction to renovation, and side by side with the falling buildings new ones are springing up. China, Mrs. Bishop believes, is now at the parting of the ways; she stands to-day at the dawn of a new era. Which road she takes, whether that leading to disruption or the more hopeful path of reform and consolidation, depends in great measure upon the policy adopted and maintained by Great Britain.

THE WAY OUT.

The wretchedly insufficient salaries paid to the men who carry on the work of government are, Mrs. Bishop declares, the real crux of the situation. They make peculation and corruption all but an absolute necessity. In that direction ruin lies. The elaborate system of squeezes which universally prevails in China is one of the direct results. But paradoxical as it appears, it is nevertheless true that the Chinese in actual life are one of the freest peoples on earth. He is free in all trades and industries to make money and keep it; to emigrate and to return with his gains; free to rise from the peasant's hut to place and dignity; to become a millionaire and confer princely gifts upon his province; free in his religion and his amusements, and in his social and commercial life. The great hope for China Mrs. Bishop

sees in the gradual leavening of Chinese life by Christianity and the circulation of the scientific, historical and Christian literature of the West. Mrs. Bishop says:—

If China is to be Christianised, or even largely leavened by Christianity, it must inevitably be by native agency under foreign instruction and guidance. The foreigner remains a foreigner in his imperfect and often grotesque use of the language, in his inability to comprehend Chinese modes of thinking and acting, and in a hundred other ways, while a well instructed Chinese teacher knows his countrymen and what will appeal to them, how to make points and how to clinch an argument by a popular quotation from their own classics. He knows their weaknesses and strength, their devious ways and crooked motion, and their unspeakable darkness and superstition, and is not likely to be too suspicious or too confiding. He presents Christianity without the Western flavour. It is in the earnest enthusiasm of the Christian converts that the great hope for China lies.

This is the Western ferment which Mrs. Bishop cheerily asserts may "leaven the whole lump."

A ROYAL RIVER.

These, however, are Mrs. Bishop's conclusions. The facts upon which she bases them were gathered in her many wanderings, and are recorded in chapters handsomely and profusely illustrated with 'photographs and sketches. It was only after eight months spent on the Yantze, its tributaries and the regions watered by them, that Mrs. Bishop even began to learn their magnificent capabilities and the energy, resourcefulness, capacities and "backbone" of their enormous population. She describes in detail her journey up the Yantze, which 600 miles from its mouth is still nearly a mile wide, nearly three-quarters of a mile at 1,000, and 630 yards at 1,500, with a volume of water which, at 1,000 miles from the sea, is estimated at 244 times that of the Thames at London Bridge.

MORAL BOOKKEEPING.

One of the most interesting chapters in the book is that devoted to an account of Chinese charities. It is surprising to find that philanthropy is organised on so wide a scale in China. Works of merit for human beings in great masses are admirably organised, but the indi vidual is too frequently lost sight of. The Chinese fail in acts of unselfishness and of personal kindliness. There is no personal self-denial, and that wholesome contact between the giver and the receiver which begets love and gratitude is altogether lacking. It would seem that the ideal of the Charity Organisation Society had been too thoroughly realised out in China. The Chinese are the most practical people on earth, and the system of moral book-keeping adopted by many shows this feature of the national life in a curious light. Books are sold which inculcate the practice of "virtue," and in these a regular debtor and creditor account is opened, in which an individual charges himself with all his bad acts and credits himself with all his good ones, and the balance between the two shows his moral position at any given time. Mrs. Bishop quotes several methods by which individuals seek to "accumulate merit":—

A Buddhist on a river bank pays a fisherman for the whole of the contents of his plunge net, and returns the silver heap to the water; another buys a number of caged birds, and lets them fly. Some build sheds over roads, and provide them with seats for wearied travellers; others make a road over a difficult pass, or build a bridge, or provide a free ferry for the poor and their cattle.

HOW ENGLAND SAVED EUROPE, By W. H. FITCHETT.

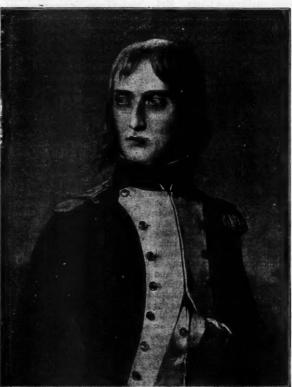
It was a happy inspiration which led Messrs. Smith, Elder and Co. to commission Mr. Fitchett to undertake to tell the story of the great war with which this century opened. There are Lives of Nelson and of Wellington in plenty, and still more numerous are the biographies and histories of Napoleon. We have also Napier's "History of the Peninsular War," and Alison's enormous "History of Europe." But there is no popular narrative of a struggle which has affected for good or ill the history of mankind, and may be said to have decided the destinies

of the modern world. Mr. Fitchett had shown in "Fights for the Flag" and "Deeds that Won the Empire" capacity for lucid and brilliant vivid narrative that is unrivalled among contemporary writers. The fascination of his military and naval sketches has been sufficiently attested by their phenomenal sale, both in Britain and in Greater Britain. It may truthfully be said that Mr. Fitchett has introduced young Australia to the stirring history of the race to which they belong. But these sketches were but preludes to the work which he has now in hand, by which his reputation as a writer of popular military history will stand or fall. The conception of telling the whole history of the great struggle, first against revolutionary France, and then against Napoleon, in a book which would be as popular as a sensational novel, and which would stand

examination as an accurate picture of the great world-drama, was a splendid one, and Mr. Fitchett has set himself to the task of realising it with genuine enthusiasm. It will probably be objected, not altogether without reason, at least by those who were nurtured upon Cobden's earlier political writings, that Europe would have more cause to regard England as a destroyer than as a saviour. What the history of the world would have been if England had stood aloof from the coalition against revolutionary France, or had thrown her influence into the scale in defence of the right of the French to remodel their constitution as they thought best, is, however, a theme of speculation which, tempting as it may be, we must pass by on the other side. Mr. Fitchett takes the popular view that

England in the war against France from 1793-1815 was fighting the battle of European liberty. The somewhat arrogant title of the book was, of course, suggested by Pitt's last public words, when he declared "England has saved herself by her exertions and will, as I trust, save Europe by her example." This volume, which I am sorry to say the exigencies of space compel me to refrain from noticing at length, or from quoting in extracts, is the first of four volumes in which the whole story will be told. It begins with 1793, and carries the narrative down to the defence of Acre in 1799. Mr. Fitchett divides the first instalment of his history into three periods.

The first deals with England and Revolution, beginning with the march of the Guards on February 25th, 1793, and ending with Lord Howe's victory on the glorious first of June. second period is en-titled "The Hour of England's Peril," and tells the story of the mutinies which threatened the very existence of English naval power, but is illuminated by the victories of Cape Vincent and Camperdown. The third period is devoted to Bonaparte in the East. It deals exclusively with Bona-parte's Egyptian adventure, and has as its central point the Battle of the Nile, and closes with the story of the defence of Acre. The book is illustrated with portraits of the leading actors in the eventful six years, and plans of the great naval battles and of the defence of Acre. A book more admirably calculated to com-



From the frontispiece of]

["How England Saved Europe."

NAPOLEON WHEN LIEUT.-COL. OF THE FIRST BATTALION OF CORSICA.

mend itself as a prize school-book at this particular juncture it would be difficult to imagine. From the point of view of the friends of peace it may be deplored as ministering to the war spirit which is only too rife amongst us; but, on the other hand, it is well at a time when evening newspapers wax delirious over "brilliant victories" gained by trained trocps over untrained peasants in the highlands of Natal, to be reminded of the calm heroism and brave endurance with which our fathers confronted the greatest military Power in Europe.

MISS ELIZABETH BANKS introduces to the *Quiver* world this month the well-known "George Junior Republic," under the title "A Republic of Boys and Girls."

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THACKERAY ON CURRENT TOPICS.

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MR. M. H. SPIELMANN, with the aid of an old editorial note-book, has collected the hitherto unidentified contributions of Thackeray to Punch (Harpers, 7s. 6d.). The result is curious rather than important. None of the passages unearthed from old numbers of Punch will in any way add to Thackeray's reputation. They do, however, throw some light upon the political opinion of the author of "Vanity Fair." Two hundred and fifty new items, with which Mr. Spielmann deals, cover a large range of subjects. Some of the extracts consist mostly of a line or two, while others filled a couple of columns of Punch. The book is illustrated by Thackeray's drawings and by the cartoons, only four in number, which he suggested. The most prominent characteristic of these articles is their intolerance of snobbery in any form. A considerable number of Thackeray's contributions dealt with France, the people of which country were at that moment busily engaged in the not unusual occupation of abusing England and planning imaginary schemes of invasion. The Prince de Joinville in particular dis-tinguished himself in this respect. Thackeray's retort to abuse was sarcasm. Here is a typical passage from his letter addressed to the Prince :-

Brave Prince: bold seaman: good Frenchman!-You can't see your neighbour comfortable but you long to cut his throat. Prudent Statesman-you are at peace: but you must speculate on war; it is the formal condition of the nation you represent; the refined and liberal, the honest and unsuspicious, the great and peaceful French nation. . . . Commerce is brutal and English, unworthy of the polished intelligence of the French people. Their culte is glory. Continue, Joinville, to minister to that noble worship; the more you insult your neighbours, the more "national" your countrymen will think you. Don't spare your insults, then, but suggest fresh plans of invasion with the calm assurance which renders your nation so popular all the world over. Assert your claims in the true, easy, quiet, un-ambitious, gentle, good-humoured, French-polished way, so little querulous, so calmly dignified, so honestly self-reliant! Do this and you can't fail to become more popular. Invent a few more plans for abasing England, and you will take your rank as a Statesman. Issue a few more prospectuses of murder, and they'll have you in the Pantheon. What a dignity to be worshipped by those who, if not his leaders, at any rate are the Bullies of Europe.

It is curious to find Thackeray advocating fifty years ago the opening of picture galleries on Sundays. In replying to his opponents, he remarks, "Who knows whether the sight of God's beautiful world might not awaken as warm feelings of reverence and gratitude as the talk of the Rev. Mr. Stiggins indoors, who was howling perdition at me over his pulpit cushion for not being present sitting under him?" Discussing that fruitful subject of dispute-why we were not popular with foreigners-Thackeray suggests the following solution to the vexed problem :-

It can't be helped. Do what you will, you can't respect Frenchmen. It's well of us to talk equality and amity. But we can't keep up the farce of equality with them at all. And my opinion is, that the reason why they hate us, and will hate us, and ought to hate us for ever, is the consciousness of this truth on one side or the other. It is not only in history and truth on the sale of the other. It is not only in insolv and bat les, but we are domineering over them in every table This in Europe at this moment. We can't be brought to believe that a Frenchman is equal to an Englishman. Is there any man in England who thinks so in his heart? If so, let him send his name to the publishers.

There is some excellent fooling over the American-Mexican war which is not unapplicable to the war rumours of the present time. Here is an extract :-

General Growdy's division yesterday came up with the main body of the Mexican force under General Cabunas, at Rionogo, where the New Orleans Picayune informs us that a severe engagement took place. Both parties won the victory and were repulsed with severe slaughter. President Santa Anna was



ONE OF THACKERAY'S CARTOONS.

(" Jeames and the Butler" on the " Papal Aggression" excitement.)

present in the action, in the course of which his head was shot off. He subsequently addressed a heart-stirring proclamation to the Mexican nation, in which he described the action of the 27th, which ended in the utter defeat of the Americans, whose victory, however, cost them dear.

The most important article in the November Monde Moderne is a study of Hans Memling and his art, by Verhaeren. A second art article contributed by Gabriel Ferry gives us the story of the Balzac Statue.

"Beasts," by Wardlaw Kennedy (Macmillan, 4s. 6d.). The author of these "Thumb-nail Studies in Pets" originally contributed them to a school paper. It is fortunate that he has decided to give them to the general public, for more charming little studies it would be hard to find. It can hardly be classed as a book for children, and yet it will be both instructive and interesting to them; whilst at the same time being deeply fascinating to their elders. The clever sketches of Mr. J. E. Spicer add an additional attraction to an already charming

THE RISE AND FALL OF MOROCCO.

A.R. BUDGETT MEAKIN has produced an exhaustive and elaborately illustrated history of the rise and fall of the Moorish Empire (Swan Sonnenschein). Morocco at the present moment is not actively engaging the attention of the Governments of Europe, but it may do so at any moment. It is almost the last remnant of the Black Continent which has not been appropriated by one nation or another. Moorish history, it must be confessed, does not possess any very great attractions to the man in the street. It is, however, by no means lacking in picturesque incidents; in fact it is crowded with them. But Mr. Meakin, in endeavouring to cover the ground with completeness, has been compelled to introduce a good deal of the dry-as-dust historian into his narrative. His volume will be a valuable one to those interested in the country, for it contains all the essential facts within a comparatively brief compass, and the material is excellently arranged.

TWO HUMAN MONSTERS.

Amid all the confused vicissitudes of the Moorish Dominion there are two men who stand head and shoulders above their fellows. They are the Moorish tyrants Er-Rasheed II. and Ismail, who flourished in the middle of the seventeenth century. Er-Rasheed is attractive on account of his very fiendishness, which places him easily in the first rank of the monsters who have sat upon thrones. His first act was to slay, with his own hand, the slave who had assisted his escape from his brother's prison, and the culmination of a reign that was an unbroken record of treachery and torture was his treatment of helpless women, from whom he extorted the wealth he coveted by crushing their breasts beneath a box, upon the lid of which he himself jumped. This monster, however, found an even more ferocious successor in his brother Ismail. He reigned for fifty-five years, and during that period he ruled Morocco with a rod of iron; yet to-day he is remembered as the great and religious Sultan. On his accession to power he decided to make Fez his capital, and in announcing this fact he forwarded ten thousand heads, including those of women and children, slain in his rival's camp to adorn the walls of the future capital. He also ordered the bodies of his prisoners of war to be interwoven with rushes so as to form a bridge whereby his victorious army might cross a river. Many hundreds were slain by his own hand. Indeed, so fond was he of shedding blood himself that he would lop off the head of the nearest attendant to try the edge of a new sword or hatchet. To spare his own arm an executioner always stood at his side. Another favourite pastime was to pin his subjects with a lance, a couple of which were always at hand ready for use. . His child Zidan, when but seven years of age, was permitted to kill a slave with his own hand. Such are the monarchs whose deeds adorn the pages of Mr. Meakin's volume.

THE FUTURE OF MOROCCO.

As for the future of Morocco Mr. Meakin sees the best hopes of improvement in a self-denying ordinance on the part of the European Powers not to individually interfere in the affairs of Morocco under any pretext. But he is not hopeful of this coming about. Reform, if reform there is to be, must come from without. The inhabitants themselves are very contented with their government. It is better than any they have had for a long time past. It realises their ideal, for it is purely native government, the outcome of native character. All revolutions in Morocco have been religious revolutions. There is no

political life, and if the people are to be roused it must be at the bidding of a Mahdi. But reform through the instrumentality of a successful Mahdi is certainly the last thing that is to be desired. There are several nations not unwilling to undertake the task of administering the remains of the once mighty Moorish Empire. Of these the most important is France, which also is in the best position to carry out any designs she may secretly cherish. The lowlands could easily be conquered, Mr. Meakin believes, but the Berbers would take a great deal of pacifying. England is indifferent. All that we need claim is the strip of land which lies over against Gibraltar. Germany would not object to a coaling station, and Spain dreams of possessing Morocco by right of inheritance. But this is a dream, and nothing more. However, as elsewhere, the rival nations neutralise each other, and Morocco jogs along in the old grooves.

Christmas Cards.

Messrs. Raphael Tuck and Sons are, as usual, well to the fore with novelties amongst their wonderful collection of Christmas cards and almanacks. Having made special arrangements with the Wedgwood firm, they are enabled to utilise their designs for the Christmas and New Year cards. Some of these Wedgwood cards containing platinotypes are very attractive and delicately got up. It is, perhaps, to be regretted that there are not more platinotypes and photogravures in the collection, but even Messrs. Raphael Tuck and Sons cannot find room for every attraction each year. Some of the calendars in photogravure are exceedingly well executed, and will do credit to the beginning of a new century. The Toy Books and Juvenile Gift-Books combine wonderful variety with much taste, and must inevitably recommend themselves to parents choosing suitable gifts for their children at this season. We are glad to be able to congratulate Messrs. Raphael Tuck and Sons on their removal into their new central City premises in "Raphael House," Moorfields.

"Primeval Scenes" for Children.

Of the many Christmas illustrated children's books there are few as clever as "Primeval Scenes" (Lamley and Co., 6s.). The letterpress is by the Rev. H. N. Hutchinson, author of several books on the early life of the world, so that his readers may be glad to know that besides being amused they are also being instructed. But the real charm of the book is the series of line drawings which fills every other page. These are by J. Hassall and Fred Burridge, and, though confessedly founded upon Mr. Reed's idea of "Prehistoric Peeps" in Punch, they possess a cleverness all their own. It is difficult to decide which artist is the cleverer, though Mr. Hassall has contributed more-sketches than his fellow-worker. The two scenes which are the cleverest of a very clever series are those entitled "Catching Wild Horses" and "The Humours of Fishing." Having made such an excellent start, it would be a pity to disappoint the public by not continuing such an excellent and altogether amusing series of sketches. Therefore we will look out for the second volume with pleasant anticipations.

THE Revue d'Encyclopédique of November 4th is a "War and Peace" number, dealing with (1) the horrors of war as represented in art and literature, and (2) the Hague Conference.

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SOME OF THE ANNUALS.

The Magazine of Art Yearly Volume, 1899. 21s. With about 800 illustrations and a series of special plates. Cloth gilt. Cassell and Co. Aiways a handsome volume, the new volume of the Magazine of Art is handsomer than usual. For interesting letterpress, splendid engrav-ing and chaste get-up it is unsurpassed. One turns over its pages and is comforted by the reflection that not even in America would a better example of artistic printing be found. Mr. Spielmann, the gifted and genial editor, has in the last ten or fifteen years contributed not a little to that higher appreciation of art which is one of the marked characteristics of our time. In the volume under review, architecture, arts and crafts, drawings, paintings, sculpture, and all other branches of art are most completely dealt with by the best authorities; and nothing could exceed the beauty of the reproductions of famous pictures-both ancient and modern. All things considered, one can get the best value for a Christmas present in an annual of this kind.

The Girl's Own Annual (the Religious Tract Society, 8s.) has as a frontispiece a coloured plate which was given away on the occasion of the one thousandth publication of the Girl's Own Paper on February 25th. It contains besides, three other coloured plates and eight uncoloured. Its printing and binding fully maintain its reputation. There are 848 pages and hundreds—or should we say thousands?—of illustrations. Four serial stories run through the volume, and there are many articles upon other subjects. One of the chief features is

the correspondence column.

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In the Boy's Own Annual for 1899 (the Religious Tract Society, 8s.) our boy friends will find plenty of bright, breezy stories to read, not to mention the mine of information on all sorts of subjects which the volume offers. The annual for 1899 is the coming of age volume—the twenty-first—of, the Boy's Own Paper. Amongst the tales, etc., which fill the 840 pages the most interesting will no doubt be the serial stories, of which there are several, by such popular writers as G. Manville Fenn, Dr. Gordon Stables, David Ker, Jules Verne, and Harcourt Burrage. There are fifteen full-page plates, of which nine are coloured, and some of these latter reach a standard which it would be hard to surpass. One of the most interesting is that showing, in colours, the flags and funnels of our steamship lines and of our fishing steamers.

Chums (Vol. vii., 1899. Cassell, 8s.) has thirteen coloured plates, chiefly dealing with military subjects, and has altogether one thousand illustrations in its 832 pages. Perhaps the best section among its varied contents is that devoted to interviews with well-known men. The serial stories are by G. M. Fenn, H. Barrow North, Fred Whishaw, W. P. Wright, Reg. Wray, and

Arthur Rigby.

The Sunday at Home (Vol. for 1899. Religious Tract Society, 7s. 6d.). This year the annual contains 812 pages. It is always welcome, and the number before us fully maintains in printing, illustration, and binding the high standard of the preceding volumes. Some of the illuminated texts, which take the form of full-page

plates, are very well done.

The Leisure Hour (R.T.S., 7s. 6d.), appears this year for the last time in the familiar form to which we are accustomed. It will be altered to a smaller size (S.R. 8vo.), but otherwise the magazine will remain the same, a fact which will no doubt cause general satisfaction. The present volume contains eight hundred and twelve pages full of stories, articles and pictures. It stands

almost alone amongst the annuals issued by the R.T.S. in not having any coloured plates. Its ordinary engravings are, however, a very good substitute.

The yearly volume of the Quiver contains 900 illustrations and a coloured frontistice. There are five serial stories, and some forty complete tales by well-known writers. Among the various papers contributed are a series of original hymn tunes by cathedral organists. The volume is well got up and contains 1,152 pages (Cassell, 7s. 6d).



(From " Photograms of the Year 1899.")

In "Photograms of the Year," 1899, much space is devoted to the photographic exhibitions of the year. It seems a pity that in an attempt to show more of the exhibits, they have been photographed on the walls in such numbers that the reproduction is worse than useless. However, it would be unfair to take too much notice of one point in which a mistake has been made when the rest of the volume is so excellently got-up and arranged. Apart from its technical value it forms a most attractive gift-book to all amateur photographers, and it is impossible for a book to have a wider field than that. Therefore it is probable that "Photograms of the Year" will have as wide a circulation as it deserves. (Dawbarn and Ward, 3s. net).

BOOKS RECEIVED.

	-	· of revenir products in topic sequences on the	
BIOGRAPHY.		Yorke, Curtis. Jocelyn Errol. cr. 8vo. 286 pp(Jarrold	0/
Adone Jose H The Farl Married Life of Maria Josepha, Lady		Yorke, Curtis. Jocelyn Errol. cr. 8vo. 286 pp	6/6
Stanley m.d. 8vo. 461 pp	18/0	HISTORICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL.	
Autobiography and Letters of Mrs. Oliphant, edited by Mrs. Mrs. Harry Cophill. cr. 8vo. 360 pp	6/0	"Africanus." The Transvaal Boers. A Historical Sketch. cr. 8vo paper. 158 pp	. 1/0
Chisel, Pen and Poignard; or, Benvenuto Cellini. cr. 8vo 158 pp. (Longmans)	5/0	India, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Hong-Kong. (Brijish Empir	8
(Longmans, Cock, Mrs. Alfred. The Life of Madame de Longueville. 1, cr. 80c.)		Series I.) med. 3vo. 536 pp	e 0/0
280 pp	110	Newsham-Davis, LigutCol. N. The Transvaal under the Ougen	1/6
Douglas, M. In Lion Land; the Story of Livingstone and Stanley.	6/0	(illustrated.) cr. 4to. 93 pp	6/0
cr. 8vo. 275 pp	2/5	415 pp (Stock	8/6
Aroportkin, Frince. Memors of a Kevolutonist. So. 1. E. So. 258 pp. and 340 pp	21/0	MISCELLANEOUS.	
(Dowden)	1/0	Bennett, Bertie. Tip Tail; or the Adventures of a Black Kitten	
Russell, Sir Edward. 'That Reminds Me.' med. 8vo. 333 pp. (Fisher Unwin) net	12/0	Illustrated. 135 pp(Lamley and Co. Dearmer, Mabel. The Book of Penny Toys. Illustrated in Colour.	
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Linton, Mrs. Lynn, My Literary Life. cr. 8vo. 103 pp		NEW EDITIONS.	m
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LEARNING LANGUAGES BY LETTER-WRITING.

As it is now three years since we first undertook the brief account of its rise, ups and downs and changes will perhaps interest many of those who have

only read the later reports.

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We were not the first in the field, for M. Gaston Sevrette, of the Lycée of Chartres, some time in 1893 arranged, with the help of Chums, to introduce to his pupils any English boys who would like to exchange letters. Nearly five years afterwards a young Englishman wrote to me :-

I have been carrying on a correspondence with a young Frenchman for the last four years. It was brought about by a suggestion in Chums. I received a letter from a French boy; and from that day forward the correspondence has been carried on. We have been able to give each other advice and suggestions concerning our studies, our countries, commerce, and many other things. We have since then left school, taken our places in the world, and have married, but to-day we are as prompt in

our letter-writing as when we began.

With all this, however, I was quite unacquainted when M. Mieille first wrote advocating such a plan, and suggesting that if the Fevue Universitaire and the REVIEW OF REVIEWS would co-operate, the scheme might be worked on a large scale. I readily agreed, for the problem of how to interest schoolboys and girls in the acquisition of a foreign language has always exercised my mind. We cannot all take our children to a foreign country and let them learn in the easiest way-and the English boy says with a shrug, "French is such a bore; why cannot all sensible people speak English?" The French boy loves his own country and his own language much more than any other language or country, and the German thinks that as the English are indebted to the Teutons for the majority of their words, his language must be the best. So I asked M. Mieille how he managed, and I here reproduce part of his reply :

I leave the boys completely a free hand in the choice of subjects. But in the beginning I suggested that the best way to open a correspondence would be to describe the school and surroundings. They described their school life, sometimes as boarders, sometimes as day scholars, and asked their English comrades for a reciprocity. Then about their games, sports, etc. Some even spoke about their family, and told all about their brothers and sisters. The holidays were an inexhaustible source of information. In short, the choice was left to the writer, the master being always glad to give his advice, but taking care

never to force it, unasked, on the boys.

We have now a steady flow of applications, but at first comparatively few of our schoolmasters were willing to make a trial, though numbers approved of the idea. "Boys will not write their own language, much more a foreign one." "There is no time for such work in the school session," said others, and many feared that "evil communications would corrupt good manners." I do not suppose such men thought our English boys were to be the corrupting agents. Masters do not always think schoolboy manners perfect, and in France the masters generally supervise the correspondence, so the last argument was neither very wise nor very Christian. Neither applied to those beyond school age, and soon applications from them came pouring in. Here we were beset with difficulties. No French newspaper would or does co-operate. After a time

the Revue des Revues lent valuable aid, but only for a time; and in Germany no ordinary journal has ever offered to co-operate. The organ of the Saxon Neuphilologen Verband does, but its circulation is chiefly amongst masters and students. And there is another drawback-at the time of life when our young men are most eager to learn that language which will help them on in their work, French and Germans are doing their army service. The majority of these young soldiers have little time and less money, and as, in France, newspayers are prohibited to them, they would certainly not be encouraged to write letters to foreigners even if allowed. Thus the age from nineteen to twenty-four is practically barred unless a correspondence has been established before schooldays were over. With regard to ladies the difference of up-bringing hinders our foreign friends from a large response. The bicycle, however, will doubtless change that presently; but as yet, except in Paris and some few large towns, the French girl who is comme-il-faut does not bicycle. Hence, as I need to write several letters for each individual applicant, I have been obliged to ask adults to contribute a shilling for stamps; all the clerical work I freely give.

DRAWBACKS.

This contribution is one of the drawbacks to me : for when anyone sends a shilling he or she expects value for it, and this I cannot at once give. Neither can I take the applications in order. "A." is thirty-five and in business for himself. I duly make inquiries for him, but my correspondent replies: "Cannot do anything for Mr. A—, but Monsieur G-, who is twenty-four and studying for the legal profession, would like to write to some one of his own Therefore "F.," who is more suitable, and yet perhaps applied later, can be arranged for first. National prejudices also arise now and again. Next month I hore to have space for one or two letters, examples of these drawbacks. Meantime I should very much like to receive reports, but especially from such as began a correspondence in 1897 and are still continuing it; and I should also be glad to hear from those who are writing to Spain, Denmark, Finland, Russia, Turkey, or even farther off.

NOTICES.

An English lady in London, S.W., would be very glad to meet a French lady once a week for conversation.

A student in Croatia hopes some one in England will be sufficiently interested in his country to correspond with

A Parisian lady hopes some English mother will be willing to arrange a change of homes for a child-her daughter is fifteen.

A French professor would take charge of a boy until the summer holidays, if the parents would receive him

and his wife during those holidays in return.

There is to be an International Congress of Modern Languages in Paris, July, 1900. The Revue Universitaire, Messrs. Colin, 5 Rue de Mézières, invites comments from teachers. A winter "Holiday Course" is arranged in Paris at University Hall.

TREITSCHKE, author of the history of Germany in the Nineteenth Century, is the subject of an appreciation by Philip Kent in Gentleman's for December. The writer describes him as "a pupil, doubtless, of Macaulay, but a pupil who far excels his master."

ART IN THE MAGAZINES.

THE ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBITION.

In the art magazines there are several notices of the (sixth) Arts and Crafts Exhibition, which has been opened at the New Gallery for the last two months. It is three years since the last exhibition of the Society was held in London. Mabel Cox, who writes in the November number of the Artist, says :-

If we are to judge the exhibition as one judges the work of an individual, not by his failures or his indifferent successes, but by the excellence of his best work, we can say with certainty that the present one is a good exhibition. If, however, we are to judge it by the preponderance of good work over indifferent, the verdict is doubtful; and if, as for ou own part we judge it, by the general level of the work, the verdict, we fear, must be unfavourable.

Thus it would seem that the influence of the Society during the past few years has not been great within. On the other hand, that it has been enormous without anybody who has followed the movements of the commercial producers can have no doubt, and this influence is of far greater importance.

The Morris room contains many beau iful things, and despite our familiarity with most of them, we got a keen enjoyment from seeing them, and left them once more realising what a tremendous debt present-day craftsmen owe to the great and artistic mind that conceived them, and how Morris's influence is likely to last a great many years still.

Another interesting notice is that by Mr. H. Wilson in the November number of the Architectural Review. He, too, recognises the master's influence strongly at work, and thus refers to the Morris exhibit :-

The room is like a pictured tomb of some remote epoch, the walls storied with the deeds of its occupant, save only in this, that the man himself has pictured his own history, and there is

Of the exhibition as a whole, Mr. Wiison's verdict is more favourable than that of the Artist's critic. He savs :-

There is so much earnest work of many kinds that a connected review of it seems almost impossible. There are many new names, the general level of the work seems much higher, and there is less affectation and less straining after effect and originality than was at one time apparent.

The Studio, which makes a strong feature of applied art, begins its notice in October and does not conclude it in November. Many illustrations of exhibits are included.

Architectural Record.-Oct.

Domestic Stained Glass in France. Illustrated. René de Cuers.

Architectural Review.—Effingham House, Arundel Street. is. Nov.

William Simpson. Illustrated. G. McCullock.
The Arts and Crafts Exhibition.
Celtic Illuminated Manuscripts. Illustrated. J. A. Bruun.

Artist.-Constable. 18. Nov.

The Animal Sketches of Miss Fannie Moody. Illustrated. F. Miller.

The Influence of Browning's "Pied Piper." Illustrated. Mrs. Percy Leake.

Art, and the Teaching of Art in Siam. Illustrated. E. A. Norbury. Embroidery. Illustrated.

Oa the Making of Paints for Lustre Ware. H. C. S. Sidelights on the Methods of Mr. G. C. Haité, Illustrated. J. S. R. The Arts and Crafts Exhibition. Illustrated. Mabel Cox.

Atlantic Monthly.-Nov.

In Honour of Van Dyck. Mrs. Elizabeth Robins Pennell.

Bookman (New York).-Nov.

Art in America. Henry B. Fuller.

House .- "QUEEN" OFFICE. 6d. Nov. Leaves from a Normandy Sketch-Book. Illustrated. W. Naval Heroes in Earthenware. Illustrated. Bric-à-Brac. German Civic Silver. Illustrated. Silversmith.

Idler.-Nov.

Hans Makart; a King of Painters. Illustrated. P. G. Konody.

Irish Ecclestastical Record.-Nov.

Idealism and Realism in Art. Rev. M. Cronin.

Leisure Hour.-Dec.

Bronzes. Illustrated. Ernest M. Jessop.

Magazine of Art-Cassell, 18. 4d. Dec.

"The Qu'en of Samothrace," after W. Graham Robertson. William Lindsay Windu. Illustrated. E. Rimbault Dibdin. Iron Gates and Their Making. Illustrated. Walter Shaw

The Art Sales of the Season. Continued. Illustrated. W. Roberts.

The Lucas Cranach Exhibition at Dresden. Illustrated. Octave Maus.

W. Graham Robertson. Illustrated. M. H. Spielmann. Recent Acquisitions at Our National Museuns and Galleries. Illustrated

The Arts and Crafts, 1899. Illustrated. E. F. Strange.

North American Review.-Nov.

The Picture Gallery of the Hermitage. Continued. Claude Phillips.

Pall Mall Magazine .- Dec.

Turner Prints. Illustrated. Frederick Wedmore.

Saint Nicholas .- MACMILLAN. 18. Dec. Maurice Boutet de Monvel. Illustrated. Marie Van Vorst.

Strand Magazine,-Dec.

Sir L. A. Tadema; Interview. Illustrated. F. Dolman. A Peep into Punch, 1842 to 1899. Illustrated. John Holt

The Liberty Statue, New York; the Largest Statue in the World. Illustrated. A. Meta.

Studio .- 5, HENRIETTA STREET, COVENT GARDEN. 18. Nov.

Je in Jacques Henner. Illustrated. F. Lees. Sketches by Frank L. Emanuel; Illustrations.

The Art Treasures of Mr. E. A. Waterlow. A. L. Baldry.

British Decorative Art in 1899 and the Arts and Crafts
Exhibition. Continued. Illustrated.

Supplements:—"Lévite d'Ephraim" and "La Madeleine,"
after J. J. Henner; "Portrait of Mr. E. A. Waterlow," after Sir L. A. Tadema; and Study, after G. J. Pinnell.

Werner's Magazine.-Nov.

Why We should interest Ourselves in Art. Florence P. Holden. How to enjoy Pictures. Illustrated.

Windsor Magazine.-Dec.

Tissot's Pictures of the Life of Christ. Illustrated. C. Moffett.

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LIST OF THE LEADING CONTENTS OF CURRENT PERIODICALS.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN.

American Catholic Quarterly Review .- Burns and Oates. 4 dollars per annum. Oct.

The Third French Republic as a Persecutor of the Church. Rev. Reuben

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The Origin of the Solar System. Rev. A. L. Cortie.

The Peace of the World. Rev. Chas. Macksey.

The Foundation of Aesthetics. Rev. G. H. Joyce.

The Clic Groundwork of "The Inferno" and Dante's Prototype, John

Review of the Pauline Chronology. Continued. Rev. A. J. Maas.
The Philippine Friars as Missioners. Bryan J. Clinch.
Social Standpoint in Religious Philosophy. Wifred Ward.
The Sulpitians at the Cradle of the American Hierarch/, Richard R.

Life in Modern Biology. James J. Walsh.'
The Last Ten Years of the Temporal Power. Donat Sampson.
The Making of Religion. Rev. Joseph V. Tracy.

American Journal of Sociology .- LUZAC AND Co. 35 cents. Nov.

Aims and Principles of the Consumers' League, Florence Kelley,
The Social Function of the Church. Graham Taylor.
Concerning Certain Wise Limits to Charity Organisation Society Work.
Alexander Johnson.
Old and New Aspects of the Aryan Question. Georges Vache: De

Old and New Aspects of the Aryan question.

Lapouge:
A Sociological Vi.w of Sovereigoty, Continued, John R. Commons.
The Working Hypothesis in Social Reform. George H. Mead.
The Press and Public Opinion. V. S. Yarros,
Alcoholic Hypnotism. Arthur MacDonald.
Social Institutions and the Riemann Surface. Amy Hewes.

Anglo-American Magazine.—Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane. 15. Nov.

Inter-Race Movements. Austin Bierbower.
Scotia's Ain Game of Curlin'. David Foulis.
How Japanese Boys and Girls live. Mrs. George Donaldson.
Negro Soldir si for the Philippines. A. R. Abbott.
The British and the Boers. Editor.
The Aliskan Boundary Line; Count Nesselrode and the Treaty of 1825.
David Glass.

Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science.—P. S. King. i dollar. Nov.

The Terms and Tenor of the Clayton-Bulwe: Treaty. Lindley M. Keasbey. Franchises or Monopolies—Their Public Ownership and Operation. H. E. Tremain. The Recent Production of Silver and Its Probable Future. E. Sherwood

Meade. Antiquary. - ELLIOT STOCK. 6d. Dec.

Curiosities of and in Our Ancient Churches. Continued. H. Philibert Feasey.
Corn-Mills in Shetland. Illustrated. David Christie,
Merlin's Mechanical Museum. G. L. Apperson.

Architectural Record.—14, VESEY STREET, New YORK. 25 cents. Oct.

English "Georgian" Architecture—the Source of the American "Colonial" Style. Illustrated. G. A. T. Middl.ton.
The New York Capitol Building. "Illustrated. Cuyler Reynolds.
Stone in American Architecture. Illustrated. Russell Sturgis.
The Return to Stone. Illustrated. W. S. Adams.
Electric Lighting in Albany Capitol. Illustrated.

Architectural Review .- Eppingham House, Arundel Street. 18.

On Scottish Gardens, Illustrated. R. S. Lorimer, The Silchester Exhibition. Illustrated. G. Clinch. Percy's House and the Gunpowder Plot. Illustrated. Competition for a Villa in the Riviera. Illustrated. The Voracity of the Town. S. S. G.

Arena. - GAY AND BIRD. 128. per ann. Nov.

The United States and the Philippines: The United States and the Philippines:
The American Attempt at Conquest. J. H. Marble.
Some Gains from Expansion. Prof. F. Spencer Baldwin.
The Philippin: Question Reviewed. Ramon Reyes Lala.
Twen ieth Century Democracy. Carl Vrooman.
The Maybrick Case: the English Dreyfus Case. Dr. Helen Densmore.
The Society for the Study of Life. Mrs. Almon Hensley.
The Right of a Child to be Well-Born. M. M. Irwin.
Ruskin's Education. Alice Hyneman Sotheran.
Criminality in Children. Continued. M. P. E. Groszmann. APROSY, -MACMILLAN. 18, Nov.

"Liberté, Égalité, Fraternité." C. J. Langston. St. Moritz and the Engadine. Illustrated. Chas. W. Wood. H.:avenly Homesickness. Miss P. W. Roose.

A Few Distinguish d Ghosts. E. F. Cobby. The Garden of Sleep. Miss P. W. Roose.

Atlantic Monthly .- GAY AND BIRD. IS. Nov.

The Case of the Negro. Booker T. Washington.
A Lesson from the Mal y States. Hugh Clifford.
Can New Op.nings b: found for Capital? Chas. A. Conant.
Goethe's Message to America. Kuno Francke.
Justice for the Boy. Jacob A. Riis.
The Good Government of an Empi e. William Cunningham. The Obloans. Rollin Lynde Hartt.
Some New Letters of Tourgenisv. Rosa Newmarch.
Thoreau's Attitude toward Nature. Bradford Torrey.

Badminton Magazina,-Longmans, 18. Dec. Winter Sports in the Canton des Grisons. Illustrated. Mrs. E. P. L. Winter Sports in the Canton des Ortsons
Higgin
A Moorland Ride. Illustrated. Mrs. Whitehorne.
A Day with a Seal. Illustrated. Geoffrey Gathorne-Hardy.
Billiards. Illustrated. Frederic Adye.
Fishing at the Falls. Illustrated. Edw. Roper.
Colorado in the Six iss. M. O'Connor Morris.
A Plea for the Fine-Weather Sportsman. Illustrated. G. H. Jalland.

Bankers' Magazine,-WATERLOW AND SONS. 18. 6d. Dec. Some Lessons of the Year. Currency Experiments in India and Argentina. W. R. Lawson.

Old-Age Pensions. Andrew Mu ray. Blackwood's Magazine, -BLACKWOOD. ss. 6d. Dec. Samuel Pepys's Library: the Library of an Old Scholar. Charles

Whibley. Whibley,
Charles Fox and Charles the Second, G. S. Street.
A Landsman's Cruise with the Mediterranean Fleet.
A Vision of Colombo. Mrs. A. S. Boyd.
The Invis bility of the Soldier. Li-ur.-Col. C. H. Powell.
The Samoa Agreement in Plain English. Basil Thomson.
Lord Lytton's Indian Administration.

The Way On Contribution of the Contribution of th The War Operations in South Africa. A Military Contributor. Is the Transvaal War a Necessity?

Board of Trade Journal. - EVRE AND SPOTTISWOODE, 6d. Nov. The Development of Canadian Trade, Auriferous Deposits in Siberia. Trade of the Naw "Open Ports" of Formosa. The Russian Ra'lway Systems.

Bookman,-Hodder and Stoughton. 6d. Nov. Charlotte Brontë and One of Her Critics. Dr. W. Robertson Nicoll.
George Maredith. With Portrait. Hannah Lynch.
Mr. Kipling's Schoolmasters and Schoolboys. Illustrated. T. E. Page and A. H. Walker.
War Correspondents. With Portraits.

Bookman.—(America). Dood, Mead and Co., New York. 95 cents.

New York in Fiction. Illustrated. Continued. Arthur Bartlett Maurice. Frank Norris, Realist. With Portrait. Frederic Taber Cooper. Thackeray's Becky. Illustrated. A. B. M. The First Books of Dante Gabriel and Christina G. Rossetti. Luther S. Livingston.

Canadian Magazine.—Ontario Publishing Co., Toronto 25 cents. Nov.

Litera'ure in Canada. Robert Barr.
Technical Education in Canada. B. McEvoy.
Nelson, B.C.; a Typical Mining Town. Illustrated. W. F. Brougham.
An Educational Bureau for Canada. Dr. J. M. Harper.
Twenty Years on the Warpath. Frederic Villers.
Mr. D. McNicoll. With Portrait, Jas. S. Brierley.
A Canadian Engine-Works. Illustrated. Norman Patterson.
The Moose of Canada. Illustrated. Chas. A. Bramble.
When the British fought in South Africa. E. B. Bigg vr.

Captain.—George Newnes. 6d. December.
Christmas with Manville Fenn; Interview. Illustrated. Keble Howard.
Association Football, and How to Play It. Illustrated. C. B. Fry
A Boer's Account of Majuba. Illustrated. Fisher Vane.
Christmas on the Railway. Illustrated. J. A. Kay.

Cassell's Magazine. -GASSELL. IS. Dec. "The 21st (Empress of India's) Lancers at Omdurman," after Frontispiec:—"The 21st (Empress of Indua's) Lancers at Chindra W. B. Wollen.
Windsor Castle. Illustrated. Marquis of Lorne.
Sir Henry Irving. Illustrated. M. C. Salaman.
Some Stage Effects. Illustrated. W. B. Robertson.
The Royal Horse Artillery. Illustrated. B. Fletcher Robinson.

Cassier's Magazins .- 33, Bedford Street, Strand. 18. Nov. An 83-Mile Electric Power Transmission Plant. Illustrated. James A. Lighthipe.
Some Överhead Electric Travelling Cranes. Illustrated. Arthur G. Parrott. The Safety of Petroleum Fuel. Illustrated. J. Holden. Valuation of Manufacturing Property for Taxation. Charles T. Main. Recent Practice in Steam Boil.rs in Great Britain. Illustrated. W. D. Wansbrough.

Wansbrough.
The Progress in Steam Navigation. W. H. White.
Masonry Dams. Illustrated. Robert S. Ball.
An Electric Tramway in Kingston, Jamaica. Illustrated. H. Holgate.
J. Wolfe Barry. With Portrait.

J. Wolfe Barry. With Portrag.

Century Mag azine.—Macmillan. is. 4d. Dec.

A Provençal Christmas Postscript. Illustrated. T. A. Janvier.
The Art of Seeing Things. John Burroughs.
"I believe." Margaret Sutton Briscoe.
One of the Two Millions in East London. Illustrated. Sir Walter Besant.
Sailing Alone around the World. Illustrated. Joshua Slocum.
Oliver Cromwell. Continued. Illustrated. John Morley.
Zionism. Richard Gottheil.

Chambers's Journal .- 47, PATERNOSTER ROW. 18. Dec. Spectres of the German and Austrian Courts. Cultivation of Vegetable Silk in Central America. Rowland W. Cater. Knights Hospitaliers Past and Present. Sir James Outram; the Indian Bayard. Tommy Atkins up-to-date.

Church Missionary Intelligencer.—Church Missionary Society, 6d. Dec.

The Educational Wo.k of the C. M. S. and the Need for More Educational Missions. Rev. J. P. Haythornthwaite.

German Missions. Count Andrew Bernstorff.

Classical Review .- DAVID NUTT. 18. 6d. Nov. Notes on Sophocles' Antigone. Mortimer L. Earle. Some Italic Etymologies and Interpretations. Edwin W. Fay. Contemporary Review.-ISBISTER. 28. 6d. Dec.

Contemporary Review,—ISBISTER. 28. 6d. Dec.
The Government and the War. An Officer.
The Voice of "The Hooligan." Robert Buchanan.
Balmy November. Phil Robinson.
A New Gospel and Some New Apocalypses. J. Rendel Harris,
The Woman Question in Italy. Dora Melegari.
Priest and Prophet. Rev. S. Baring-Gould.
Varro's "De Re Rustica;" a Prose Source of the "Georgics." Countess

Marting-O-EssareScott. J. W. Martin.
The Age Limit for Woman. Miss Clara E. Collet.
Animal Chivalry. Dr. Woods Hutchinson.
The Venture of Faith. Miss Emma Marie Caillard.
Liberal Imperialism and the Transvaal War. Dr. J. Guinness Rogers.

Cornhill Magazine. -- SMITH, ELDER. 18. Dec. South African Reminiscences. Continued. Sir John Robinson. El Pardo. Mrs. Margaret L. Woods. Eagles and Their Prey. C. J. Cornish. Our Square. Mrs. Bernard Bosanquet. The Leading Article. Conferences on Books and Men. Continued. Urbanus Sylvan.

Cosmopolitan.-International News Co. 6d. Nov. The Paris Exposition. Illustrated. Vance Thompson.
Ancient and Modern Spectacles. Illustrated. How the World dances. Illustrated. Laura B. Starr.
Electrographs. Illustrated. Elmer Gates.
The Woman Question. Olive Schreiner.
In the Engine-Room of a War-Ship. Illustrated. H. Webster.
The Child's Proper Development. Illustrated. A Father.
Modern Education; Does It educate in the Broadest and Most Liberal
Sense of the Term? Continued. Arthur T. Hadley.

Dial .- 315, WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO. 10 cents. Nov. 1.

Idiom and Ideal.
Poe coming to His Kingdom. Henry Austin. Nov. 16.

A Memory Forever. The Passing of Matthew Arnold. W. H. Johnson.

Educational Review .-- 11, LUDGATE HILL. 4d. Nov. The School System of the United States. Chas. H. Thurber.
Voice-Training in Schools. Canon the Hon. E. Lyttelton.
Some of the First Steps in History for Young Children. Concluded. Maria F. Findlay. How I learnt to teach. Cloudesley Brereton. The New Education Office.

Educational Review .- (AMERICA.) J. M. DENT. 18. 8d. Nov. A Century's Progress in Science. Michael Foster. Changes in the Teaching of Latin in Germany. Friedrich Paulsen. Social Recapitulation. Arthur Allin.

A Freshman at Nineteen. Abraham Flexner.
The Superintendent and the Board of Education. James M. Greenwood.
Railway Geography. John P. Davis.
The Michigan State Normal College. B. L. D'ooge.

Educational Times. -89, FARRINGDON STREET. 6d. Dec. The Board of Education Act and Its Bearing on Private Schools. Rev. J. O. Bevan.

Engineering Magazine. -222, STRAND. 18. Nov. Engineering Magazine,—222, Strand. 18. Nov.
Standardising in Engineering Construction. Sir Benjamin C. Browne.
The Revolution in Machine-Shop Practice. Illustrated. Henry Roland.
Works Management for the Maximum of Production. J. Slater Lewis.
Electricity for the Auxiliary Machinery on War-Ships. Illustrated. Lieut.
J. K. Robison.
The Proposed Pacific Cable Routes. Harrington Emerson.
Electric Power Distribution and the Small Consumer. Dr. Louis Bell.
The Development of German Ship-Building. Continued. Illustrated.
Rudolph Hatck.
Evolution of Mining and Ore Treatment in Colorado. Illustrated. Thomas

Tonge. Engineering Times.-2, Great Smith Street, Westminster. 6d.

The Mechanical Transmission of Power. W. E. Buck.
Patent Rights and Patent Wrongs. G. G. Turri.
The History and Development of Motor Cars. W. Fletcher.
Modern Locomotive Practice of the World. Herbert Parker and J. Horsfall.
The Modern Warship. Rear-Admiral G. W. Melville.

Englishwoman .- 8, PATERNOSTER Row. 6d. Dec. A Run to Grand Canary on a Congo Boat. Illustrated. Kindergarten Teachers; Occupations for Women. Illustrated. Mrs. F. M.

Are Women Decorated by the Royal Humane Society? Illustrated. Christmas Customs. Alice Salzmann.
The Tsar and Tsariza. Illustrated. Carl Siewers.
Women Astronomers. Illustrated. Halboro Denham.

Etude. -T. PRESSER, PHILADELPHIA. 15 cents. Nov. The Evil of Forcing Development. F. B. Hawkins.
Sophie Menter and Cécile Chaminade. With Portraits. Edw. Baxter Perry.

Expositor .- Hodder and Stoughton. 18. Dec. The Sheep and the Goats. Prof. Walter Lock.
A Criticism of the New Chronology of Paul, Prof. Benj. W. Bacon.
Mr. Lewin and Professor Bacon on the Passover. Prof. W. M. Ramsay.
Richard Roche, of Heidelberg. Prof. John Laidlaw.
Apocalyptic Sketches. Continued. Rev. J. Monro Gibson.

Expository Times .- SIMPKIN MARSHALL. 6d. Dec. Sacrifice in Ancient Religion and in Christian Sacrament. Rev. E. P. Boys-

Smith. Prolegomena to the Epistle to the Romans. Prof. Adolf Deissman. Professor Rendel Harris and F. W. Crossley.

Feilden's Magazine. - TEMPLE CHAMBERS. 18. Nov. The Education Bogsy. Sir Edmund Hope Verney.

A Revolutionary Invention in Weaving. Illustrated. Prof. Robert

Bea Some Recent Experience with Steam Vehicles. Illustrated. John I.

Some Recent Experience with Steam Vehicles. Illustrated. John I. Thorn croft.
Machine Tools. Illustrated. Continued. Ewart C. Amos.
Acetylene Generators. Illustrated. Prof. Vivian B. Lewes.
Modern Appliances in Gas Manufacture. Illustrated. G. E. Stevenson.
The Building of the Great Central Extension to London. Illustrated.
Continued.

Fireside.—7, Paternoster Square. 6d. Dec. History of Artificial Teeth. Illustrated. G. L. Apperson.

History of Artificial Teeth. Illustrated, G. L. Apperson.

Fortnightly Review.—Chapman and Hall. 2s. 6d. Dec.

Professor Ward on "Naturalism and Agnosticism." Herbert Spencer.

Russian Railway Policy in Asia. With Map. R. E. C. Long.

Canon MacColl's "New Convocation." Prof. F. W. Maitland.

A Lost Principle of Beauty in Architecture. Julian Moore.

Some Lessons of the Peace Conference. Prof. T. E. Holland.

May, 1797; the Darkest Hour for England. Sidney Low.

The Sportsman's Library. F. G. Affalo.

France since 1874. Concluded. Baron Pierre de Coubertin.

"Robertson of Brighton." T. H. S. Escott.

Grant Allen. Richard Le Gallienne.

Some Notes on the Transvaal Question. J. P. Fitzpatrick.

Sir Harry Smith; a Reminiscence of the Boer War in 1848. G. J. H. Berks.

The Transvaal War; Count Muravieff's "Indiscretion." Diplomaticus.

The War in South Africa. With Map. J. H. Berkeley.

Porum.—GAY AND BIRD. 15. 6d. Nov.

How shall Purto Rico be governed? H. K. Carroll.

Spain, Living or Dying? J. L. M. Curry.

The Finnish Question. Prof. Rudolf Eucken.

What the World owes to France. J. Schoenhof.

Civil Service by Special Training. Hoffman Atkinson.

The Problem of an American Marine—A Reply. A. R. Smith.

Philadelphia's Water; Municipal Procrastination. Clinton R. Woodluff,

Educational Problems of the Twentieth Century. C. F. Thwing.

The Attitude of the Workers in Europe and America. T. Mann.

Chinese Railroad and Mining Concessions. Chas. Denby.

Will Chinese Development benefit the Western World? John P. Young.

Last Winter's Tragedies of the Sea. Capt. A. G. Froud.

Justin McCarthy's Reminiscences. Prof. W. T. Trent. Forum.-GAY AND BIRD. 18. 6d. Nov.

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In The U Picture The Tr Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.—141, FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.
10 cens. Dec.

John Howard Payne. Illustrated. Milton E. Ailes. Some Christmas Pictures. Illustrated. Margaret Fernie Eaton. Woman as a Home-M. ker-Mary A. Livermore.

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Genealogical Magazine. - ELLIOT STOCK. 18. Dec. The Memorial Window at Kingston.

The memorial window at Knigston.

Story of the Surname of B. atson. Continued. W. B. B.

The Constitutions of the Four Companies of Kingston-upon-Thames. Dr.

W. E. St. L. Finny.

Abstracts of Nelson Wills in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. Con-

tinued

Tonge Family, of Tonge Hall, Par. Prestwick, Co. Lancaster. W. Asheton Tonge. Duchy of Lancaster Inquisitiones Post-Mortem. Continued. Ethel

Gentleman's Magazine.-Chatto and Windus. 18. Dec. The Shepherd's Year. William T. Palmer.
Margaret Ae heling; a Poet-Princess. Miss A. Shield.
Fragments of Two Persecutions. John Hyde.
Treitschke's History of Germany. Philip Kent.

Geological Magazine.—Dulau. 18, 6d. Nov. Fossil Mammalia from Egypt. Illustrated. C. W. Andrews. On Subaë ial Erosion in the Isls of Skye. Illustrated. Alfred Harker. On Fossil Dormice. Dr. C. I. Forsyth Major. On the South-Eastern Coalfield. Prof. W. Boyd Dawkins.

Girl's Own Paper .- 56, PATERNOSTER Row. 6d. Dec. David; the Sweet Singer of Israel. Illustrated. Miss Eleonore d'Esterre-

Hair-Work as a Highly Remunerative Employment for Girls. Illustrated. Hair-Wo k as a Highly Reminierative Employment A. P. P.
A. P. P.
My Museum of Eastern Curios. Illustrated. Mrs. Brightwen.
The Princess of Wales's Tame Birds. Illustrated. Ernest M. Jessop.
Hockey for Girls. Illustrated. E. M. Robson.
Princesses Who may be Queens. With Portraits. Continued. Mar'e A.
B Hockey

Princesses Belloc. Motors and Motoring. Illustrated. Miss N. G. Bacon.

Girl's Realm.-Hutchinson. 18. Dec. The Gi lhood of the Empress of Russia. Illustrated. Sybil.
The Ladies' College, Cheltenham. Illustrated. Mrs. Raikes.
Some Great Centres of Music. Illustrated. Mrs. Stepney Rawson.
The Girls of New Zealand. Illustrated. Alien.
Nu sing as a Career for Girls. Illustrated. Miss Honnor Morten.
St. Theresa; a Virgin Saint and Martyr. Illustrated. Rev. S. Baring-

Christmas at the Beginning and the End of the Century. Illustrated. Miss Alice Corkran.

Tobogganning for Girls, Illustrated, Old St. Moritzer,
On Stamps and Stamp-Collecting, Illustrated, W. J. Hardy,

Good Words .- ISBISTER. 6d. Dec. Gloud Effects on Ben Nevis. Illustrated. Col'n Li ingston.
Th.: Jewish Colony in London. Illustrated. James Strang.
Christmas Games of Yesterday. Joubert Jeans.
The Sphinx; an Old Friend with a New Face. Illustrated. John Ward.
The Wonders of Coal-Tar. Illustrated. D. Paterson.
The Mirth of School Inspection. G. S. Ellis.
Hungarian Cattle. Illustrated. R. Hedger Wallace.
Plague-stricken Bombay. M. A. M.

Homiletic Review .-- 44, FLEET STREET. 18. 3d. Dec. Who was the Pharaoh of the Exodus? Prof. A. H. Sayce.
The Croydon Council. Bishop John H. Vincent.
Mr. Ingersoll's Use of the Bible. Camden M. Cobern.
Church Debts a Hindrance to Church Extension. Rayner S. Pardington.

Humanitarian. - Duckworth. 6d. Dec. The Origin and Cause of My English Sympathies. Prof. Arminius

The Origin and Cause of My English Sympathies. Pro-Vambery.
The Recruit. Lieut.-Col. C. M. Douglas.
The Intillectual Capacity of Women. Prof. Mantegazza.
A Glimpse of Ireland. Constance Countess De la Warr.
American Women and their Work. Katherine Rolston Fisher.
Two Aspects of Hypnotism. Arthur Hallam.
The Materialist Facilis Descensus. A. O'Neill Daunt.

Idler.-8, PATERNOSTER Row. 18. Nov. Can War be Abolished? Symposium. How Sailors fight on Torpedo Craft. Illustrated. R. P. Blake.

Indian Church Quarterly Review.—Keymer, 1, Whitefriars St. 2 Rupees. Oct.

The Prayer-Book of Bishop Sarapion. Rev. R. B. Rackham. Mission Work in Singhbum. Rev. A. Logsdail. The Ideal of Human Creation. Major C. B. Mayne. Jacopone of Todi. A. F. Ozanam. The Armenian Ordinal. Concluded. Father R. P. Jacob.

International.-A. T. H. Brower, Chicago. 10 cents. Nov. The United States Railway Mail Service. Illustrated. Louise Frances

Picturesque Wheaton, Illustrated, Dr. R. Warren Conant, The Transvaal, Illustrated, L. de Launay,

Irish Ecclesiastical Record. -24, NASSAU STREET, DUBLIM. 18.

Sacramental Causality. Rev. John M. Harty. The Existence of E. il. Cardinal Vaughan. Father O'Growney. Rev. Michael P. Hickey. St. Patrick's Birthplace. Rev. Gerald Stack.

Irish Monthly .- M. H. Gill, Dublin. 6d. Dec. The Critics on "Idylls of Killowen," On Distractions. Rev. M. Russell.

Irish Rosary .- 47, LITTLE BRITAIN. 3d. Dec. "Mary of the Nation."
The Rock of Cashel in Penal Days. Illustrated, M. T. Kelly.
Priests and Nuns in the Mahdi's Camp. D. P. N.

Journal of Education .- 3, BROADWAY, LUDGATE HILL. 6d. Nov. Childhood's Three Ages. F. C. Parsons. A New System of Secondary Education for Ireland. Alice Oldham, Our Grandfathers as Children. H. H. Qu Iter. December.

The Agricultural Education Committee and Its Programme. H. Macan. Ten Years of Leaving Certificate Exams, in Scotland.

Journal of Geology.-LUZAC. 50 cents. Oct. The Ozarkian and Its Significance in Theoretical Geology. Joseph Le

Conte.

An Attempt to frame a Wo king Hypothesis of the Cause of Glacial Periods on an Atmospheric Basis. T. C. Chamberlin.

The Carbon Dioxide of the Ocean and Its Relation to the Carbon Dioxide of the Atmosphere. C. F. Tolman.

Journal of the Manchester Geographical Society.—16, St. Mary's Parsonage, Manchester. Oct.

Cuba; Queen of the Antilles. J. Howard Reed. Our Indian Empire. Illustrated. E. F. G. Hatch.

Journal of the Royal United Service Institution.—J. J. KELIHER.

The French in Newfoundland. Major-Gen. R. L. Dashwood.
The Infantry Drill Book, as Illustrated by the Battles around Plevna.
W. V. Herbert.
To India: Military, Statistical, and Strategical Sketch. B. T. Lebedev.
Sharpshooters. Major H. W. Pearse.

Knowledge. - 326, HIGH HOLBORN. 6d. Dec. On the Treatment and Utilization of Anthropological Data. Continued.

Arthur Thomson.

The Coming of Man. Grenville A. J. Cole.
The Mycetozoa and Some Questions Which They suggest. Sir Edward Fry.
Hippalus and Its Surroundings. Illustrated. E. Walfer Maunder.
Flowery Plains and Bustards; Two Months' Guadalquiver. Harry F. Witherby.

Ladies' Home Journal.—Curtis, Philadelphia. 10 cents. Dec. What Christmas means in the Far West. Rev. Cyrus T. Brady.
Gail Hamilton's Letters to Whittier; a Merry Woman's Letters to a Quiet
Poet. Illustrated. S. T. Pickard.
The Theatre and Its People. Illustrated. Franklin Fyles.
Should the Old Clergyman be shot? Ian Maclaren.

Lady's Realm .- HUTCHINSON. 18. Dec. Lady's Realm.—HUTCHINSON, 13. Dec.
Baron von Meyer and His Work. Illustrated. Robert Johnson,
The Prince of Wales. Illustrated.
Fashion and Beauty in Far-Off Lands. Illustrated. Florence E. Burnley.
Some Lady Amateur Photographers. Illustrated. Evelyn Wills.
Tiger-Shooting in Unknown India. Illustrated. Isabel Savory.
La Mandria. Illustrated. J. I. S. Whitaker.
How Men propose, Illustrated. A. W. Pendyn,
Viscount and Viscountess Gormanston. Illustrated.

Land Magazine. -149, STRAND. 18. Nov. Does Forestry Pay? J. P. Robertson,
Millets, R. Hedger Wallace,
Manorial Tenants and the Franchise in the Last Century. William St. ilin. I.
Selecting a Residential Estate. Robert E. Turnbull.
The Summer Grazing and Rearing of Cattle. E. Armitage.
Fires caused by Locomotives. F. W. Beck.

Law Magazine and Review.-CLOWES. 5s. Nov. The State Punishment of Crime. Justice Kennedy.
County Courts. Francis K. Munton.
The Legal Aspect of San Marino. Torquato C. Giannini.
The Taxation of Costs. E. S. Roscoe.
Notes on the Early History of Legal Studies in England. Joseph Walton.
The International Law Association Conference, 1899. Judge Raikes.
The History of the Newfoundland Question. Spencer Brodhurst.

Loisure Hour.—56, Paternoster Row. 6d. Dec. Housing the Poor. Rev. C. Fleming Williams.
The John Rylands Library, Manchester. Illustrated. Rev. S. G. Green. Christmas Superstitions. G. McRobert. Games and Pastiness. E. Rentoul Esler. Thomas Pringle. Illustrated. William Hay.

Library Assistant .- B. L. Dyer, Old Brompton Road. Nov. The First Edition of "Paradise Lost." Wynne E. Baxter.

Library Association Record.-Horace Marshall. 15. Nov. The Opening of the John Rylands Library, Manchester, Edwards and Ewart and the Select Committee on Public Libraries of 1849. John J. Ogle.

"Concilium Bil liographicum" at Zürich and Its Work. W. E.

Hoyle and C. Nördlinger.
On Openings for Women in Library Work. Miss Lucy Toulmin Smith.

Library Journal .- KEGAN PAUL. 50 cents. Nov. Paternalism in Public Libraries. Lindsay Swift. What can State Law do for the Fublic Library? W. R. Eastman.

Library World .- LIBRARY SUPPLY Co., LONDON. 6d. Nov. Library Anging Systems. Illustrated. Continued. J. D. Brown. Classified and Annotated Cataloguing. Continued. L. Stanley Jast. Insurance of Public Libraries. Cecil T. Davies. List of the Works of Robert Burns. J. C. Ewing.
The Library Assistant Question; Manchester and After. B. L. Dyer.

Lippincott's Monthly Magazine.-Lippincott, Philadelphia. 18.

The November Meteors. Prof. C. A. Young.
The Last Victory of Old Ironsides. George Gibbs
Old Age Pensions from a Scientist's Standpoint. John C. Chase.
An Unwritten Chapter in Our Relations with Spain, 1829. Rev. Francis S.

Longman's Magazine.-Longmans. 6d. Dec. Danton; The Evolution of a Reputation. I. A. Taylor. From a Test Angler's Diary. G. A. B. Dewar. Wild Fruits. Rev. John Vaughan.

Lute.-PATEY AND WILLIS. 2d. Nov.

Dr. Cuthbert Harris. With Portrait.

McClure's Magazine .- 45, Albemarle Street. 10 cents. Nov. Two Thousand Miles in the Antarctic lee. Illustrated. Dr. F. A. Cook. Black Friday—September 24, 1869. G. S. Boutwell. Sir Henry Irving. With Portraits. H. J. W. Dam. Decatur and the Philadelphia. Illustrated. Rev. C. T. Brady. The Chinese Eastern Railway. Illustrated. A. Hume Ford.

Macmillan's Magazine, -MACMILLAN. 15. Dec. The Fascination of the Forest. Hugh Clifford. The Fascination of the Forest. High Chinord.
Robari, West Africa.
Friedrich Nistzsche; the Tragedy of a Thinker.
An Interlude on a Chalk-Stream.
W. B. Boulton.
The Centenary of Seringapatam.
J. J. Cotton.
Games on Paper, and Elsewhere.
W. B. Thomas.
The Folly of Napoleon. David Hannay.

Metaphysical Magazine.-GAY AND BIRD. 15. Nov. Psychology and Psychurgy; the Nature and Use of the Mind. Prof. Elmer Gates. The Memory of Past Births, Continued, Chas. Johnston. Mental Healing versus Christianity. J. L. Hasbroucke. Atomic Vibration, Dr. T. W. Topham.

Missionary Review of the World .- 44, FLEET STREET. 18. 3d. Nov. George Junior Republic. Illustrated. Delavan L. Pierson.
Some Facts about Mo: monism. A. T. Schroeder.
The Doukhobors in Russia and Canada. Illustrated. Ernest H. Crosby.
Jan Hus. Illustrated. Continued. Rev. George H. Giddins.

Monthly Musical Record .- AUGENER. ad. Dec. The Exaggeration of Pianists. E. A. Baughan. Anton Rubir stein. M. Davidowa, J. W. Hässler. Concluded. F. Peterson.

Music .- 186, WARDOUR STREET. 2d. Nov. Schubert's Song Cycles. Continued. Frank Merry. The History of the Violincello. Continued. E. van Der Stracten.

Music .- 1402, AUDITORIUM TOWER, CHICAGO. 25 cents. Nov. Self-Playing Instruments. Illustrated. W. S. B. Mathews. Samuel P. Warren. Pauline Jennings. Interpretation and the Past of Art. C. E. Hoffman. Playing as a Study. F. E. Drake.

Musical Herald .- J. Curwen. 2d. Dec. Mr. Thomas Facer. With Portrait.

Musical Opinion. -150, HOLBORN. 2d. Nov. Two Songs: Some Reflections, W. Bernha'd. Handel's "Esther." Rev. J. T. Lawrence. Musical Pitch. J. C. Hadden. Beethoven's "Mount of Olives." R. Boughton

Musical Times.-Novello. 4d. Dec. Franklin Taylor. With Portrait. Romanticism in Music. Prof. Niecks, Ferdinand Hiller. Joseph Bennett.

National Review .- EDWARD ARNOLD. 28. 6d. Dec. The Coming Storm in the Far East. "Ignotus."
Democracy and the War. H. W. Wilson.
The Vatican at Work. Richard Bagot.
Walter Bagehot Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff.
A Plea for Symbolic Language. Sir Chihchen Lofengluh.

American Affairs. A. Maurice Low. The Pupil Teacher in Ru-al Schools. Lady Rayleigh. A Winter's Camp in Gippsland, Australia. C. Bogue Luffmann. The Transports and the Troops. Arthur Shadwell. John Donne, Leslie Stephen.

After the War; Letter. Si: Henry Meysey-Thompson.

Natural Science.-Young J. Pentland, Edinburgh. 18. Nov. Natural Science. To Cology, Dr. Georg Duncker.
The Cereal Rust Problem. George Massee,
Problem of Honeycomb. Chas. Dawson and S. A. Woodhead.
The Supposed Existing Ground-Sloth of Fatagonia. A. Smith Woodward.

New England Magazine .- 5, PARK SQUARE, BOSTON. 25 cents. Nov. American Economics of To-day. Illustrated. A. F. Weber. John Ruskin. With Fortrait, W. Henry Winslow. Mrs. Eddy; the Founder of Christian Science. Illustrated. Henrietta H. Willia

Franklin and Wrentham. Illustrated. Dr. J. C. Gallison. The Romance of Fioneering. E. P. Powell. The Great Boston Fire of 1872. Illustrated. Robert G. Fitch.

New Ireland Review .- BURNS AND OATES. 6d. Nov. Politics, Nationality and Snobs. D. P. Moran.
Early Irish Bankers and Banking. Continued. J. Salmon.
Manual Training and Technical Instruction in Ireland. G. T. P.

Nineteenth Century .- Sampson Low. 28. 6d. Dec. South African Problems and Lessons.
(1) Sidney Low. (2) Sir Henry Shippard.
English and Dutch in the Past. Mrs. J. R. Green.
Terms used in Modern Gunnery. Major-Gen. Maurice.
Stephen Phillips's Tragedy of Paolo and Francesca. Sidney ColMe'corites and Comets; Recent Science. Prince Kropotkin.
Cromwell and the Electorate. J. Horace Round.
A Negro on the Postion of the Negro in America. D. E. Tobia
Plaglarism. E. F. Benson.
The Churchman's Politics; a Dialogue. Rev. A. C. Deane.
Korea; the War-Cloud in the Farthest East. Holt S. Hallett.
A Hindu Home. J. D. Rees.
Austria at the End of the Century. Count Lützow.
The Newstapers. Sir Wemyss Reid. South African Problems and Lessons

North American Review .- WM. HEINEMANN, 25. 6d. Nov. Hawthorn and Lavender; Songs and Madrigals. W. E. Henley.

Hawthorn and Lavender; Songs and Madrigals, W. E. Henley. International Arbitration:

A Russian View. F. de Martens.
From an American Standpoint. Seth Low.
France at the Parting of the Ways. Bernard Lazare.
The "Open Door" Policy in the Philippines. Frank D. Pavey.
The Dramatic Festivals of Orange. Jules Claretic.
Is American Civil Service Reform in Peril? Prof. Joseph F. Johnson.
Food Which Fails to Feed. Louis Windmiller.
The Anglican Church Crisis:
The Rebellion against the Royal Supremacy. Earl of Portsmouth.
How the Ritualists harm the Church. Arthur J. Balfour.

Open Court.-KEGAN PAUL. 6d. Nov. Rhyme and Rhythm in the Koran. W. F. Warren, Confucius. Teitaro Suzuki.
The Birth of Christianity; John the Baptist and Jesus of Nazareth. Prof. H. Grätz.

The Significance of naming Things in the Nursery. Dr Paul Carus. The Crucifix. Dr. Paul Carus.

Organist and Choirmaster .- 9, Berners Street. 3d. Nov. Music at the Church Congress. C. W. P.

Outing .- International News Co. 25 cents. Nov. The Golfers' Open Championship, 1899. Illustrated. Chas, Turner, A Glimpse at Shanghai. Illus rated. E. M. Allaire. Cycling over an Old Vi ginian Fike. G. H. Streaker. Autumn Sport in Tennessee. D. C. Fitch.

Overland Monthly .- SAN FRANCISCO. 10 cents. Oct. Ocean Traged McCurdy. Tragedies on the Northwest Coast. Illustrated. James G. The Great Sanitary Waterway of Chicago. Illustrated. Chas. S. Raddin. Philippine Annexation Justified. Irving M. Scott. California in '49. Illustrated. A. S. Marvin. The City of Education in California. Illustrated. Edw. B. Payne.

The Old Tioga Road, California. Hlustrated. C. H. Shinn.
A Protected American Shipping needed. A. R. Smith.
The Royal Forests of England. Illustrated. F. Reddall.
A City of Education. Continued. E. P. Payne.
Californian Naval Reserve; the Making of Citizen Jack Tars. Illustrated.

Douglas White. Paidologist.-Cambray House, Cheltenham. 18. 6d. per ann. Nov.

Exceptional Children. G. E. Shuttleworth. Hearing as a Factor in the Education of a Child. Children's Autobiographies. Sarah E. Wiltse.

Pall Mall Magazine .- 18, CHARING CROSS ROAD. 15. Dec. The American Stage. Continued. Illustrated. William Archer. Lotteries, Luck, Chance, and Gambling Systems. Illustrated. J. Holt Schooling.

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Parents' Review .- KEGAN PAUL. 6d. Nov. The Religious Training of the Young. Rev. W. C. Compton. Antonin Roche; a Veteran Teacher. A Pupil. Algebra through Geometry. P. G. O'Connell.

Physical Review .. - MACMILLAN. 35. Oct. On the Magnetic Shi-lding Effect of Tri-lamellar Spherical and Cylindrical Shells. A. P. Wills.

A New Respiration Calorimeter and Experiments on the Conservation of Energy in the Human Body. Continued. W. O. Atwater and E. B.

Positivist Review .- WM. REEVES. 3d. Dec. Dr. Robinet. J. H. Bridges. The Conquest of South Africa. E. S. Beesly.

Social Peace. Chas. Gaskell Higginson

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Practical Teacher .- 33, PATERNOSTER Row. 6d. Dec. Michael E. Sadler and the National Home-Reading Union. The Case for Manual Training in Schools. J. Gunn. A Festival Day in Buda-Pest.
The Royal College of Science. Continued.

Presbyterian and Reformed Review.—MacCalla and Co.,
Philadelphia. 80 c.nts. Oct.
The Fatherhood of God, viewed in the Light of Ch.ist's Personal Teaching
on the Subject. Principal John M. King.
The Ordination of Messiah. Rev. R. McCheyne Edgar.
The Vanishing Sense of Sin. Rev. John H. Edwards.
Mysticism: True and False. Rev. Jas. Lindsay.
The Catholic Apostolic Church. Rev. Erskine N. White.
The Popular Demand for Young Ministers. Rev. N. J. M. Bogert.

London House Refuse. Ralph W. Johnstone.

Security of Tenure for Medical Officers of Health. T. W. H. Garstang. The Inebrates Act, 18,9, regarded from a Public Health Point of View. St. Clair B. Shadwell. Public Health .- 123, SHAFTESBURY AVENUE. 18. Nov.

The Prevention of Plague through the Suppression of Rats and Mice. Dr. Doriga.

Public School Magazine.-131, TEMPLE CHAMBERS. 6d. Nov. Wakefield Grammar School. Illustrated. Philip Whitwell Wilson. The Board of Education Act. Canon Rawnsley.
The Aldershot Camp, 1839. Illustrated. Chas. Falkner.
United Services College. Illustrated. A. H. Walker.

Cheltenham College, Illustrated, A. S. Owen.
The Education of a Public School Boy in the Time of Socrates. Illustrated,
Athol Forbes,
Physical Column.

Physical Culture—a National Necessity. Illustrated. C. H. Roche.

Puritan.-James Bowden. 6d. Dec. The Christian Church and Recreation. Illustrated. A Special Com-

missioner.

Berniniscences. Cont'nued. Dr. T. Guinness Rogers.

Wesley's "Old Room"; the First Methodist Preaching House. Illustrated.

Charlotte Mason.
The Jew. Arthur S. Quick.
Recollections of the Rev. C. M. Birrell. With Portrait. Rev. F. B. Meyer.
Robert Blatchford; a Son of the People. With Portrait. A. E. Fletcher.
Presbyterianism in the Nineteenth Century. J. A. Drysdale.

Quiver.-Cassell. 6d. Dec. The George Junior Republic. Illustrated. Miss E. L. Banks. Our Feathered Refugees, Illustrated. Miss F. A. Fulcher.

Railway Magazine .- 7), TEMPLE CHAMBERS. 6d. Nov. Mr. Henry Plews, General Manager, Weat Northern Railway, Ireland; Interview. Illustrated. Interview. Intervi.w. Illustrated.
Liverpool Street Great Eastern Railway Station. Illustrated. Scott Damant. Special Newspaper Trains. Brunel Redivivus.
The Case for Queensland's 5t. 6in. Gauge. Illustrated. Rebus.
Interlocking—as it is and as it ought to be. Illustrated. George Mumford.
The Severn and Wye Joint Railway. Illustrated. E. A. Clark.
The Ethics of Pilotage. Illustrated. Geo. Skipton Eylot.
The Oxford and Aylesbury Tram Road. Illustrated. F. Goodman.
The Londonderry and Lough Swilly Railway. Illustrated. A. J. Chisholm.
New Zealand Railways. Illustrated. Charles Rous-Marten.

Review of Reviews.—(America).—13, Astor Place, New York.
25 cents. Nov. Review of Heviews.—(AMBRICA).—73, ASTOR PLACE, NEW YORK.
25 cents. Nov.
Cecil J. Rhodes; Character Sketch. W. T. Stead.
The Results of the Peace Conference in Their Relations to the Monroe Doctrine. F. W. Holls.
The Problem of Territorial Expansion. J. Gould Schurman.
East Cleveland; a Model Suburban Village. C. E. Bolton.
The Toledo Manual Training School. John Henry Barrows.

Royal Magazine.-C. A. PEARSON, 4d. Dec. The Art of the Camera. Illustrated. Roderick Grey.
Royalty in Fancy Dress. Illustrated. Mary Fermor.
Armies That do not mean to fight. Illustrated. Herbert Vivi n.
Earthquakes; the Upheaval of a Monnent. Illustrated. C. E. Williams.
Fighting the Up-to-Date Smuggler. Illustrated. Arthur Goodrich.
Trade-Marks of Our Towns. Illustrated. J. Holt Schooling.

Saint Peter's .- 37, Essex Street, Strand. 6d. Dec. The Königsberg Coronation of 1861. Justin McCarthy. Perugi. Illustrated. A. F. Spender. The History of the Catholic Church in the United States. Alice Worthington Winthrop.

School Board Gazette.-Bemrose. 18. Nov. Limitation of Popular Education. School-Planning. Continued. Interchange of Teachers.

School World,-MACMILLAN. 6d. Dec. Some Dangers of Boarding School Life. Alfred Thompson.
The Sallèze Method of Teaching History. Illustrated. Ethel M. Reily.

Scottish Geographical Magazine, -STANFORD. 18. 6d. Nov. Address to the Geological Section of the British Association, 1839. Sir Archibald Geikie. The Transvaal and the O ange Free State.

Scribner's Magazine. - Sampson Low. 18. Dec. American Scaman in the Antarctic. Illustrated. Albert White Vorse. The Possibilities of Antarctic Exploration. John Wesley. Illustrated. Augustine Birrell.

Strad .- 136, FLEET STREET. 2d. Dec. Walter H. Mayson. Illustrated. Rev. W. Meredith-Morris. Eugene Poloniski. With Portrait. John Broadhouse. Antonius Stradivarius. Continued. H. Petherick.

Strand Magazine, -George Newnes, 18. Dec. Strand Magazine.—George Newnet. 18. Dec.
Are Indian Jugglers Humbugs? Interview with Charles Bertram. Illustrated. A. J. Johnson.
A Burlesque Bull-Fight. Illustrated. A. H. Broadwell.
Heroes of 1892. Illustrated. Affred T. Story.
Signalling in the Army and Navy. Illustrated. Herbert C. Fyfe.
1792; a Hundred Years Ago. Illustrated. Alfred Whitman.
Christmas Day in the Army. Illustrated. Horace Wyndham.
Mr. Birch; the Champion Orange-Peeler. Illustrated. A. B. Henn.

Sunday at Home, -56, PATERNOSTER Row. 6d. Dec. The Dawn of Light in Central Africa, Illustrated, Continued. Albert B. Lloyd.
The Two Selwyns. With Portraits. Rev. A. R. Buckland.
Frank Crossley. With Portrait. W. Stevens.

Sunday Magazine,—Isbister. 6d. Dec.
The Bible; the Greatest of Books. Illustrated. Harold Macfarlane.
Where Children Play. Illustrated. F. D. How.
Christmas Greenery. Charles Middleton.
Reminiscences of the Kipling Family. Illustrated. Mary Benson.
Rev. Jane Munro Brown. With Portrait. David Paton.
Impressions of Hebron. Illustrated. M. Alford.

Temple Bar. - MACMILLAN. IS. Dec. A Lost People in Burmah. H. Fielding.
Frances Burney. Mary Dormer Harris.
The Great Seal of England. Michael MacDonagh.
The Idea of Evolution in Browning's Poetry. Chas. Fisher,
The Humours of Eighteenth Century Opera.

Theosophical Review .- 26, Charing Cross. 18, Nov. The Doukhobortzi. By a Russian. Hermes th: Thrice-Greatest according to Manetho, High Priest of Egypt. G. R. S. M. ad. G. R. S. M. and.
Theosophy in the Home. Mrs. L. Williams.
The Legend of the External Soul, Mrs. Hooper.
A Plea for Less Dogmatism, in Public Teaching. E. Martin Webb.
The Latest Step in Modern Philosophy. Concluded. Bertram Keightley.
The Life of the Householder. Mrs. Annie Besant.
Ancient Peru. Continued C. W. Leadbeater.

Travel.-Horace Marshall. 3d. Nov. Our World's Cycling Commission. Continued. John Foster Fraser and Viva Chilé. Illustrated. May Crommelin. A Prisoner of the Khalifa. Illustrated. M. x Müller. A Wedding in Cologne. Illustrated. Dr. Lunn.

United Serrice Magazine. - WILLIAM CLOWES. 25. Nov. Edward Vernon, Admiral of the White Squadron. H. Vernon Venables Kyrke and A. Venables Kyrke. Kyrke and A. Venables Kyrke.
Concerning Nerve in the Navy. A. A.
Some of My Shipmates. Continued. Robert Lendall.
Li War Allowable? Rev. Philip Young.
The South African Question. Britisher.
Marlborough. Continued. William O'Connor Morris.
With Machine-Guns in Tirah. Capt. H. P. de la B-re.
The German Sphere of Influence in China. Edward Harper Parker.
The Renewal of the Italian Field Artillery. Lieut-Col. Cav. Felice Mariani.
The Civil Employment of Reserve and Discharged Soldiers. Col. W. T.
Dooner. Dooner.

Werner's Magazine,—43, EAST 17TH STREET NEW YORK.
25 cents. Nov.
How to See the Play. Continued. C. Barnard.
Oratory and Eloquence. P. J. Burrell.
Schubert. T. W. Surette.
Washington Irving.

Wesleyan Methodist Magazine.—Charles Kelly. 6d. Nov. A Visit to Iona. Illustrated. R. Corlett Cowell.
Famous Women of China. Illustrated. Chas. Bone.

Westminster Review .- F. WARNE. 28. 6d. Dec. Westminster Review.—F. WARNE. 2s. 6d. Dec.
The Causes of Wars. T. F. Manning.
Do the Contagious Diseases Acts succeed? Continued.
The Minimum Wage and the Poor Law, J. Tyrrell Baylee.
A Plea for a New Ireland in the New Century. Dudley S. A. Cosby.
The Lament of a Leader-Writer. Leader-Writer.
Biology as a Branch of Education. Wilfred Mark Webb.
Space and Time. Horace Seal.
The Mistletoe. J. Hudson,
Some Features of Commercial Life in Australia. J. Lee Osborn.

Wide World Magazine.—George Newnes. 18. Dec. In the Khalifa's Clutches. Illustrated. Continued. C. Neufeld. Underground Fires at Broken Hill, N.S.W. Illustrated. Ras Ras de S. Underground Fires at Broken Hill, N.S. W. Hubstrated. Ras use Magnussen.

Mrs. Martin's Cure for Caterpillars. Illustrated. N. Lawrence Perry. How Colenbrander fought the Zulu. Illustrated. E. St. John Hart. What I saw at the Sneke Dance. Illustrated. G. W. James. The Saving of the Cotopaxi. Illustrated. Gerald Hand. Adventures in Search of Wild Cacti. Illustrated. F. A. Walton. How We fought the Runaway Islands. Illustrated. F. H. E. Palmer, The Shinto Fire-Walkers of Tokio. Illustrated. Yei Theodora Ozaki. Among the Outlaws of Pennsylvania. Illustrated. E. Leslie Gilliams.

Windmill.-434, STRAND. 15. Oct.

"Salammbô." W. B. Wallace.

Windsor Magazine.-WARD, LOCK. 18. Dec. Some Winter Sports and Pastimes. Illustrated. G. R. Falconer.
Canadian Sketches. Illustrated. Harry Furn'ss.
Rudyard K pling. Illustrated. Chas. Ellot Norton.
Mother-Lo. e. Illustrated. Marie Core'i.
How the Public Schools honour Their Dead Heroes. Illustrated. George A. Wade.
Coaching in Sno vstorms in the Good Old Times. Illustrated. A. W. Jarvis. Six Battleships wrecked in One Night in Samoa. Illustrated. Frank

Woman at Home. - Hodder and Stoughton. 18. Dec.

Som: of Our Contributors. Illustrated, Th: Christmas Card Craze. Illustrated, Mrs. E. T. Cook, The Duk: of Westminster and His Family. Illustrated, Mrs. S. A. Tooley,

Young Man,-Horace Marshall, 3d. Dec. Young Men in the Colonies; Interview with Rev. W. H. Fitchett. With

Young Woman, -Horace Marshall, 3d. Dec. Miss Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler at Home; Interview. Illustrated. What It means to be a Lady Journalist.

A Visit to Alexandra House. Illustrated. The Care of the Insane.

THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

Allgemeine Konservative Monatsschrift.—E. Ungleich, Leipzig. 3 Mks. per qr. Nov.

G. Stosch. Bap: 8-m. G. Stosch.
Friedrich Franz III. of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. J. Pentzlin.
Reformed Catholicism. Dr. Rieks.
Palæontology and Evolution. Dr. E. Dennert.
The Transvaal War. U, von Hassell.

Alte und Neue Welt,-Benziger and Co., Einsiedeln. 50 Pf. Nov.

The Vatican Library. Illustrated. Gabriel Meier. The Zither in the 19th Century. W. Kummer. The New German Civil Code. C. Burla. Acetylene. Illustrated. Dr. M. Wildermann. Turkish Burial-Places. Illustrated. J. Gottwald. The German Catholic Congress at Neisse. Karl Muth.

Daheim.-Poststrasse 9, Leipzig. 2 Mks. per qr. Nov. 4.

The Boers. E. von Weber,
The Pestalozzi-Fròbelhaus at Berlin. Illustrated. Frida Schanz.
Nov. 11.
The Boers. Concluded. E. von Weber.
November 9 and 10. Max Steinfurt.

Religious Art. Illustrated, Dr. H. Chiemberg.
The History of the Catholic Church in Austria. E. Heyck.
Nov. 25.
The Excavations at Priene. Illustrated. Paul Elsner.
Austria and the Catholic Church. Continued. E. Heyck.
Trade and Commerce in the Transvaal. G. Nuoffer.

Deutscher Hausschatz,-F. Puster, Regensburg. 40 Pf. Heft 2. Paris. Illustrated. Continued. Dr. J. B. Weckerle.
Siberia. Continued. T. H. Lange.
The Japanese Festival of the Dead. Illustrated. Ernst von Hesse-Wartegg.
Vincens Priessnitz. With Portrait.
The National Festivals of Antwerp. Illustrated. G. Cietmann. The Chinese Criminal Code, England and the Transvaal. Illustrated. A. Dierschke.

Deutsche Revue.—Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt, Stuttgart.

6 Mks. per qr. Nov.

The Secret Agents of Louis XVIII. Graf. Remacle.
Fragments of an Unpublished Diry of a Russian Grand-Duchess. Continued. Luise Lüdemann.
The Psychology of Mysticism. Ludwig Stein.
How to fight Tuberculosis. Dr. H. Leyden.
The History of Religion in India. Albrecht Weber,
R. W. Bunsen. Hans Jahn.
William II.'s First Visit to the East. Gen. Izzet Fuad Pasha.
Physics in the 19th and 20th Centuries. E. Gerland.
World History. Dr. F. Guntram Schultheiss.

Deutsche Rundschau.-Gebrüder Partel, Berlin. 6 Mks. per qr.

The Headquarters of the 2nd Silesian Army under the Crown Prince Friedrich Wilhelm of Prussia, 1866. Continued. J. von Verdy du Vernois. Schopenhauer in relation to the Natural Sciences. Paul Schultz. Youthful Reminiscences. Continued. Paul Heyse. Frau von Krüdener.
The Poetry of the Veda. Concluded. H. Oldenberg.
Parallel Dreyfus Cases. Z.

Deutsche Worte.-Langegasse, 15, Vienna. 50 Kr. Oct. Kautsky v. Bernstein, F. Ott.

Gartenlaube. - ERNST KEIL'S NACHF., LEIPZIG. 50 Pf. Heft 12. The Prophesied End of the World in November. Dr. H. J. Klein. Andreas Hofa's Country. Illustrated. Karl Wolf. The Garman "Forty-Eight" Men in America. Gan. F. Sigel. Villa Falconiari at Frascati. Illustrated. Telegraphy without Wires. Illustrated. F. Bandt.

Gosellschaft, — J. C. C. Bruns, Minden. 75 Pf. Nov. 1.
Railways for China. P. Scheerbart.
Marie Stona. With Portrait. Dr. E. W. Braun.
Dickens. Ernst Gystrow.
Giovanni Segantini. G. Hermann.

The Goethe Celebration at Frankfurt. O. Wehr. Nov. 16.

Lyric Poetry of To-Day. Continued. R. Steiner.
Multatuli in German. G. Landauer.

Kunstgewerbeblatt.-E. A. SEEMANN, LEIPZIG. 1 Mk. Nov. Furnished Rooms at the Berlin, Munich, and Dresden Exhibitions, 1839.

Illustrated. A. L. Plehn.

Neue Deutsche Rundschau.—S. Fischer, Berlin. 1 Mk. 50 Pf.

Social Growth. Dr. F. Oppenheimer. Letters from Karl Marx to His Children, 1881-1882.

Nord und Süd.-Schlesische Verlags-Anstalt, Breslau. 2 Mks. Nov.

Otto Erich Hartleben. With Portrait. H. Landsberg. Snobbism; Europe 1898-9. Optimist. Domenico Cirillo. R. Kossmann. Roccoo Days. P. F. Krell. Fermentation (in Physiology). E. Sokal. The History of Literary Censorship. J. Māhly.

Ueber Land und Meer .- Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt, Stuttgart. 1 Mark. Heft 4.

Stilt-Walking in Les Landes. Continued. Illustrated. P. Kauffmann. Naval Life, Continued. Illustrated. R. Schneider. The Technical High School at Berlin. Illustrated. F. Hood. National Life in Belgium. F. A. Bacciocco. Grünewald, Berlin. Illustrated. F. Hood. The War in the Transvaal. Illustrated. Dr. M. Öhnefalsch-Richter. Vom Fels zum Meer.—Union-Deutsche-Verlagsgeszellschaft, Stuttgart. Alexander Ereiben von Cleichen Pursunger.

The Tree in Saga and in Art. Alexander Freiherr von Gleichen-Russwurm. Japanese Women. Illustrated. W. F. Brand. The Green Werrastrand. Illustrated. W. Schulz. Heft 6.

The Imperial Picture Gallery at Vienna. Illustrated. Dr. H. Dollmayr. Siam. Illustrated. Ernst von Hesse-Wartegg. Nov. 8, 1799. Eduard Fuchs.

Die Zeit .- Günthergasse I, VIENNA IX./3. 50 Pf. Nov. 4. The Language Ordinance and Anti-Semitism. Prof. T. G. Masaryk, Peter Kropotkin. G. Brandes.

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Zeitschrift für Bildende Kunst,-E. A. SEEMANN, LEIPZIG. 26 Mks. per ann. Nov.

The Cranach Exhibition at Dresden. Illustrated, K. Woermann. Max Klinger. Illustrated. Julius Vogel. The Façade of Sena Cathedral. Illustrated. L. M. Richter.

Zeitschrift für Bücherfreunde.—Velhagen und Klasing, Leipzig.

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THE FRENCH MAGAZINES.

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Annales des Sciences Politiques.—108, Boulevard Saint-Germain, Paris. 3 frs. 50 c. Nov.

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THE winter season is here, and people have more time to devote to reading in the long evenings. It may be well, therefore, to call our readers' attention to the Circulating Library which was started in connection with the REVIEW some years ago. The object tion with the REVIEW some years ago. of the Library was to enable villages and small towns, where no free library as yet existed, to obtain some of the best literature of the day at a very moderate cost. A list of books was carefully selected so as to comprise all branches of literature both serious and entertaining.

Some fifty books are sent out to any group of persons or institution subscribing to the library, packed in a strongly-made box. This box of books is changed quarterly or half-yearly as may suit the convenience of the centre. By this system it is possible for any institution or number of persons to obtain a constantly changing supply of literature at a very small cost. For thirty shillings a quarter about two hundred books per annum are supplied. Everything is done to simplify the task of the local centre. All the books are numbered, and plainly marked on the cover with a label identical with the colour of the box to which it belongs. Catalogues of the books are sent with each box, while a card for entering the names and addresses of the members of the Circles is also supplied.

At present three series of boxes are issued. One contains from forty-five to fifty volumes-poetry, history, travels, fiction and illustrated magazines. These books have been carefully selected so as to cover as wide a field as possible, and at the same time contain a number of new and standard novels. A cheaper series of boxes is also supplied. The boxes contain more volumes, but they are of a simpler description. For those who do not wish to have any heavy reading, a special series of boxes has been compiled, consisting almost entirely of modern and standard fiction. As the library is intended primarily to encourage serious reading, these last boxes are only supplied to centres which are willing to pay a year's subscription in advance. Several people, while not requiring the books themselves, have undertaken to provide an institution in which they are interested with a constant supply of literature, which is very much appreciated by the inmates.

Any newsagent, bookseller, or other tradesman in a village or small town who cares to make his shop a local centre for the REVIEW OF REVIEWS' Circulating Library can obtain a box of books quarterly, which, if he could keep half their contents in constant circulation at twopence per week, would enable him not merely to add a new feature of interest to his business, but also to cover his quarterly subscription and make a profit of nearly

three pounds a year.

Anybody who wishes to try the experiment of commencing a small circulating library should make application to the Secretary at once; for most of the reading of the year-in the country, at least-is done in the winter months. Further information, if required, from the REVIEW OF REVIEWS CIRCULATING LIBRARY, Temple House, Temple Avenue, London, E.C.

In an unusually good December number the Sunday Magazine gives a sketch by David Paton of "the Rev. Jane-Munro Brown," of Brotherton, first duly elected weman pastor of an English Congregational Church. The good lady, who claims descent from the Covenanting martyr John Brown, has not been to college, but her election has been approved and endorsed by the Yorkshire Congregational Union. 5

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